"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, warmer today; Friday fair; strong south to northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXVI.. NO. 21,593. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

REDMOND DEMANDS HOME RULE AT ONCE FOR ALL IRELAND

Rejects Partial Self-Government When Lloyd George Refuses to Coerce Ulster.

NATIONALISTS QUIT HOUSE

Denounce Premier as They Withdraw for Conference and Approve Redmond's Action.

PREMIER PLEADS FOR UNITY

Proposes Conference of Irish or Inquiry Board—Willing to Let Dominions Mediate.

LONDON, March 7.—The presentation by the Irish Nationalists in the House of Commons this evening of a resolution calling for the immediate application of the home rule statute to Ireland, precipitated one of the most bitter sessions in months and threw the home rule question back into its old position of uncertainty.

The resolution forced the Government into a declaration of policy toward self-government, namely, that any part of Ireland that wished home rule could have it, but that no coercion would be employed to compel Ulster to accept.

Premier Lloyd George urged the factions to get together and proposed a conference of Irishmen to this end or an inquiry by a commission to advise the Government and Parliament how best an agreement could be reached. He said he would consider a suggestion by former Premier Asquith that some outside impartial authority, such as statesmen of the dominions now in London to attend the Imperial War Conference, be invited to endeavor to adjust the differences between the Irish parties.

The Nationalists angrily rejected Lloyd George's proposals and withdrew from the House in a body for a conference. For more than an hour they had subjected the Premier to outbursts of angry censure, which at times forced him to take his seat because he could not make himself heard. He was called a "turncoat" on the home rule question, and one Nationalist exclaimed: "Hangman Carson. He is only fit to be a hangman, not First Lord of the Admiralty."

O'Connor Starts the Fight.

The Nationalist resolution was introduced by T. P. O'Connor, who asserted that the manner in which the Government had handled the Irish rebellion had transformed a friendly people into one filled with bitter hatred against England. He pleaded that home rule should be put into operation immediately for the sake of Ireland and in the interests of England, the empire, and the Allies.

The only criticism of John Redmond, Mr. O'Connor continued, was that he, as well as other leaders of the Nationalists, had paid the price of liberty without getting it. The Nationalists recognized the difficulty of putting the Home Rule act into operation during the war. The remarkable thing was that the Irish people accepted the delay. They trusted to the honor of England, and no one could imagine that the country which was fighting for the principle of small nationalities would be so inconsistent and unjust as to deny that right to Ireland.

At one point in his address he paid tribute to the President of the United States, saying that President Wilson in his recent speeches and notes had shown that the United States Government recognized the rights of small nations and the principle of nationality. He called attention to the valiant service rendered by the Irish troops at the front and asserted that they had enlisted with the understanding that Home Rule was to be applied to their country. In conclusion, he said there were only two ways of remedy—settlement or coercion. He favored settlement.

Premier Explains Cabinet's View.

Premier Lloyd George said it was the Government's view that there must be no attempt at a settlement of the Irish question which would provoke civil war in one part of the kingdom and rend the whole kingdom into warring camps during the great world struggle. The Government was prepared to confer self-government on parts of Ireland clearly demanding it, but he urged the necessity of postponing the Irish controversy during the war in the interests of national unity, which, he declared, was as essential as national safety. The Government's view was that it would be impossible to force the people of Ulster to submit to be governed against their will. The British people would acclaim with delight any settlement acceptable to the whole Irish people, but during the war controversies that might impair national unity must be discussed by commission.

"There were two fundamental facts of the Irish situation which were ignored by the controversialists, but whose recognition was conditional to any possible settlement. Ireland's grievance was not a material one, but had something to do with pride and self-respect. It was indisputable, he said, that although Ireland was more prosperous than ever, she was no more reconciled to British rule than she was in Cromwell's day. The second fact was that the population in Northeast Ireland was as bitterly opposed to Irish rule as the

Continued on Page 3.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S NEW BOOK
"A Retrospect of Fifty Years."
JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, Publishers,

Germans to Seize Goods in Belgium by Wholesale

HAVRE, March 7.—General von Bissing, Governor General of Belgium, has signed a decree ordering the seizure throughout Belgium of certain articles for removal to Germany when the quantities held by any owner exceed certain specified numbers or weights.

There are sixty articles on the list, including table cloths, napkins, silks, manufactured or raw; waterproof stuffs and garments, oilcloths, woolen yarns, fibres of every sort, animal hair, bristles, felt, old or new blankets, tarpaulin, leggings, knee bandages, and other sanitary articles.

The country, according to advices received here, is being emptied under this decree of everything useful to Germany.

POISON GAS IN FIRE DROPS 49 FIREMEN

Chlorine Drums Burst in A. V. Morgenstern's Laboratory, Spreading Deadly Vapor.

USE SIDEWALK AS HOSPITAL

Five Hundred in Theatre Audience in Danger—Helmet-Clad Rescue Squad Saves Their Comrades.

Five large drums containing chlorine gas, which has been used with deadly effect in the trench fighting in Europe, were wrecked last night in a fire which started in the chemical laboratory of Alexander V. Morgenstern at 311 West Fifty-ninth Street, and forty-eight firemen, among them three battalion chiefs, who entered the building or attempted to scale the walls with ladders, despite the obvious danger to their lives, were overcome by the fumes before the blaze was under control. The damage was estimated at $250,000.

The gas penetrated to the Fifty-ninth Street Theatre, a moving picture house, adjoining the burning building, where 500 men and women were attending a performance. Police, who were on the scene early, explained what had happened to the audience and directed them to walk out slowly. They left the theatre without excitement and hurried away to escape the gas.

Ambulances were summoned from Bellevue and Flower hospitals, and the surgeons used the Milbanke and Chittick lunchrooms, near the burning building, as emergency hospitals. The attack, so far as Columbus Circle on the east and for 500 feet to the west, was filled with the fumes of the poison gas, and the police lines established scarcely were needed for the first half hour to keep back the huge crowds. At times as many as a dozen firemen who, as one of them later commented, had obtained their first "taste of trench warfare," were stretched out on the sidewalks.

Samuel Walter of Hook and Ladder Company 4 was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition, and Patrick Riordan of Engine Company 27 went to Flower Hospital. The battalion chiefs overcome were Patrick J. Graham, Martin J. Callaghan, and Owen McKiernan. The latter tumbled over twice before he gave way.

Although the blaze was of little consequence when discovered, it wrecked the building, as the majority of firemen were unable to remain near it for more than a few minutes at a time until the gas fumes had passed away. Little effective work was done until the arrival of Captain McElliott and the members of the Rescue Squad, who were supplied with gas helmets, and for some time they had to devote themselves to the task of getting their less fortunate comrades to places of safety.

Morgenstern, who explained that he manufactured drugs, said he had occupied the fourth and fifth floors of the building since November last. The second and third floors were used as machine shops by the S. Wylie Merritt Company, manufacturers of piston rings. The ground floor, until a month ago known as the Black Cat Café, was empty.

Employes of the Merritt Company said that they knew little about Morgenstern or his business. One of these employes, said that a month ago he had gone to the Morgenstern offices to make a complaint. He found the doors locked and a man on guard, who would not let him in or give any satisfactory answers.

Fire Marshal Brophy and Deputy Police Commissioner Dunham questioned Morgenstern for nearly two hours last night. After the quiz the officials indicated that there was nothing to show that the fire was of incendiary origin, and probably had been started by a defective electric lighting wire.

By the time those in the building got out a crowd was already beginning to collect in the street. Smoke was coming from the fourth floor windows, and its fumes were strong in the street, and the crowd was edging back, urged to greater speed by the police reserves from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. The members of the engine company entered the building, and were able to make their way to the landing on the fourth floor outside the chemical laboratory. One of them kicked in the door, which was locked, and the gas fumes burst upon them, sending the men tumbling over each other down the stairs. All of the nine men in the company fell in that first charge, and were dragged from the building by other firemen.

By 7:50 the street was filled with firemen, some able to stand, others stretched out on the ground, choking and coughing. Those who appeared to be in a serious condition were taken to the improvised hospitals, where they were given the treatment for chlorine gas poisoning by a corps of hospital surgeons under the direction of Dr. H. M. Archer of the Fire Department.

When the rescue squad got on the scene with their gas helmets they jumped into the building and found a few of the firemen in the lower hallways and on the stairs, too weak to drag themselves out. Some of the men were kneeling on the floor, others were stretched out at full length. All were unable to shout for help as the gas had swelled their throats and tonsils. There had not been sufficient gas, however, to cause a fatality.

AUGUSTA, CHARLESTON, SUMMERVILLE, SAVANNAH, FLORIDA, CUBA. A Trips Daily. Atlantic Coast Line. 1184 B'way.

GOMEZ CAPTURED BY LOYAL CUBANS; REVOLT NEAR END

Ex-President, His Entire Staff, and Many Others Taken in Battle Near Placetas.

GOMEZ CAUGHT IN A TRAP

Menocal Forces Attack His Men from Two Sides with Machine Guns.

MUCH REJOICING IN HAVANA

Crowds Gather Around the Presidential Palace and Cheer for Menocal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 7.—General José Miguel Gomez, his entire staff, and over 200 others were captured by Government forces today, resulting in the greatest blow suffered by the insurgents since the beginning of their revolt against the Government of President Menocal.

The capture of Gomez created great excitement in Havana. Thousands of persons gathered in front of the Presidential palace and in nearby streets, cheering the name of President Menocal.

Gomez and his cohorts were captured after what is said to have been the bloodiest battle of the revolt, full details of which have not yet been received. From the dispatches received by the Government from Colonel Collazo, commanding the Government forces, the defeat of Gomez was complete in every way. Collazo learned that a large body of rebels under the command of General Gomez, General Ratemundo, General Tello Sanchez, Colonel Figueroa, and other minor chiefs, was marching from Arroyo Blanco to Yaguajay, and the Government forces divided themselves into two columns so as to catch the rebels between them.

Colonel Collazo, with eight squadrons of cavalry, one battalion of infantry, six rapid fire guns and militia forces, had been flanking Gomez's main body during the last three days. Last night he camped at San José sugar mill, near Placetas, keeping in constant contact with the enemy. Collazo ordered Colonel Consuegra, who was in Santa Clara, to take every precaution to see that General Gomez did not succeed in evading a decisive battle and continue his advance toward the west. With this object a large body of Government forces was concentrated in Santa Clara. These forces, under Colonel Consuegra, and including 1,000 cavalry and three rapid-fire companies, went last night to Placetas with orders to begin operations at daybreak today.

Contact with the enemy was established at 10 o'clock this morning and the battle began, the forces of Colonel Collazo constantly driving the rebels before them until 11 o'clock, when he ordered a charge made on the rebel centre, where he had reason to believe were General Gomez and his staff. At the same time Colonel Consuegra attacked the rebels on the right flank, upon which he opened with six rapid-fire guns, which scattered the enemy in every direction. By Collazo's charge through the rebel centre he captured Gomez, also his son, Mariano Miguel Gomez; Dr. Matias Duque, and Dr. Damas Pasalodos, former Secretary of the Presidency when Gomez was President.

Collazo telegraphed that his troops are chasing the rebels in every direction and they are capturing many more prisoners.

Later details of the battle show that over a hundred were killed and many were wounded. More than 300 prisoners were taken. Dispatches tonight show that Gomez had about a thousand men, and also that another battle is now going on between another smaller body of rebels and the Government forces.

Colonel Matias Betancourt, commanding the Government forces before Santiago, has telegraphed to President Menocal that civilians, armed by the rebellious army forces, have sent him a commission offering to lay down their arms and deliver the city in order to take advantage of President Menocal's offer of amnesty to rebels surrendering within ten days. Later the civilians asserted that traitorous soldiers compelled them to take up arms. Major Rigoberto Fernandez, the rebel military commandant at Santiago is said to have informed the Government that he was willing to surrender with his forces.

The Cuban Senate today passed the House bill giving the President authority to suspend the constitutional guarantees, but it is now authoritatively stated that owing to the capture of Gomez and other principal chiefs of the revolt Menocal will not deem it necessary to adopt the extreme means authorized by Congress.

At the palace tonight, in reply to an inquiry about what would be the fate of Gomez and his staff, Eusebio Arpiazo, Secretary of President Menocal, said all would be tried by the proper tribunals. In a statement given out tonight by Secretary Arpiazo, he says:

"It may be opportune to state that the events of the day have fully confirmed the reports the Government has been giving out daily, and which the Revolutionary Committee established in New York City has been branding as untrue and misleading, and it is to be hoped that the American public, whose patience and credulity have been so taxed by the exaggerated statements published in the American press, will once for all and most decisively show their disap-

Continued on Page 7.

Dandee Farm Sausage for Breakfast Makes you feel fit and fine for the forenoon's tasks. Have some tomorrow. Get the genuine. —Advt.

For your stomach's sake drink Dr. —Advt.

Havre Hears of Peace Terms to be Issued by Berlin

HAVRE, March 7.—The German Government, according to information received here through confidential agents, is considering the publication of Germany's terms of peace.

Under these terms Belgium would be declared independent; subject only to permanent German garrisons at Antwerp, Liège and Namur, and to the control by Germany of ports and railways. Belgium, under the terms, would have no national army, but would be policed by a gendarmerie.

GERMAN-HINDU PLOT MADE USE OF BRYAN

Pacifist's Words and Those of La Follette Part of Propaganda for Uprising in India.

THIRD ARREST MAY BE NEAR

Alleged Conspirators Bought Isolated Farm and Planned a Magazine and a "Kitchen."

Among the papers which the authorities have seized in the German-Hindu plot against Great Britain in India, they have labeled as harmless many copies of the speech delivered more than two years ago by William Jennings Bryan on British rule in India and excerpts from a speech by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, in which the Senator, who was one of the leaders of the filibuster that prevented the passage of the armed ship bill, made reference to conditions in India.

A third arrest in the plot may be made within the next twenty-four hours, it was said by Government agents last night. The identity of the person under investigation is withheld, although it is said that he may prove to be one of the most important persons concerned in the conspiracy.

Ernest Se Kunna, the German, and Chandra Chakraberty, the Hindu, who were arrested Tuesday morning, were both under examination in the Federal Building yesterday, and both are understood to have made important admissions. Whether or not they divulged the key to their code, without which certain documents and papers found in their possession may be hard to translate, is not known. Some of these code papers are in German. In one document there is a reference to "76 Wilhelmstrasse," while others bear addresses in Paris and Petrograd, indicating that Se Kunna and Chakraberty had connections in those capitals.

There was also found among the papers a communication from the Chinaman, known as Chin, who is mentioned in the Government complaint, in which Chin, among other things, wrote to Chakraberty that his (Chin's) father had "found a nice wife for me." This apparently artless statement is believed to be a code reference to some other matter. It was said last night that the Chinaman, whose job involved the assembling in China, near the Indian frontier, of arms and ammunition to be used in the projected uprising, may have arrived in China. If this is so he is probably under arrest at either Shanghai or Hongkong, at one of which ports he is understood to have intended to land.

Chakraberty, who is believed to be one of the keenest men of the conspiracy, said yesterday that he had been in the United States, with the exception of a few months last year, about ten years. He frankly admits that he would like to see Great Britain driven out of India, but to newspapermen he refused to admit that he has been plotting to make war on Great Britain, with the United States as the base of operations.

An inspection of the files in the office of County Clerk Schneider yesterday revealed that Se Kunna and Chakraberty on Feb. 28 took out trade name certificates to do business as "The Oriental Society," the "Oriental Kitchen," and "The Oriental Review." The men said the Oriental Review was to be a monthly magazine devoted to art, science, and affairs in the Far East, particularly Japan, India, China, and Persia. The place of publication was given as 170 West Seventy-seventh Street, a house that the two bought within a few weeks.

Still another interesting development in the case yesterday was the fact that Se Kunna went to Beacon, N. Y., a few days ago and bought an isolated farm of about 200 acres, in the hills back of Fishkill. The land is part of the Franklin R. Benjamin estate for which Robert W. Doughty of Hopewell, is the attorney. The property was advertised for sale at $1,000 on Saturday, Feb. 17, in the New York papers, and on the following day, Sunday, Se Kunna went to Hopewell and deposited a check for the price after inspecting the property. On Feb. 24 Se Kunna went to get his deed and affixed his address as 264 West 120th Street. Shortly afterward another attempt was made to buy the land, but Se Kunna refused to consider an offer and said that he would not take $10,000 for the 200 acres. The land is near the Putnam County line and is practically isolated with no farm house near.

In the interval between his visits Se Kunna wrote an enthusiastic letter to the agent, praising the beautiful view and expressing satisfaction with his purchase. Again, following the passing of the title, he wrote saying he intended to clear part of the land, erect bungalows and start a colony. His friends, he said, would be delighted with the place. Se Kunna left a suit case in Hopewell, saying he would return for it in May, when he proposed to start work on the bungalows.

The Grand Jury will begin an examination of the evidence in the Se Kunna-Chakraberty case today.

LETTING GERMAN PLOTS OUT.

Washington Less Reticent Since Bernstorff Departed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Responsible officials let it be known today that the Government knew of the existence in the United States and in other coun-

Continued on Page 2.

Atlantic Coast Line. Memphis, Shreveport. New Orleans. SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM. Through trains daily from New York. Dining and sleeping car service. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

PRESIDENT CONSIDERS CONVOYING INSTEAD OF ARMING MERCHANTMEN; CAUCUSES APPROVE CLOSURE RULE

CHANGE IS OPPOSED BY FEW

Democrats Unanimous for Limiting Debate—2 Republicans Dissent.

SENATE TO ACT ON IT SOON

Expected to Adopt Resolution Providing for Closure on a Two-thirds Vote.

REGARDED AS WAR MEASURE

Members Impressed by Public Resentment Over Armed Ship Bill Filibuster.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The rules of the Senate permitting unlimited debate, which have stood unchanged for nearly 110 years, will be modified in the near future and without any notable struggle. This was made certain today when both the Democratic and the Republican caucus voted overwhelmingly to support a new rule under which by a two-thirds vote speeches would be limited to one hour for each Senator.

The Democrats, although at first divided on details, finally accepted the proposed amendment unanimously. The Republicans, having heard of the Democratic action, accepted the same amendment by a vote of 30 to 2. The amendment will probably be presented in the Senate tomorrow.

The overwhelming support of the proposed amendment makes it almost impossible for a long-drawn filibuster against the change to develop, although the present rule of unlimited debate will be in force until the Senate formally orders the amendment added to the rules. Senator Stone of Missouri, whose five-hour speech against the Armed Ship bill ranked him among the filibusters at the close of the session, favors the rule; Senator Cummins of Iowa, a radical Republican filibuster, was on the Republican committee that drafted the rule, and it is held that Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin, although he was ringleader in the movement that defeated the Armed Ship bill, cannot consistently oppose a measure aimed to permit a majority of the Senate to do business.

Kept Away From the Caucus.

Senators La Follette and Gronna, Republicans, who were among the twelve who failed to sign the manifesto approving the Armed Ship bill, did not attend their party caucus. How much significance is to be attached to that fact neither Republican nor Democratic leaders could foretell tonight; although the Democrats had a distinct impression that the appearance of the rule would be the signal for speeches by these two Senators on armed neutrality. There were a few Democrats who had views different from the large majority, but while they may contribute a few speeches on the subject of changes in the rules, no prolonged opposition is expected.

In the Democratic caucus there were more than forty Senators and with the thirty Republicans, who voted for the change, this makes about eight more than two-thirds of the Senate. Several Senators of both parties are absent from Washington or ill, so that the proportion of those here for the change is overwhelming.

Senators Sherman of Illinois and France of Maryland were the two Republicans who cast the negative votes. Senator Sherman declared the Republicans would be put in the position of acceding to the change because of the demand by President Wilson in his public statement on the defeat of the Armed Ship bill. Senator France said he opposed any kind of closure rule.

The Republicans named Senators Warren, Smoot, Brandegee, Borah, Poindexter, Fall, Weeks, Harding and Wadsworth to constitute their steering committee for the session. Senators Cummins and Gronna, two of those who opposed the armed ship bill, were members of the committee last year, and the report was current tonight that the caucus failed to re-elect them as a rebuke. Republican leaders, however, said that this was ridiculous, that the committee personnel was changed every year. It was pointed out that Senator Cummins was chosen by the caucus as one of the conferees on closure.

There also was talk at the Capitol of a movement to prevent Senator Stone from retaining the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. Some of the leading members of the Democratic steering committee said such a movement, if attempted, would come to naught.

Considered a War Measure.

The proposed amendment to the rules is regarded as a war measure. Senators who have sat in the Senate for twenty years were deeply and conscientiously

Continued on Page 2.

AIKEN—AUGUSTA—ASHEVILLE. Southern Railway System. Through trains daily from New York. "Asheville Special" leaves New York daily 4:30 P. M. Dining, observation, drawing-room, sleeping cars. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

French Destroyer Sunk by U-Boat; 107 of Crew Lost 23 British Merchantmen Were Destroyed Last Week

PARIS, March 7.—The torpedo-boat destroyer Cassini of the Mediterranean patrol service was torpedoed by a submarine on Feb. 28, according to an official announcement, which says:

"The torpedo-boat destroyer Cassini of the Mediterranean patrol service was submarined Feb. 28 at 1 A. M. The powder magazine having exploded, the vessel sank in less than two minutes. The Captain, 6 officers, and 100 of the crew perished. Two officers and 32 of the crew were saved.

"According to the formal testimony of the survivors, who during the night sought to attain floating rafts, the shout of 'Approach, comrades,' could be heard. An instant later they perceived the dark outline of an enemy submarine, which fired a gun or machine gun shots and a shell, the latter touching a raft as it fell."

First British and French Weekly Statements of Losses.

LONDON, March 7.—An official statement issued today says that 23 British merchant vessels were sunk by mine or submarine during the week ended March 4. Of these 14 were of 1,600 tons gross or over and 9 were under 1,600 tons. In the same period three British fishing vessels were sunk.

The statement includes one merchant vessel and one fishing vessel sunk during the previous week but not included in a previous statement. Twelve British merchant vessels were unsuccessfully attacked by submarines during the week.

The number of merchant vessels of all nationalities of more than 100 tons net arriving at United Kingdom ports during the week was 2,528. The number sailing was 2,477. These figures are exclusive of fishing and local craft.

PARIS, March 7.—The following official statement was issued this evening:

"During the week ended at midnight, March 4, 859 merchant ships of over 100 tons net, of all nationalities, excluding coastwise and fishing vessels, entered French ports.

"During the same period one merchant ship of over 1,600 tons gross and one under this tonnage were sunk by submarines or mines, as well as sixteen fishing smacks."

BERLIN, March 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—German submarines, returning between March 1 and 3 from operations, made reports indicating the sinking of vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 204,000, according to the Overseas News Agency.

FOUR STATES FAIL TO VOTE CENSURE

Measures Condemning Filibusters Killed or Sidetracked in State Legislatures.

DELAWARE IS INDIGNANT

Albany Wilson League Denounces O'Gorman—Other Legislators Are Under Fire.

MADISON, March 7.—The Wisconsin Senate today, by a vote of 19 to 13, referred to the Committee on Education a resolution criticising United States Senator La Follette's attitude on preparedness measures and urging him to stand by the President. The question cannot now come up for at least a week.

LINCOLN, March 7.—A resolution directed at United States Senator Norris, censuring him for assisting in the national filibuster on the Armed Ship bill, was voted down today by the Nebraska Senate.

DENVER, March 7.—The Colorado Senate today defeated, by a vote of 17 to 16, the resolution introduced yesterday censuring the United States Senators named in news dispatches as responsible for the killing of the Armed Ship bill. Some Senators argued that the resolution was prompted by mob spirit.

DES MOINES, March 7.—A resolution censuring United States Senators Cummins and Kenyon for their opposition to the President's armed ship measure, was expunged from the record of the Iowa House of Representatives today by unanimous vote. Representative Rayburn, author of the resolution, was absent when the vote was taken.

Move in California Against Works.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 7.—A concurrent resolution deploring the action of United States Senator John D. Works in taking part in the filibuster against the Armed Ship bill and favoring a change in the rules of the United States Senate, was offered in the upper house of the California Legislature today by five Democratic members. The resolution approves the arming of merchant ships and urges support of the President.

DOVER, March 7. — The Delaware Senate today unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution recording its "deep indignation at those members of the Senate of the United States who failed to support the armed ship bill."

Wilson League Censures O'Gorman.

ALBANY, March 7.—A resolution repudiating the action of ex-United States Senator James A. O'Gorman and denouncing as "unfaithful to their trust and unworthy representatives of the American people," the Senators who joined in the filibuster on the armed ship bill in Congress, was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Woodrow Wilson League at a meeting held here tonight. The resolution also calls on the Sixty-fifth Congress to amend the Senate rules so as to prevent a recurrence of the tactics that marred the closing moments of the session just ended. Here is the resolution:

Whereas, In the closing of the Sixty-fourth Congress a disgraceful filibuster in the United States Senate prevented the enactment of legislation demanded by the

Continued on Page 2.

FLORIDA—CUBA—CAROLINA RESORTS
Savannah, Atlanta, Birmingham. Fleet steel ships. Safeway All Rail. 1184 B'way.—Advt.

BRITISH OPPOSE DUTCH SHIP PLAN

Call Withdrawal of Commerce Under German Threat an Unneutral Act.

MAY PUT ON PRESSURE

Plan to Seize Dutch Ships in British Ports Suggested —Our Course Approved.

LONDON, March 7.—The report current here that Holland is determined to lay up her ships rather than expose them to the dangers of the German submarine war zone is causing so much irritation that it would not be surprising if the Governments of the Entente should adopt retaliatory measures, unless negotiations between London and The Hague reach a successful conclusion. A well-informed diplomat expressed the prevailing feeling and policy of the Entente to The Associated Press tonight as follows:

"Should Holland, after stigmatizing the German war zone declaration as wholly illegal, acquiesce in the measure, the Entente would be bound to regard such action as unneutral and would feel constrained to take retaliatory measures, even to the possible extent of using their right which would enable the Entente Governments to requisition dutch shipping now within their harbors. Such action on the part of the Dutch would tend to make the German policy effective, as the holding up of neutral shipping is more serious than an attack on Entente tonnage, which proceeds despite the risk.

"No complaint in this direction has been made against the United States, which has already taken action that might lead to war. Therefore the American Government is justified in laying up shipping until measures are taken to safeguard it.

"The Entente policy is not purely negative, for, should Dutch ships come out, every effort will be made to protect them. Should such measures fail, then Germany must be acknowledged the top dog, and no blame would attach to Holland.

"Scandinavian shipping is already moving to a considerable extent, and no disposition is shown to follow Holland's lead.

"The political crisis in Sweden, it is thought, must end in a favorable turn of the relations between that country and the Entente Powers, by whom it is generally believed the outcome will ultimately result in an agreement whereby a reasonable rationing basis will be established."

AMSTERDAM, March 8, (via London)—Commenting on dispatches from London insinuating that Holland is playing Germany's game if she accepts what Germany dictates, the Nieuwe Courant repudiates the suggestion, maintaining that Holland did what was possible after the declaration of Germany's submarine warfare, and that the only alternative was the breaking of relations with Germany, which according to authoritative British newspapers, would be to attempt suicide.

The Amsterdam Telegraaf, on the other hand, says the situation provides another typical example of the necessity for exercising pressure from the outside upon the Dutch Government in order to get it to do its duty as a neutral and what is in its own interest. The newspaper adds that under the pressure of circumstances and Great Britain's measures the Dutch Government is likely eventually to adopt a more active attitude.

IN AMERICA AN ENGLISH INN
"The Manor"—Asheville, North Carolina.—Advt.

NAVY MAY GUARD LINERS

Belief at Washington That There Is No Legal Bar to Convoys.

SOME MOVE EXPECTED SOON

President Said to be Anxious Over the Continued Tie-up of Shipping.

DEPARTMENT HEADS SILENT

Senate's Action May Open Way for Extra Session and Passage of Armed Ship Bill.

President Ordered to Bed, Suffering From a Cold

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Wilson was ordered to bed this afternoon by his physician, Dr. Cary T. Grayson. It was said at the White House that while he had a bad cold there was no occasion for worry. His being ordered to bed, it was said, was simply a precaution.

When the President left the Senate Chamber on Monday, after Vice President Marshall had been inaugurated, and walked out on the immense wooden platform at the east front of the Capitol, he did not wear his overcoat, which he had removed when he entered the building. After he had taken the oath of office and was about to deliver his inaugural address Mrs. Wilson insisted that he put on his overcoat, which he did. Also the President wore his hat while speaking.

He began his address in what appeared to be a clear voice, but as he proceeded it was evident that he had a cold in the head or was rapidly accumulating one.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It became known tonight that the Administration was giving attention to the matter of the right of the President to furnish warship convoys to merchant vessels proceeding on their regular routes between the United States and foreign countries.

Officials were extremely reticent on the subject, but it was gathered that it had been found that there was an ancient law, like the piracy statute of 1819, that forbade the President assigning warships to guard American merchantmen on their voyages.

The impression gained ground today that the President would defer for the present any decision with regard to putting Government guns on merchant ships. This was based on the supposition that in view of the prospect that the Senate would adopt a closure rule soon the President might feel that the principal obstacle to the enactment of his armed ship bill has been removed, and that the passage of the bill by both houses be assured if he called Congress in extra session.

But there is no official sanction for this opinion. Whether it has more than a theoretical basis to not disclosed. President Wilson is saying nothing as to his intention, and officials seem to be in the dark as to his probable course. The belief is strong among some of those close to the President that he will decide that he has authority without legislative action to direct the Secretary of the Navy to arm merchant vessels or provide convoys. For the time being, however, he appears to be waiting for an opinion from legal officers of the Government as to the applicability of the piracy law of 1819.

Gregory's Views a Secret.

State Department officials said tonight that the matter of deciding whether the law of 1819 applied to defensive armament was out of the hands of that department. Inquiries as to whether it had been called upon to render an opinion on this old statute were met with the suggestion that the State Department was the proper place at which to apply. Officials of the Department of Justice even refused to admit that Attorney General Gregory had been asked by President Wilson to give his view on the subject. They said that the Attorney General was much more interested in the argument of the International Harvester case in the Supreme Court than he was in the international crisis.

If the President should act upon the advice of the State Department he would proceed to arm merchant vessels forthwith. Among the higher officials of that department the opinion amounts to conviction that the President has ample authority to order that Government guns be furnished to merchantmen. They do not believe that the piracy law serves as a bar to furnishing armament to such vessels to protect themselves against German methods that have al-

ready been denounced by the United States Government as illegal and inhuman. What may be the view of the Attorney General is a profound secret. The President is said to be waiting for it before he undertakes to determine the serious question.

From the Administration viewpoint the encouraging feature of the situation is the resentment aroused throughout the country over the manner in which a "little group of wilful men"—the Senators who defeated the effort of the overwhelming majority of the Senate in the armed neutrality legislation—succeeded in playing into Germany's hands. It is hoped by many officials and Senators that the general resentment over the defeat of the President's legislation by a filibuster conducted by a handful of Senators will cause the President either to arm merchant ships at once or to call Congress in extra session without delay to put through the armed ship bill.

Clamor for Extra Session.

On account of the failure of several of the big annual supply bills necessary for the support of the Government during the fiscal year beginning with July the President will be obliged to call an extra session of Congress not later than that time. It is being urged that he would do well to assemble the Congress at an earlier date and the desire for an early extra session is becoming so keen that it is believed the President will become impressed with the advisability of issuing the call as soon as the Senate adopts the closure rule.

The Senate filibusters are receiving many letters from their constituents expressing emphatic views on the subject. Most of these communications are said to be condemnatory. Some of the filibustering group are obviously worried by the feeling which their course has aroused. Senators who stood with the President in the fight regard it as a healthy sign that the country is awake to the great harm that has been done to the prestige of the United States abroad as well as to the crippling of the President's ability to protect American rights.

Action Expected Soon.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—New action by President Wilson within the next few days in the situation resulting from the German unrestricted submarine campaign was forecast confidently today in Administration quarters.

If the form of the action has been determined upon it has not been revealed. The possibilities are the arming of American merchantmen by the Government in spite of old statutes construed by some officials to prohibit such action, the convoying of vessels by warships, the immediate calling of an extra session of Congress, and the placing of American ships desiring to pass through the danger zone under Government control.

Reports conveyed to the President during the day that the prospects were excellent for prompt and favorable action on his suggestion for a revision of the Senate rules so that action could be secured on an armed ship resolution were believed to bring an extra session of Congress nearer.

While some officials, notably those at the State Department, have advised the President that he has full power to arm merchantmen without Congressional action, others feel that such a step would be stretching the law and therefore would be inadvisable. It is pointed out, however, that any restrictions surrounding the arming of vessels do not apply to supplying convoys. The best judgment of the Navy Department has been against convoying for strategical reasons. But it was considered possible that if no other way could be found this course might be adopted.

The President was understood to feel that the tying up of American vessels in port cannot be allowed to continue much longer. He also believed that it has been clearly demonstrated that the nation stands behind him in advocating steps to defend American lives and rights.

LONDON EXPECTS A BREAK.

Morning Post Hints at Peace Terms Depriving Austria of Seaports.

LONDON, March 7.—Newspaper comment on the Austrian note to the United States Government proceeds on the assumption that Washington will soon sever diplomatic relations with Vienna.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Count Tarnowski's mission to Washington as Ambassador of Austria-Hungary is likely to be of short duration—a mere flying visit. The successor to Dr. Dumba will be on his way back to Europe close on the heels of Count Bernstorff in a few days, unless we entirely misinterpret the feelings of the American nation. Americans, as the President remarked in his inaugural address, are 'a composite and cosmopolitan people of the blood of all the nations at war,' but on one main international issue they are united: they will not countenance piratical claims which are opposed to law and humanity and run counter to the ordinary decencies of life.

"The Ministers in Vienna have announced that they are determined to stand by the policy of outrage and murder which has been shamelessly proclaimed from Berlin, and there seems no course open to the United States but to act toward Austria-Hungary as she has acted toward Germany. We do not doubt the outcome. * * * Unless we are mistaken in the American people, Austria-Hungary and Germany will be made to smart for such aspersions as they have cast, not once or twice, but repeatedly, on the great nation whose main sea gateway is lighted by the blazing torch in the hand of the Goddess of Liberty."

The Morning Post says:

"It is probable that the Austro-Hungarian Government, in declaring a campaign of piracy at the bidding of Germany, does not quite perceive what it is doing. The Dual Monarchy has never understood the sea nor the uses of the sea; hence it may be that it fails to recognize the storm brewing for German pirates—a storm with which Austrian pirates are now threatened also. Has Austria-Hungary forgotten that, as events are now moving, it may be within the power of Italy to deny the Dual Monarchy all access to the sea? 'What people does not want coasts?' exclaims the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. It is an observation upon which he will do well to ponder, at the same time considering how Austria would fare were she deprived of Pola, Trieste, and Fiume. We have no right to speak for our gallant ally, Italy, in this matter, yet it is conceivable that if Austria-Hungary had chosen to abide by the law of nations on the sea, her claim to a seaport might have been considered, but pirates own no claim to anything except a rope, and the Austro-Hungarian Navy is now degraded to the level of the German Navy, which is outside the law. * * *

"Either the neutral nations acquiesce in the claim of the Central Powers to close the seas by murder and threats of murder, or they resist that claim. The United States has decided to resist it, nor is there another neutral maritime nation in the world which will not resist likewise when resistance becomes practicable. There will be created, formally or informally, a league of the sea from which Germany and Austria-Hungary will be excluded."

HOSTILE BERLIN COMMENT.

Tageblatt Thinks Wilson Wants War—Deutsche Zeitung Defiant.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) March 7.—Commenting on President Wilson's declarations to Congress and the American nation, the Berliner Tageblatt concludes with the supposition that he wants war.

The Socialist Vorwärts says that the President's speech is a document of international importance. It greatly approves of his peace program, but adds that the German people cannot be excluded from its execution.

The Deutsche Zeitung says that President Wilson, since the outbreak of the war, has done his utmost to promote German defeat. It says that a sufficient number of notes have been exchanged, and concludes by saying that it leaves the rest to the power of the German submarines.

ORDER TO SHIPYARDS IS 'AMERICA FIRST'

Daniels Makes It Plain That Nothing Shall Stand in Way of Speeding Up Navy Work.

CALLS FOR FULL REPORTS

Government Not Inclined to Take Over Plants if Owners Meet Its Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary Daniels had another conference this morning with the heads of practically all of the private shipyards with which the Government has contracts for proposed new naval vessels, and he further emphasized the determination of the Navy Department to speed up the naval building program in every possible way.

As a result of this morning's talk the shipbuilders have agreed to have in the Secretary's hands by next Monday a report of the exact conditions in each yard, including capacity, financial data, the kind of ships which the yard can best handle, and all other information of as detailed a character as might be desired by an intending purchaser, in order to assist the department to arrange as efficient a distribution of resources as possible.

Included in the reports will be such data as the amount of capital of each company, the number of men employed, the ships now under construction, the length of time required to complete these vessels, descriptions of the slips and ways, the kind of work that can be handled most quickly, the amount of work that can be done in a year, plans of the yards, showing the ground that can be acquired for expansion, and the number of additional slips that can be constructed. This information, Secretary Daniels said today, was desired for two reasons, first, to ascertain the present capacity and possible future capacity of each yard; second for the use of the Government should it decide eventually to take over the yards.

The Navy Department has no intention of exercising the authority conferred on it to take over private yards unless that method proves unavoidable. The department is making it plain to the private owners, however, that it is through discussing obstacles to quick action with the shipbuilders. From now on the Government officials intend to cease talking about labor troubles and cost of materials and other things that builders have been saying delayed their action, and speak only of positive and speedy completion of the building program without regard to obstacles. Special insistence is to be made on the early building of the destroyers and other small speedy vessels provided for in the bill, as those are regarded as of the most immediate importance.

Besides the work now to be thrust upon them, the plants handling Government work already have on the stocks large proportions of the programs of last year and the previous year, involving seven battleships and twenty-six destroyers and submarines. Beyond these they will be called on to build three battleships, four battle cruisers, four scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, thirty-eight submarines, and three auxiliaries. Newport News has three battleships on hand, and the New York Shipbuilding Company is said to have a like number.

In handling the work the policy of "America first" would be pursued in awarding contracts to both ship building and munitions concerns, it was said today. All other work would be laid aside, and arrangements would be made which would enable all efforts to be concentrated on immediate equipment of the United States with ships and munitions if sudden need for them should arise. The department intends, however, to disturb the present currents of trade as little as possible unless war comes.

Concerns and yards not now handling Government work will also be enlisted in the general scheme, and information from such companies will be sought in the near future. Not only can such yards take a large amount of merchant ship construction off the hands of the private yards with Government contracts, it was said, but also they might be able to undertake some Government construction in addition. Skilled employes also might be switched from private yards to those doing navy work and vice versa, and the labor situation, which was described as highly complicated, might be simplified in a proportionate degree.

LEAGUE URGES EXTRA SESSION

Security Organization Executive Board Sends Plea to President.

The Executive Committee of the National Security League, voted unanimously yesterday afternoon at the Bankers' Club, to urge President Wilson to call a special session of Congress immediately. The following resolution, to be transmitted to the President, was adopted:

Resolved, That the National Security League, through its Executive Committee, respectfully urges that Congress be called in extra session without loss of time in order that organization of the House of Representatives may be effected at the earliest possible date and Congress so prepared to enact promptly any legislation which may be necessary to protect national honor or promote national security.

A telegram was received at the meeting from the Providence, R. I., Branch stating that this week the Rhode Island Legislature would declare in favor of universal obligatory military and naval training, under the direction of the Federal Government. It was decided that an effort be made to obtain the enactment of a similar memorial to Congress by the New York Legislature.

Those present at the meeting were Robert Bacon, President of the League; S. Stanwood Menken, Chairman of the Executive Committee; Herbert Barry, Secretary; Edward H. Clark, Treasurer; Lawrence F. Abbott, Robert Low Bacon, Karl H. Behr, Franklin Q. Brown, Henry H. Chamberlin of Worcester, Mass.; Percy H. Clark of Philadelphia, William C. Church, Alexander Gordon, Hayden B. Harris, Chase Mellen, Ralph D. Mershon, Lewis B. Stillwell, Henry L. Stimson, G. Creighton Webb, William H. Wiley, and, by invitation, Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, George I. Rockwood of Worcester, Mass.; Lloyd Taylor, and J. G. White of New York and Ira Wight of St. Louis.

The Manufacturers' and Business Men's Association of New York also adopted resolutions, and sent to the President a message "with assurances of loyal indorsement of his desire for a special session of the Senate, to the end that the rules of the Senate may be so revised as to supply the necessary means of action to save the country from disaster, as outlined in the statement as issued by the President of the United States."

It was voted to send copies of the resolutions to the Senators from this State, as well as to the President.

SAID GERMANS HERE WERE READY TO RISE

Letter Which Resulted in Conviction of Guardsman Denounced the United States.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 7.—The letter, the writing of which resulted in the conviction of Paul Scharfenberg, a private in Company L, First Minnesota Infantry, and his sentence to five years' imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth, became public today.

"To hell with America. They are after the President, the common scoundrel," and "I and 100,000 other German reservists hope that Germany will come over here and smash this country," are prominent passages in the letter, which was written in German. Scharfenberg is held in the Fort Sam Houston stockade here waiting to be transferred to the Leavenworth Prison.

The prisoner was tried some time ago, but the results of the court-martial have just been passed upon, filed, and "published." He was found guilty of two charges, furnishing military information to Germany and of using "contemptuous and disrespectful language against the President of the United States and the country."

An extract from the letter follows:

"But one good thing is that the German-Americans hold today together closer than formerly. The war brings this on. They are after President Wilson. He will never be President again, the common scoundrel.

"People here are all afraid that Germany after the war will come over here and smash this country because of its unneutrality. I wish that may come to pass. One hundred thousand German reservists are ready, waiting here for that. They all hate this land, all who are of German extraction. I have already myself been enough annoyed.

"To hell with America! Have no fear. I can come back any time and can come out of the army. It is not as it is in Germany."

Scharfenberg was taken into custody while his regiment was at Camp Wilson. The letter addressed to his mother in Germany was intercepted by the British and sent to the United States. It was turned over to the War Department and forwarded to the late General Funston at Southern Department Headquarters for investigation.

SAYS WE HAVE GERMAN CODE.

The Hague Hears That Is How the Mexican Plot Was Exposed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—According to private information from Berlin, it became known there that the United States Government is in possession of the key to the German secret code. It seems almost certain that the contents of the notorious note to Carranza's Government have not leaked out through any Mexican source.

In German political and parliamentary circles it is considered certain that after the return of Count von Bernstorff a new statement regarding the Mexican affair will be made by Foreign Secretary Zimmermann.

BOSTON MEN VOLUNTEERING

100 Offer Services for Naval Coast Defense Reserve.

BOSTON, March 7.—One hundred business and professional men volunteered for service in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve today after Captain William R. Rush, Commandant of the First Naval District, had stated, at a public conference of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, that there was immediate need of 5,000 men and several hundred craft to guard the coast of the district, which extends from Eastport, Me., to Chatham.

"All kinds of craft are needed," said Commandant Rush, "the larger boats to convoy vessels, others for coast patrol fifteen miles off shore, and the smaller, swifter boats for submarine chasers and mine destroyers, of which we have immediate need of 500."

PROPAGANDA CALLED PRESIDENT A CZAR

Pro-German Attack "Wholly with English Names" Revealed in Letter.

PENINGTON SOUGHT CASH

With It, but "Without Publicity," Congress Was to Learn That Wilson Was an Autocrat.

There came to light yesterday another form of German propaganda designed to tie the hands of President Wilson is revealed in a letter signed by Dr. D. F. Penington of 103 Park Avenue and sent to German sympathizers all over the country. This was done soon after the announcement that the ruthless U-boat warfare was to be renewed.

While much of the letter was devoted to a plan to picture the President as an autocrat who sought unlimited powers it also contained a vigorous plea for funds, the lowly nickel not being despised. On the contrary the letter said "each 5 cents spent this way is better than a dollar spent otherwise."

The letter says, in part:

"Count Bernstorff told one of our people engaged in this work of trying to prevent too rank injustice to Germany, and of inspiring some degree of fair play, that work otherwise than in showing facts to Congress was mostly wasted and in any case ineffective for any real aid. Considering the ex-rebel and Tory influences that now have our country by the throat it would have been great business to have sent a statement to all the 8,000 G. A. R. lodges in the United States and stir them up against the enemy they fought in 1865—Britain.

"My late request for financial aid for this program brought seven subscriptions: One lady, $200; for gentlemen, $25 each, and two of $15 each. While this is some help it don't go far just at this time when so much and such constant daily and nightly work should be done. The principal backer and brains of our combination, an American of German parents, has spent fully $1,500 in helping this matter out, which for his means is very heavy.

"In putting forward our work, of course, it is wholly with English names, like my own, friendly to our work. This prevents the cry of 'Oh, it's German propaganda.' If our work happens to fit the German cause it's because true Americanism fits and agrees with the German cause.

"Just now Wilson is on the eve of asking Congress to give him its personal power to declare war. Also to pass legislation to take away from the people the right of free speech in their opposition to British measures. Also to take the German ships. These measures would fit Russia, but not here. This must be fought hot, strong, constant and immediately, because if these things pass he will have us in an active state of war with Germany at once, and put us in jail if we dare protest at it. He aims to be a czar, dictator, and autocrat.

"To do so effectively considerable expense is incurred. Every dollar received is expended, and more added to it. If you want to help in this extreme crisis please mail me your check at once, and the more liberal you are the more we can do. Your subscription is confidential, our work is done without publicity, which is not essential to its success. If there is any occasion to 'phone, call up 2547 Murray Hill and ask for 'Mr. X.'"

The telephone number given in the letter is that of the Standard Finance Company, which has offices on the second floor of the building at 103 Park Avenue. Dr. Penington's name appears on the door. C. V. Unversagt, who is a business associate of Dr. Penington, said yesterday afternoon that Dr. Penington was in Washington.

"Who is Dr. Penington?" he was asked.

"He is a pro-American, and not a German, as his name very well indicates," was the reply.

"Is he known as 'Mr. X?'"

"He may be, I do not know. That's his business."

Unversagt denied any knowledge of a pamphlet "The Yellow Pup," which contains a series of vicious attacks on President Wilson and is being mailed to all parts of the country. He also denied that Dr. Penington was a German propagandist. When asked if it was the doctor's signature attached to the letter he replied:

"It looks like it, and I think it is his signature."

JAPAN'S EARLY ENTHUSIASM.

General Satisfaction Expressed at Our Break with Germany.

TOKIO, Feb. 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The diplomatic rupture between the United States and Germany was welcomed with enthusiasm throughout Japan. The press devoted columns to the telegraphic reports announcing the break and to the observations of diplomats and publicists on the situation.

The interviews given by prominent diplomats and navy officers, all unnamed, to the press unanimously agreed that as the American Navy is one of the strongest in the world it would be an easy task to help crush the German naval power in event of a declaration of war and thereby accelerate the termination of the great war. America would thus bring the climax to the titanic struggle and contribute to the restoration of an eventual lasting peace throughout the world.

The Jiji said: "The strength and useful effect of the American Navy will be very far reaching, especially in sweeping the German submarines from the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the North Sea in co-operation with the Entente navies."

The Yorodzu called the action of the United States the great evolution of the European war and an epoch-making event.

Too much liberalism and leniency had been shown Germany by the United States, said the Asahi. If President Wilson did not take a decisive step and declare war on Germany and force her to abandon her aggressive ambitions he would not be able to realise his coveted lasting peace of the world.

Admiral Kato, Minister of the Navy, in an interview said that if the American Navy took the offensive against the Germans it would surely be effective in sweeping the German Navy from the international sea routes and stop the menace to the world's shipping interests.

Marquis Okuma in a brief interview asserted that the determination of the United States was a natural course of the events of the past, and now that America had openly pledged her hostile attitude it was needless to say that Germany would eventually be compelled to lay aside her arms and yield, abandoning her ambitions and aggressive designs. This was a cause of great congratulation for the sake of the world and the peace and happiness of humanity.

Fears that the situation would affect America's great importation of Japanese silk caused a panic in the Yokohama silk market. Prices fell abruptly causing losses estimated at $500,000. The directors closed the market. Merchants think the panic was not justified by conditions and believe that Japan eventually would benefit by complications between the United States and Germany.

GERMANS RUSH TO MEXICO.

Over 400 of Them Receive Passports at Consulate in a Week's Time.

More than 400 Germans have obtained passports from the Mexican Consulate General in New York this week. Of these more than 100 applied for and received passports yesterday.

Most of the Germans now emigrating to Mexico continue to take the rail route via San Antonio, Texas, although numbers are also going through El Paso, Eagle Pass, and other points along the border west of Laredo. Several thousand Germans, most of them men of military age, are said to have entered Mexico since the dismissal of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

It is said that among these men are some who have been engaged in German Secret Service work in this country, among them Lieutenant Robert Fay, the convicted ship bomb plotter, who escaped from the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta in August last, and Englebert Bronkhorst, who was under indictment in the same case. A Mexican official in New York admitted last night that he understood that both Fay and Bronkhorst were in Mexico City. He said that, so far as he knew, neither of them was in the Mexican Army. Bronkhorst was released on his own recognizance while awaiting trial for having conspired to destroy at sea munition-laden ships bound from American ports. He got out of the country before his case was called for trial.

INQUIRY IN CUBAN SPY CASE.

Judge Examining Documents Found on Man Recently Arrested.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 7.—The alleged German spy, Philip Haue, was taken from Havana to Pinar del Rio today for a hearing. The Government has learned that he has been here four months, spending most of his time on horseback in Pinar del Rio. He came here from Charleston, S. C., where it is known he spent several months.

Haue had letters of introduction to the leaders of the Cuban revolt in Pinar del Rio; also to persons known to be loyal to the Government. He had two saddlebags filled with documents which the Judge in charge of his case is examining.

Graves Prosecution Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The charge against Karl Armgaard Graves, self-styled "international spy," accused of attempting to extort $3,000 from Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the former German Ambassador, for certain personal letters, he claimed to have intercepted, was nolle prossed today because the prosecuting witnesses left the country with Count von Bernstorff.

TREASON EXPOSED PLOT, BERLIN SAYS

Germans Put Publication of Mexican Intrigue on Some "Traitor" Here.

SCHEME AGAIN EXPLAINED

Overseas News Agency Says It Was Duty of the Government to Take Such a Step.

BERLIN, March 7, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency made public today the following official statement concerning Germany's plan to have Mexico engage in war with the United States if the United States should not remain neutral after the declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany:

"The decision to begin the unrestricted submarine war on Feb. 1 having been taken, an eventful conflict with America had to be considered by reason of its previous attitude. The facts have proven that the surmise was justified, for the American Government, immediately after our notification concerning the barred zone, broke off diplomatic relations, and, moreover, requested other neutral powers to join in this course of action. In anticipation of this possibility it was not only the right but also the duty of the Government to take measures in time to counterbalance the joining of an additional ally on the side of our enemies.

"The Imperial Minister to Mexico was therefore instructed about the middle of January to offer an alliance to the Mexican Government and to arrange the details, in case that the United States should declare war against us. The Minister was expressly charged by instruction to take no steps with the Mexican Government before he had obtained the absolute certainty that war had been declared by the United States.

"It is not known by what means the American Government acquired knowledge of the instructions, transmitted by secret ways to Mexico. It seems that treason—and treason it probably is—has been committed on American territory."

PLOT EMBARRASSES BERLIN.

Exposure Created Painful Impression and Many People Criticise Step.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, March 7, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A painful impression obviously was made in Germany by the disclosure that the Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs advocates an alliance between the Central Powers and Mexico. Even the Frankfurter Zeitung congratulates the authors of the scheme, and it wonders what are the grounds on which the German Foreign Office bases its belief that Japan could be persuaded to abandon her present allies and make common cause with the Central Powers. That journal observes that the Foreign Office itself must be ill at ease, otherwise it would not have passed over in silence in its "apology" the allegation that it has been seeking to cultivate friendly relations with Japan.

The Frankfurter Zeitung points out further that the means proposed by the German Foreign Office to create difficulties for the United States were more likely to be detrimental to Germany ultimately than to promote her cause, and it expresses the opinion that the only people in Germany who see any advantage in the whole matter are those who consider that a great war with the United States would be beneficial to Germany.

The Basle Nachrichten expresses the opinion that whether war between the Central Powers and the United States ensue or not, German prestige certainly has suffered most seriously from "the more than impudent procedure of the Foreign Office," and that the consequences will be felt both during and after the war. It is evident, on the other hand, from the report of the proceedings of the Reichstag, that the party leaders have resolved not to carry the matter further, as they do not, for various reasons, wish for a ministerial crisis at the present juncture.

GERMAN-HINDU PLOT MADE USE OF BRYAN

Continued from Page 1.

tries of German intrigue to induce a revolt against British rule in India. With the arrest in New York of the alleged plotters against the Indian Government, following the disclosure of the German attempt to bring about a Mexican-Japanese alliance, and the departure of Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador, officials at the State Department have become much less reticent about speaking of German plots in this country.

At the time of the publication of the Zimmermann note to the German Minister to Mexico it was said at the State Department that this attempt to arrange an alliance against the United States was only a part of the German secret activities in this country. The principal centres of the Indo-German conspiracies have been Germany, China, and the United States. They have been in progress for several years, long antedating the beginning of the war. San Francisco has been one of the hotbeds of the propaganda. Madras, India, is notorious as another.

A great amount of the money used in the agitation and in attempted uprisings has been contributed by Germany, large sums for this purpose having been expended in the United States.

It was learned today that the chief Indian conspirator in America had left the country. Officials declined to divulge his name.

Last December it was recalled today, the British Government, through Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, issued a statement telling of the failure of a German plot to involve Afghanistan against the British Government in India. It was learned today from a diplomatic source that another mission, composed of Austrian diplomats, German, Austrian, and Turkish officers, carrying a large amount of money, had left Bagdad during the first Spring of the war. This mission was captured in Persia and the treasure confiscated. A large number of Christians in Bagdad were hanged by the Turkish authorities on the charge of giving to the enemy information concerning this mission.

BOMBS PRODUCED IN COURT.

Kolb and Schwartz Held Without Bail by Hoboken Recorder.

Fritz Kolb and Hans Schwartz, the Hoboken bomb plotters, who, it is charged, tried to cause another Black Tom explosion Monday morning, were held without bail yesterday by Recorder Carsten of Hoboken. Kolb and Schwartz were brought into court by Detectives Cornellii and Fullam, who also produced the two bombs and the material for making more that were found in the possession of the prisoners.

Assistant Prosecutor Vickers asked the Recorder if he needed more evidence than the presence of the bombs. The Recorder said that ownership and possession ought to be proved, so Mr. Vickers turned to Kolb and asked:

"Did you have these things in your room?"

"Yes," replied Kolb.

"Where did you see them?" asked the prosecutor of Schwartz.

"In Kolb's room," was the reply.

"That is sufficient," said the court. "The men are held for the Grand Jury without bail."

Mr. Vickers said later that if the prisoners asked to have bail fixed he would ask that the bond be made $15,000, which he thought beyond their means of obtaining.

Clarence Ficke, an actor who lives at the Harmonia Hotel in Hoboken, where Schwartz worked as a cook, says that early Monday morning he met Schwartz entering the hotel. Schwartz looked as if he had had "a hard night," as Ficke expresses it. He asked Schwartz where he had been, and says Schwartz replied that he had been out all night in a motorboat. Ficke observed that it was a queer time of the year and queer weather for going out in a motorboat, and Schwartz replied something about it being good for the health. From this it is supposed that Schwartz and Kolb went to Black Tom in a motorboat.

It is intimated that Schwartz mentioned a motorboat in his statement which he signed.

NIP PHILADELPHIA PLOT.

Arrest Two Germans, One Bent on Blowing Up Salt Works.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—A plot to blow up the Pennsylvania Salt Works at Greenwich Piers, on the Delaware River, was nipped in the bud today by Sergeant Clark and Policeman White, who arrested two Germans and seized four bombs and several coils of fuse. The prisoners gave their names as Robert Kanshew, 47 years old, of 316 Bainbridge Street, and Ernest Sternberg, 31 years old, of the same address.

Late yesterday afternoon Policeman White was standing at Third and Bainbridge Streets when Sternberg came running to him, excitedly shouting: "Bob's going to blow up the house."

White, accompanied by Sergeant Clark, entered the Kanshew house and arrested Kanshew just as he was about to throw a bomb into the kitchen stove. Sternberg was arrested by White as he was about to jump through a window.

At the station house Sternberg told the police that he had lived with Kanshew and his wife for several weeks, and that they were both Germans. He said that he and Kanshew were arguing which one should plant the bombs in the salt works.

"Kanshew got mad when I told him I wouldn't be responsible for the job," the prisoner said, "and he threatened to throw a bomb into the stove. Then I ran out and told the police, and they came and nabbed us."

Detective Comdeco said that there was enough explosive in the bombs to blow up the entire salt works. Kanshew was recently employed at the salt plant.

DENIES GERMANS PAID HIM.

War Correspondent of Jewish Papers Testifies in $50,000 Libel Suit.

In the trial of a $50,000 libel suit brought by Maschulem F. Seidmann, war correspondent for the Warheit and other Jewish newspapers, against The Day, another Jewish publication, it was charged before Supreme Court Justice Ordway and a jury yesterday that Seidmann's reports were influenced by pro-German sympathies. Counsel for The Day told the jury that he would prove that, while American war correspondents with the best credentials were not permitted in Poland after the German occupation, Seidmann, who is a native of Russia, was allowed the utmost freedom by the German authorities. The defendant assumed, therefore, that Seidmann was enlisted in the German propaganda to win the sympathies of Jews in America for the Teuton cause.

Seidmann testified that the charges were untrue, and that he did not "sell himself as a press agent" to Germany or receive for this a "fine salary," as alleged in the article on which he sued.

Herman Bernstein, editor of The Day at the time the alleged libel was published, said that when he was in Europe he heard Seidmann referred to as a "German war correspondent." He said he was informed that the President of the American Jewish Committee wrote a protest on an article by Seidmann depicting "the joy with which the Russian peasants welcomed the German army."

The case will continue today.

METHODISTS WITH WILSON.

Jersey Conference Pledges Lives of Members to Flag's Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 7.—A wave of patriotism swept the opening session of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference today, and delegates pledged support to American rights and lauded the stand of President Woodrow Wilson. A message sent to every member of the faith in New Jersey, with the stamp of unanimous approval, follows:

"Whereas, our country is passing through a most critical period, a period when even aggravating warfare seems impending with all its horrors, and we believe loyalty to the country as well as loyalty to Methodism is inherent to our polity,

"We declare that the New Jersey Conference by letter express our loyalty and pledge our support to our honored President, Woodrow Wilson, and we further declare that every Methodist church in New Jersey, until after the crisis is passed, display in some prominent place, on or near the platform, the flag of our nation, which we honor and for which we will die."

Applause was not restrained when the reference to placing the national colors near the Methodist pulpits was read. The conference sang "America" in a swelling chorus upon the adoption of the message.

FOUR STATES FAIL TO VOTE CENSURE

Continued from Page 1.

people and necessary to empower the President to maintain the nation's honor and dignity; and

Whereas, Among the few Senators who failed to aid and uphold the President in the international crisis was one of the Senators from the State of New York; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Woodrow Wilson League of Albany, That we denounce as unfaithful to their trust and unworthy representatives of the American people the Senators who prevented the enactment of the Armed Neutrality bill; and be it further

Resolved, That we repudiate the actions of James A. O'Gorman, then Senator from the State of New York, and we declare that, in failing to support the President in the international crisis, he misrepresented alike the State and the Democratic Party which elected him; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge the United States Senators from the State of New York to support such amendments to the rules of the United States Senate as will hereafter preclude a small minority from preventing legislation desired by the people.

Congressman Wilson Under Fire.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The vote of Congressman William W. Wilson, of the Third District of Chicago, against the armed ship bill has raised the question whether he retains his qualifications for membership in the Union League Club, one of the most conservative in the city. A letter from President Frank J. Loesch of the club, to the Congressman, made public today, said it had been noted that Wilson was "the sole Chicago representative" who voted against the armed ship bill, called attention to the fact that a condition of membership in the club is "absolute and unqualified loyalty to the Government," and demanded an explanation of Mr. Wilson's course.

Mr. Wilson in reply wrote: "I did not think we should arm American merchant ships to carry contraband of war to belligerent nations, which would be considered an act of war on our part, and voted to so amend the resolution."

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 7.—Forsyth Post, G. A. R., has adopted a resolution by unanimous consent censuring Congressman Isaac R. Sherwood of this city for his vote against the measure to authorize President Wilson to arm merchant ships. The resolution expresses the opinion of the post that Congressman Sherwood did not represent patriotic sentiment in his district. The Congressman is an honorary member of the post. A copy of the resolution was sent to President Wilson.

O'GORMAN CENSURE BARRED.

Business Men's League, Being Nonpartisan, Could Not Take Action.

A resolution denouncing the action of former Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York in opposing the armed ship measure was read last evening at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Business Men's National Service League, at the Yale Club. While its sponsor, Nelson Macy, President of Corlies, Macy & Co., 441 Pearl Street, stood with the paper in his hand waiting for its adoption, the meeting hurriedly adjourned without consideration of his resolution.

Later members of the Executive Committee said the league was nonpartisan, and in view of the fact that all political beliefs and opinions were represented in the membership, a resolution of this sort could not properly be considered. It was intimated that permission to present the resolution would have been denied had its contents been known in advance. The league, recently organized to reach the business interests of the city in a united campaign for preparedness, announced that the membership had reached 56,000 firms, representing sixty-six trades. It was voted last night to prepare 1,000,000 leaflets for distribution, urging co-operation in favor of universal military training.

VARDAMAN GETS IRON CROSS.

40-Pound Decoration to Senator "for Double-Crossing Wilson."

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 7.—Many expressions of disapproval have gone forward from Mississippians to Washington regarding the action of United States Senator James K. Vardaman in joining the filibuster on the Armed Ship bill. The most unique of these expressions is a large iron cross weighing forty pounds, with the inscription "Lest the Kaiser Forget," which was shipped today from Biloxi, Miss., by Thomas Collins, a blacksmith, who forged it at the behest of former admirers of Vardaman.

A communication addressed to the junior Mississippi Senator will be sent stating that the iron cross is bestowed in the belief that the valor of the Senator may not reach the ears of the Kaiser. The iron cross is given by Mississippians, it continues, for giving Woodrow Wilson the double-cross.

CANCEL LA FOLLETTE TALK.

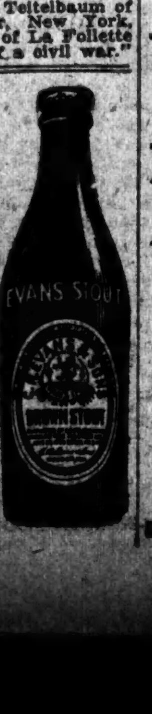
Wheeling Temple Society Informs Senator That Engagement Is Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 7.—By a four to one vote subscribers to the Hoff Street Temple lecture course, under whose auspices United States Senator R. M. La Follette was scheduled to speak here tomorrow night, voted today to cancel the engagement and so informed the Senator by wire. This action is the result of a mass meeting Monday night at which the appearance of Senator La Follette was opposed, because of his filibuster against the Armed Ship bill.

Among those who wired protests against permitting Senator La Follette to speak here is William Teitelbaum of the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York, who said the appearance of La Follette would "fan the flames of a civil war."

For tired, aching, burning eyes
SANITOL EYE BATH
ANTISEPTIC
Cleanses, refreshes, invigorates.
It's a wash, not a medicine. At any druggist's, 25 cents.

When Things Look Darkest
You'll find plenty of cheer and sunshine in
Evans Stout and Ale


Sterling Old Beverage of the Better Sort. Dependable and Delicious. Try them at Home or Restaurant.

CAUCUSES APPROVE CLOSURE RULE

Continued from Page 1.

opposed to any form of closure until the recent filibuster showed the dangers lurking in the Senate's practice. Such a filibuster, they held, must not be allowed to happen again. The outburst of rage throughout the country against eleven Senators who talked to death the President's Armed Ship bill has helped them to realize that on the eve of a possible conflict the handful of men responsible for killing that bill must not be left in a position to use similar tactics against measures that they may be still more urgently demanded for the public safety.

The President's sharp denunciation of the filibuster and the prompt echo his denunciation has received from many State Legislatures have had great weight in bringing about this change of sentiment. Before the caucuses this afternoon the President expressed warm support of the proposed amendment in a conversation with Democratic members of the committee on the subject. Both parties felt that they could not give moral shelter to the "willful men" singled out for public indignation by seeming, even in a matter of rules, to protect the means by which they had killed the Armed Ship bill. It is difficult to imagine any other circumstances under which the rule now supported by overwhelming majorities in both parties could have had a chance of adoption.

Text of the New Rule.

The proposed amendment to the rules follows:

At the close of Rule XXII add:

Provided, however, that if at any time a motion, signed by sixteen Senators, to bring to a close the debate upon any pending measure is presented to the Senate, the presiding officer shall at once state the motion to the Senate, and one hour after the Senate meets on the following calendar day but one he shall lay the motion before the Senate and direct that the Secretary call the roll, and upon the ascertainment that a quorum is present the presiding officer shall, without debate, submit to the Senate by an aye and nay vote the question: "Is it the sense of the Senate that the debate shall be brought to a close?"

And if that question shall be decided in the affirmative by a two-thirds vote of those voting, then said measure shall be the unfinished business to the exclusion of all other business until disposed of.

Thereafter no Senator shall be entitled to speak in all more than one hour on the pending measure, the amendments thereto, and motions affecting the same, and it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to keep the time of each Senator who speaks. Except by unanimous consent, no amendment shall be in order after the vote to bring the debate to a close, unless the same has been presented and read prior to that time. No dilatory motion, or dilatory amendment, or amendment not germane shall be in order. Points of order, including questions of relevancy, and appeals from the decision of the presiding officer shall be decided without debate.

The resolution is changed only slightly from that virtually agreed upon last night by the Conference Committee and which was approved by the Senate Rules Committee several months ago. The most important change was the addition today by the conferees of the provision that except by unanimous consent amendments would not be in order after closure had been ordered. This was done to prevent substitutes coming in at the last moment, when there would be little time left for their consideration.

In the Democratic caucus quite a sentiment existed in favor of having a majority vote bring the closure to bear, but in view of the Republican refusal to accept any such radical change the two-thirds vote was accepted. Mr. Smith of South Carolina voiced the traditional Southern fear of a Force bill, but on the final vote no negatives were recorded. Mr. Smith of Georgia spoke in favor of a majority vote, but finally recommended acquiescence in the Republican plan for a decision by two-thirds.

Walsh Points Out Dangers.

The bitterness of the closing hours of the session of Congress found an echo on the floor of the Senate today in a speech by Mr. Walsh of Montana. He spoke at length on the rules and precedents, and then referred to the filibuster and the need for a change in rules.

"The people whom in our feeble way we are trying here to represent," said Mr. Walsh, "are evidently resolved to take upon themselves burdens for providing and maintaining a military establishment greater than ever heretofore borne in time of peace and rivaling those rendered necessary by the exigencies of the civil war. A genuine alarm pervades the country lest some enemy may, in the near future, attack us.

"Imagine the time at hand and the foe bearing down upon us. This crisis involves the very life of the nation. The occasion brooks no delay. Action—immediate action—by Congress is imperative. Congress is empowered by the Constitution to declare war. Congress it is that is to raise and support armies. Congress is to provide and maintain a navy. Congress is to provide for calling forth the militia to repel invasions and to organise armies and discipline them to that end. Congress it is that must lay and collect taxes to meet the expenditures for war and that must borrow money on the credit of the United States for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

"It is scarcely conceivable that war should be precipitated or be impending without an appeal from the President, both in his civil capacity and as Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces of the nation, for some hurried action by Congress. Such an appeal comes to this body. It finds a ready response except from a small coterie of Senators, who spell each other on the floor until the enemy thunders at the gates of our cities and the republic has had its death blow. They may be honest but misguided peace-at-any-price men, who refuse to believe that war is meritable and continue to hope that the awful horror of armed conflict may be averted by further peaceful overtures.

"Multitudes of sagacious men believed in 1861 that the South would not fight and others that the North would never resort to arms to preserve the Union. It is not inconceivable that the obstructionists—filibusters—may be actuated by traitorous sentiments. The Revolution had its Arnold. I trust that I offend no sensibilities in referring to the fact that in 1861 ten or more members of this body were expelled for treason. A Vice President of the United States, who for four years presided over the Senate, was indicted and tried for treason, and a Senator, charged with him with this capital offense, escaped expulsion by but one vote. The Senate had already at that early day expelled one of its members for perfidious negotiations with the enemies of his country.

"We are all sworn to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, a needless oath unless it be that some of us may, conceivably, require the aid of heaven to keep us true. What say you, shall the Senate make a rule under which it may be held at bay by treachery until a foreign foe shall have prevailed upon a supine nation?

"I am not one of those who, being balked by some law, organic or otherwise, would ruthlessly sweep it aside to attain their end. I shall vote with a clear conscience that we violate no law in fixing a time at which debate on any subject before this body shall close."

Senator France to Vote for Closure.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Joseph I. France of Maryland, one of the two Republican United States Senators who voted against the Closure bill in the caucus today, declared tonight that when the bill came up in the Senate he would vote for it, believing that at this time he should uphold the President. He said that in general he was against closure, believing that there should be no limit to debate, and that such a limit would tend against full publicity. His vote today, he said, was given as a mild protest against closure in general.

A "College Course" for the Man About to Build.
NATIONAL
BUILDING
EXPOSITION
Grand Central Palace
All this week 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. to and including Sunday, March 11th
Practical and Artistic Demonstration of Every Structural Material, Equipment Furnishings and Landscaping.
Everything for Every Type of Building
Builders, Contractors, Architects, Engineers, Real Estate Men—A Show of Real Profit and Inspiration for you.
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America's Greatest
COMMERCIAL VEHICLE SHOW
Delivery Wagons, Trucks, Moving Vans, Dump-carts, Taxicabs, Truck Extensions, Fire Apparatus, Hydraulic Hoist Trucks, Funeral Wagons, Ambulances, Tractors.
A Liberal Education in Business Efficiency.
23 REGT ARMORY BEDFORD AVE. BETWEEN ATLANTIC AVE. & PACIFIC ST.
BROOKLYN
AFTERNOONS NOW OPEN EVENINGS

LINER ADRIATIC SAFE TWO OTHERS ARRIVE

Radio from Ship in Midocean Disproves Report of Mishap on Voyage Here.

BALTIC AND ROCHAMBEAU IN

White Star Vessel Had Narrow Escape on Eastward Trip—Brings 95 Passengers.

The White Star liner Baltic arrived here safely last night from Liverpool with passengers and mails from the submarine zone, and the French liner Rochambeau reached Quarantine from Bordeaux too late to go to her pier. The Rochambeau would dock early today, the agents of the line said.

A wireless was received yesterday from the White Star liner Adriatic in midocean, stating that all was well and the Captain expected to arrive in New York late Saturday or on Sunday morning.

The ninety-five passengers on the Baltic were glad to get ashore last night after being fourteen days on board ship. They embarked at Liverpool at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 21, and next morning the liner moved out into the River Mersey, where she anchored for three and a half days while destroyers and patrol boats searched the Irish Sea for submarines and mines.

The officers of the Baltic confirmed reports that a number of submarines had been captured or destroyed and that the new electric device for detecting the presence of submarines adopted by the British Admiralty had proved a success. The average time to catch a submarine after it had been located was twelve hours, the officers said. The new bombs used by destroyers and patrol boats will blow up a submarine if it explodes within sixty yards.

Baltic Has Smoke Screen.

The Baltic is equipped with the smoke screen apparatus for evading submarines and carries a six-inch naval gun aft.

The liner left the Mersey on Sunday night, Feb. 25, with the Carmania, and kept company with her until the Cunarder went inside Belfast Lough for a couple of hours. Later the Carmania passed the Baltic, as she is a faster ship. There was no escort with the liner from the Mersey to the Fastnet, but there were several patrol boats in sight.

Among the passengers on the Baltic was Captain Lionel de L. Wells, formerly in command of the torpedo school at Plymouth and Chief of the London Fire Brigade. Captain Wells, who is on the reserve list of the navy, offered his services to the Government and has been detailed as a Vice Consul at New York to look after munitions sent to the United Kingdom.

Guy Nickalls, the Yale rowing coach, another passenger, had his brother Vivian, who is a Major in the Royal Field Artillery, informed him on returning from the front that the French and English gunners outpoint and outfight the artillery now, and that the German infantry have mutinied in many cases and fired upon their officers because they are ill fed and sick of the war. When the Allies storm the trenches now the German soldiers surrender in hundreds to get something to eat.

Officers of the Baltic, which is commanded this voyage by Captain J. E. Ranson, had a narrow escape on her eastward voyage. She was in company with the Anchor liner California off the Irish coast, and Captain William Finch, who was on the Baltic then, took the northern course to Liverpool. The California went to the southward and was torpedoed about three hours after the liners separated.

Roma Arrives at Naples.

James Elwell & Co., agents of the Fabre Line, at 17 State Street, received a cablegram from Lisbon yesterday advising them of the safe arrival there of the liner Roma with sixty-four passengers. She left New York on Feb. 18 and called at the Azores.

The agents of the Norwegian-America Line received a telegram from Halifax stating that the Bergenafjord had arrived there from Bergen in ballast for New York. She is the first Scandinavian west-bound steamship to call at the Nova Scotian port for examination.

The Swedish-American liner Stockholm, which left New York for Gothenburg on Feb. 16 with passengers and cargo, is still at Halifax.

The Spanish steamship Ereaga arrived here from Barcelona to load for a European port. The Italian steamship San Guglielmo sailed for Naples with a big cargo of munitions and the British steamship African Prince left for Liverpool.

According to cable advices yesterday from Copenhagen about 200 Americans have arrived in the Danish capital from Russia, Germany, Austria, Sweden, and Norway, and are unable to get a ship to convey them to New York.

It was stated that Maurice F. Egan, the United States Minister, had applied through the British Legation in Copenhagen for permission for a ship to sail from that port and call at Halifax for examination so as to avoid the submarine zone outside Kirkwall.

MANCHURIA TO SAIL UNARMED.

Big Freighter Must Ship New Crew to Leave Here Today.

P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, decided yesterday that the 14,000-ton freighter Manchuria, which has been ready for sea since Saturday, should sail for London today unarmed.

When the United States Shipping Commissioner went to Pier 58, North River, to sign up the crew yesterday afternoon, the men refused to sign articles unless they got 75 per cent. of their wages as war bonus. The officials of the line refused to give more than 50 per cent., the bonus paid to the crew of the Mongolia.

When the men were asked to sign last Friday they demanded 100 per cent. The company will seek another crew this morning, and expects to sail the Manchuria before sunset.

TO DIRECT ITALIAN DEFENSE.

Admiral Will Give Reward for Sinking or Disabling U-Boats.

ROME, March 7.—A decree has been promulgated reorganizing the system for the defense of ships against submarine attack and placing it in charge of an Admiral.

The new official will, among other duties, undertake the arming of merchant ships and award money prizes to those which sink or disable hostile submarines.

French Bark Pacifique is Missing.

LONDON, March 7.—The French bark Pacifique has been posted at Lloyd's as missing. The Pacifique, which left Penarth on Oct. 21 last for Port Arthur, registered 2,241 tons and was built at Glasgow in 1882.

SHIPPING REPRISALS ON BRITISH PLANNED

Americans Complain They Are Forced in England to Take Coal or Munitions.

BOARD CONSIDERING STEPS

Chairman Denman Explained Stand in Refusing to Attend Dinner to Lord Furness.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Measures to meet Great Britain's action in forcing American ships to carry British supplies are under consideration by the Federal Shipping Board. President Wilson's proclamation prohibiting the transfer of American ships to foreign registry without the board's permission, it is said, will be used as a weapon to stop the British practices.

The situation has been made acute by the continued detention of the schooner Mattie Newman of New York, held at Liverpool for several months by inability to make needed repairs, because her master will not agree to carry war supplies.

American shipowners have made bitter complaint against British efforts to coerce them into the coal trade between Britain and France and against attempts to force them to carry munitions. American ships that have run short of coal in British ports, it is declared, have been compelled to agree to take coal cargoes to France before the British authorities would allow them bunker coal.

One purpose of amendments to the shipping bill, lost in the final days of the last Congress, was to give the board more power in this respect. They would have permitted the board to refuse foreign registry to ships now being built in American yards. As many of these vessels are being constructed for British capital, the board it is pointed out, would have had a powerful weapon with which to compel Great Britain to respect the rights of American owners.

The Shipping Board, it is understood, also intends to take up the question of coaling American ships in the Pacific. Vessels sailing from San Francisco to Manila have been forced to take note of British Admiralty restrictions because they had to coal at British coaling stations in China before reaching their destination.

It became known today that William Denman, Chairman of the Shipping Board, had gone on record in a letter written last month in strong disapproval of blacklisting arrangements and coal bunkering agreements instituted by some of the belligerents. Theodore Brent of New Orleans, another member of the Shipping Board, has joined with Chairman Denman's views as presented in this letter, which was written in explaining his regret that he could not attend a dinner given at the Ritz-Carlton in New York City for Lord Furness of the great shipping firm of Furness, Whitby & Co., and the President also of some of the Eastern trunk line railways on Feb. 14.

An invitation was conveyed through Claude N. Bennett of Washington to members of the Shipping Board to attend the dinner. The members of the board were unable to attend the dinner, and Chairman Denman, who was asked to express his views in a letter, did so with extreme frankness in the communication which he sent to Mr. Bennett to be read to the assemblage. The letter, which has been brought to the attention of Lord Furness, was as follows:

"I am very glad to embody in a letter to you the expressions of my attitude in considering, with other members of the board, our relations with our foreign friends and competitors in overseas trade now and after the war. It is my hope that, so far as possible, competition between nations in the overseas traffic shall be based upon the relative economic efficiency of the competitors, unimpeded by the interference of governmental regulation. I trust this is not to be a mere fantastic dream, incompatible with the instinct of self-interest of the nations, which is taking more and more definite form in lending governmental forces the stimulation of their particular trades.

"Such a hope finds scant support in an economic world impeded by bunkering agreements of a discriminatory character and the blacklisting of Americans, which not only stops trade activities which may be suspected to be of benefit to military operations on one side or another, but also in trades that have absolutely no connection with the field of hostilities. Our deliberations are already embarrassed by the suggestion of more or less disinterested parties that we should not furnish to a nation discriminating against us in the supplying of bunker coal to our ships colliers to engage in the carriage of coal for such a nation.

"Discriminatory regulation on the part of one nation will inevitably call for corresponding discrimination, more effective if possible, by the injured nation. This is true, however much the injured nation may desire to enter the field of competition on the basis of free play of pure economic forces.

"You are already aware from your observation of the activities of the board that it sees no merit in the destruction or hampering of any existing economic activity concerned with the overseas traffic, and that it desires to make no move without deliberation on its effect on all the interested parties. In times of emergency such deliberations must be rapid, and it is, of course, our intent not to permit over-refinements of objections to paralyze any action on the part of the board. We are here committed an error, no pride of opinion will stop our correcting it, but we intend to go ahead.

"If the question arises, I trust you will express regret that we were not able to accept the very cordial invitation to meet the gentlemen who are dining tonight in New York."

A cablegram from the American Consul General at London today said that after April Great Britain would prohibit the importation of goods of neutral manufacture in whose production have entered materials and labor of enemy origin amounting to more than 5 per cent. of the cost. Exceptions will be made for goods to be admitted under special license.

Department of Commerce officials said today the order would have little effect upon industries in the United States. They thought it probably was issued because British industry had become so well organized it could take care of most of its own needs.

Teutonic supplies in other than contiguous neutral countries probably are believed to be about exhausted now, so the new order will be felt chiefly among the northern European neutrals.

AMPUTATED ARM REPLACED.

Surgeon Performs Remarkable Operation on British Soldier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 8.—The Daily Chronicle reports a remarkable surgical operation performed on the son-in-law of James O'Grady, M. P.

He was severely wounded at the front some months ago and it was found necessary to amputate one of his arms. The surgeon carried out the daring experiment of removing the injured part of bone, then attaching the arm again and sewing it together.

The operation was so successful that the patient can use his arm again. He is able to lift a cup of tea slowly to his mouth. The only thing noticeable is that the injured arm is slightly shorter than the other.

CHINESE PRESIDENT GIVES IN TO PREMIER

Said to Have Agreed to Let Cabinet Frame the Nation's Foreign Policy.

BREAK WITH GERMANY NEAR

Severance of Relations Expected to be Followed by a Declaration of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TIENTSIN, Monday, March 5, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Premier, who tendered his resignation on leaving Peking, is now staying in the Italian concession here. He refuses to be interviewed. Today he saw Liang Chi-chao, a prominent politician, who energetically supports the decision of the Cabinet that China should join the Entente in opposition to Germany.

He declared that the Cabinet, a majority of the political and military leaders, and four-fifths of the members of Parliament favor an immediate declaration of war upon Germany, and that this course had been decided on when the Cabinet asked the President to indorse the breaking off of diplomatic relations. The President objected to the adoption of this course, and the Premier thereupon left for Tientsin despite the President's orders that railway officials were not to provide him with a train.

Realizing, however, the gravity of the situation and the universal support the Cabinet enjoys, the President is now endeavoring to induce the Premier to return, and, with this object in view, offers to ratify the proposal to sever diplomatic relations and assent to further decisions of the Cabinet. While it is not certain whether the Premier will accept these assurances, it is regarded as certain that the rupture will take place almost immediately and that it will be followed after a few days' interval by a declaration of war.

Measures for dealing with the Germans are now being discussed at Peking, where it is realized their presence without any official representation of Germany would constitute a serious menace.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says a message received there from Berlin asserts that neither the German Foreign Office nor the Chinese Legation in Berlin has heard anything of a possible rupture between China and Germany. The dispatch adds that the Berlin authorities have had no reports from the German Minister in Peking for three weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A "categorical denial" of statements that Japan had presented an ultimatum to China requiring the latter country to declare war on Germany was announced today by the Japanese Embassy. It was asserted by Japanese diplomats at the embassy that the story "probably was put out by persons with private interests to serve."

All reports received here recently, by both the State Department and in diplomatic circles, have mdicated that Japan had given evidence of an earnest wish to negotiate a new treaty with China, and that in consideration of the purpose of Count Terauchi, the new Japanese Premier, to effect a sympathetic understanding with the Peking Government, Japan had reversed in some instances the principles of diplomacy which she had been applying in negotiations with China for several years.

$25,000,000 LOAN TO CHINA UNDER WAY

Chicago Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank May Make Additional Advance.

CHICAGO, March 7.—The Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, which loaned the Republic of China $5,000,000 several months ago, is considering the advisability of making an additional loan of $25,000,000 to that Government. Next Saturday John J. Abbott, a Vice President, and Henry Russell Platt, an attorney for the bank, will leave for Peking to make an inquiry on the proposed loan. They will sail from Vancouver, B. C., for China within ten days.

When the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank made the loan of $5,000,000 to China, the bank received an option on the proposed additional loan of $25,000,000. Officers of the bank decided to send representatives to China to make a thorough investigation before reaching a conclusion.

Announcement that the bank was considering the advisability of making the additional loan was made today by Arthur Reynolds, its Vice President.

The $5,000,000 loan recently made was for three years and secured by the tobacco and liquor tax of the Republic of China. In discussing the proposed $25,000,000 loan, Mr. Reynolds said:

"We have great confidence in China and its people. It is a country of wonderful resources and we believe it is destined to a great future. China is just awakening to its wonderful possibilities of development and before many years, we think, will take its place among the really great nations of the world. In the process of its development it will be a great customer of this country and we want the manufacturers and business men of the Middle West to get their share of this trade when the proper time comes. The Chinese are a people of unflinching honesty and integrity and have never been known to fail in meeting their obligations."

MANCHU BOY EMPEROR TO BE EDUCATED HERE

Hsuan Tung, Only 12 Years Old, Gets Official Approval—Renounced His Throne in 1912.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Peking Juh-pao, a semi-official newspaper in the Chinese capital, according to dispatches received here today, has announced that President Li Yuan-hung has approved the plan to have the Manchu Emperor, Hsuan Tung, 12 years old, study in the United States.

It was announced recently that he had expressed a desire to study abroad. The United States has been selected largely, it is believed, because of the desire of the Chinese Government to send him to no country which would be apt to prejudice him against republican government.

After having occupied the throne of China for nearly three years as Hsuan Tung, little Pu-Yi abdicated and acknowledged the Republic on Feb. 12, 1912.

It was the second great event in the life of the infant, who was then 7 years of age. At the age of 4 he had been enthroned, Dec. 2, 1908, shortly after the death of the Emperor Kuang-Hsu and the famous Dowager Empress, who for so many years had been the actual rulers of China, completely dominating the Emperor first as Regent, and then, after his accession in 1887, at the age of 15, because he was a weakling and childless. She was Kuang-Hsu's maternal aunt, and the mother of his predecessor, the Emperor Tung-chih.

AUSTRALIAN SENATE FOR IRISH HOME RULE

Adopts Resolution Asking That It Be Granted 'Without Undue Delay.'

MELBOURNE, March 7, (via London.)—The Australian Senate by a vote of 28 to 2 today adopted a resolution calling for home rule for Ireland "without undue delay," substituting that phrase for the word "immediately."

Senator Stewart, a Laborite, said Sir Edward Carson, unmolested, had formed a force to fight the British authorities in Ireland, and was then brought into the Cabinet. As a result there came the revolt in Ireland, in which people were killed. The reason why Sir Edward was not molested, the speaker added, was that he belonged to the privileged class.

Senator Gould, Ministerialist, during the debate, said a self-governing dominion should not express an opinion on home rule for Ireland.

DEBS URGES STRIKE IF NATION FIGHTS

Exhorts Workers at Cooper Union Not to Bear Arms for "Capitalist Government."

PREFERS LIEBKNECHT FATE

Wall Street, He Declares, is Behind the Agitation for War, and Labor is Victimized.

Eugene V. Debs last night urged the workers of the country to declare a nation-wide general strike if the United States goes to war. Speaking to an audience that packed Cooper Union to the doors, the veteran Socialist, with all his old-time fire, declared he would rather be backed against a granite wall and shot as a traitor than "go to war for Wall Street."

Bending his six feet of frame toward his hearers, Debs wrought up his 2,000 auditors almost to a state of frenzy by his picture of harm to the toilers of the United States should the country go to war.

"I will never go to war for a capitalist Government," he shouted. And a few moments later he declared that the Government at Washington was capitalistic.

"I'd rather a thousand times suffer the fate of Liebknecht in Germany," he said. "I'd rather be lined up against a wall and shot down as a traitor to Wall Street than fight a traitor to myself."

Debs fired on like a Gatling gun. Before the cheers from one declaration died down he signaled for calm to shoot another epigram.

"I am not a patriot as that word is defined in the house of Morgan," he exclaimed.

"You've been taught patriotism—brutal patriotism—patriotism to your country, but you never had a country. When the working people own this country and other countries there will be no war. I tell you it is better to live for your country than to die for Rockefeller and Morgan."

Debs attacked the press, which, he said, was helping the capitalists to get this country into war.

"When you read one of their editorials," he said, "you feel as if you want to go out and shoot somebody—that isn't patriotism; it's plain damfoolishism.

"If war is declared, the workers of this country will, if they are true to their class, declare a general strike and paralyze—" The outburst of cheers drowned the rest of the sentence.

He urged the workers to form a "revolutionary union" to down the capitalist class. The Socialist movement, he said, was the only bona fide peace movement on earth. He made a plea against teaching "the art of murder in our public schools," and deplored that some preachers were advocating war with Germany.

"Every exploiter, every tyrant in the history of the world," he said, "has wrapped about himself the cloak of patriotism or religion or both. Rockefeller has a billion dollars; he has not one comrade. I wouldn't trade one-comrade of the least side for all his blood-stained wealth. His body is but the coffin of his dead soul."

Debs urged each of his hearers to be a committee of one to carry on anti-war propaganda.

"War would have been declared long ago," he said, "if Wall Street had not feared the sentiment of the people of the United States, which is against war."

As he was defending Tom Mooney, the San Francisco labor leader, who has been sentenced to be hanged May 17 on a charge of setting off a bomb during the preparedness parade there, some one from the audience called out:

"They won't hang him!"

"You bet they won't," shouted Debs. "We'll see to that. I am going out to San Francisco, and if they hang Tom Mooney they'll have to have another noose for me."

Charles W. Erwin, who presided, said the working class "served notice that the only cause in which they would shed their blood was to overthrow capitalism in America."

George P. Kirkpatrick made an anti-war speech, in which he said:

"Follow the flag! But I want to know where it is going. Follow the flag! Who's going along?

"Why didn't we hear so much war talk when the Lusitania was sunk? Germany was not so weak then, and we had not made about all the money we could out of the war."

An admission fee of 25 and 35 cents was charged to the meeting, held under the auspices of the Socialists. Probably 2,000 persons fought in vain to get into the hall, and the police reserves had to be called out to quiet disorder that arose when the doors were closed.

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The advantage of a Bank designated by the Court

WHEN a business house gets into serious financial trouble, the law provides for the appointment of a Receiver or Trustee in Bankruptcy.

The Receiver is held personally liable for the funds that come into his hands.

The law relieves him from that liability, however, on condition that he deposit these funds in a banking institution designated by the U. S. Court.

In selecting such institutions, the Court naturally must weigh the question of safety.

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REDMOND DEMANDS HOME RULE AT ONCE

Continued from Page 1.

Nationalists were opposed to British rule. It would be as glaring an outrage upon the principle of self-government to place this population under Irish rule as to deny self-government to the rest of the Irish people.

The Government, he repeated, was ready to confer self-government on those parts of Ireland clearly demanding it. That was the position of the late Government. Was there any party in the House or were there any Home Rulers who contemplated using force to compel Ulster to submit? No party would support such a demand.

The Premier concluded by moving the following amendment to the resolution offered by Mr. O'Connor:

"This house would welcome any settlement which would produce a better understanding between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom, but considers it impossible to impose by force on any section of Ireland a form of government which has not their consent."

Angry Interruption by Dillon.

Throughout the latter part of his speech the Premier constantly was interrupted by Nationalists, whose attitude was markedly hostile. John Dillon exclaimed angrily: "You are turning your back on home rule."

The Premier retorted:

"Not only is that not true, but the honorable gentleman knows it. I have not deviated a hairsbreadth from the line I have taken in the last five or six years with regard to Ulster. Frank acceptance of the position that Ulster will not be coerced is more likely to achieve the object of a united Ireland—a hundred times more than coercive measures.

"The goal is national unity for Ireland, and the method of attaining it is to offer facilities and inducements for Ulster to come in, and I believe that Ulster will come in at no distant date.

"My offer of self-government to parts of Ireland is an offer which would take immediate effect. I am not in the least afraid of submitting the proposal of the Government to the judgment of any unbiased friend of Ireland in any quarter of the globe. I put it again, and I want not merely Irishmen to know, but I want men outside the confines of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire to know, what it is that today we offer. It is that that part of Ireland that clearly demands home rule—self-government—shall get it. There are two questions to be asked by all of us. The first is: Are the people of this country prepared to confer self-government on the parts of Ireland which unmistakably demand it? The answer which I give in behalf of the Cabinet is that the Government are firmly of that opinion and are firmly of the opinion that that represents the views of the vast majority of the people of this country.

"The next point is this: Are the people of this country prepared to force the population of the northeastern corner of Ireland to submit to be governed by a population with whom they are completely out of sympathy? In my judgment, and here I speak in behalf of the Government, they are not."

The Premier contended that the present Government were not departing in the least from the policy the former Premier, Mr. Asquith, laid down on several occasions.

At one point in the Premier's speech Mr. Dillon interrupted again, exclaiming: "What will you say to the Sinn Feiners?"

"I will say to them," replied the Premier, "you can have home rule for the asking, but ye won't place under your heel the people who do not want home rule."

William A. Redmond, Nationalist for East Tyrone, in seconding the Premier's resolution, said he would gladly agree to arrangements under which the King should call for the gentleman representing Ulster, who should have his hand upon the helm in starting the new Irish Government.

Sir John Lonsdale said that the events of the last two years were no inducement to Ulster Unionists to come in under home rule.

Asquith Makes Suggestion.

Ex-Premier Asquith said that, speaking on the spur of the moment, the Premier's amendment appeared to affirm a proposition which nobody disputed. The situation in Ireland, to say the least, was not improving. Nobody with any responsibility for the government of the empire could contemplate without uneasiness a situation compelling the Executive to have recourse to the deportation of Sinn Feiners.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Asquith, "the only solution is that Parliament should invite some outside impartial authority to whom they might intrust the task of adjustment between all the interests and sentiments concerned. The position of this body might be facilitated by the presence among us of a number of dominion statesmen, to whom the problems of local autonomy have presented themselves in different forms and by whom they have been solved in different ways."

Premier Lloyd George, intervening, said: "This is an important suggestion. I wish to know what would be the character of the body." Was it to be merely investigatory or was it to have statutory powers, and were its decisions to have statutory effect?

Mr. Asquith resumed, saying: "No, I would make its decisions subject to the approval of Parliament, and intrust it with the power of molding and adjusting a scheme to meet the interests and sentiments of all concerned."

He appealed to the House with all solemnity and earnestness to make a united effort to throw the burden of the Irish situation from the nation's shoulders.

Mr. Lloyd George having promised to consider Mr. Asquith's suggestion, John Redmond rose and said that he had listened to the Premier's speech with the deepest pain. The Premier today, he said, was in a position to have the power, if he had the courage, to carry his professions into practice. The naked reality of his speech was that his policy was absolutely one of "wait and see."

The Premier had suggested negotiations, but he, for one, would enter no such negotiations. The effect of the debate would be most injurious to the empire's best interests. The Government, by their actions, were playing into the hands of revolutionaries in Ireland.

By their late efforts to effect a settlement, the Nationalist leaders had taken their political lives in their hands, and they had been betrayed. The Government should have made proposals acceptable to the whole of Ireland. By this he meant putting home rule into operation, with such additional amendments as time and altered circumstances rendered necessary.

Germany, continued the Nationalist leader, would chuckle with delight after the Premier's pronouncement, which would have a bad effect on neutral countries and take the heart out of the Irishmen fighting at the front.

In Ireland the position was serious. There were then there with influence and money who were combined in the enterprise of smashing the constitutional movement, and the Premier was playing into their hands. The Premier would have to govern Ireland with the naked sword if he continued the course which played into the hands of the revolutionaries.

Sir Henry Dalziel, Liberal, in order to give the Premier an opportunity to say whether he supported Mr. Asquith's suggestion and to make a statement, moved the adjournment of the House.

The Premier, rising, said he had already submitted certain propositions. He suggested two alternatives. One was a conference of Irishmen; the other was a commission of inquiry, to report to the Government and Parliament. The Government, he said, could not in the middle of the war adopt the suggestion that they should introduce a measure for the settlement of the problem, which they had no sort of guarantee would be acceptable to any party. It would be folly for the war Cabinet to introduce a measure of a high controversial character.

Sir Henry Dalziel then withdrew his motion.

Nationalists Make Dramatic Exit.

John Redmond, declaring that he would have nothing further to do with mediation conferences as suggested by Mr. Asquith, asked the Irish members to leave the House and consult with him. There was an exciting scene as the Nationalists left, with cheering among the Irishmen and opprobrious epithets against the Government.

The Nationalists did not return to the House. After their dramatic withdrawal they held a party meeting in one of the committee rooms. The meeting, it is understood, unanimously carried a resolution approving of Mr. Redmond's action. Another meeting has been arranged for tomorrow, and the deepest interest attaches to this meeting, as many who still feel, in view of the statements of the Premier and Mr. Asquith concerning a possible settlement, that an early opportunity should be given to submit proposals in a more concise form for the consideration of the parties concerned.

Timothy Healy, who did not follow Mr. Redmond's lead in quitting the House, sarcastically predicted, in the course of a speech late tonight, that "Mr. Redmond, who made such a dramatic skedaddle from the House, will return with his tail between his legs." He also declared that the Irish people would be able to take the measure of this pre-arranged play acting."

From the day the Home Rule bill was introduced in 1912, Mr. Healy said, he had never known Mr. Redmond to hold out the hand of friendship to the Conservative Party. On the contrary he had tabooed every suggestion the Conservatives had made for an agreement. He insisted that Mr. Redmond had deliberately upset the Nationalist Party and thereby created Sinn Feinism.

The Nationalist Plans.

Speculation in the lobbies and in political circles concerning the next move of the Nationalists is exceedingly active and the result of the party meeting is eagerly awaited. The usually well-informed lobbyist of The Daily News says:

"Some alternative courses of action were put before the meeting. These, which will be further considered today, were, briefly, whether the party shall withdraw from Westminster altogether or stay, and if it shall stay, how it shall act toward the Government. If it decides to stay, it is regarded as certain that it will be more hostile to the Government."

The Nationalists, the correspondent adds, consider that the Premier's speech was delivered to placate American and foreign opinion and to put the Nationalist Party in the wrong light. They thus consider, the correspondent concludes, that they have suffered a great injustice, and their attitude at the moment toward the offer of a commission is to brush aside the suggestion as unjust to their claims.

SCENE DURING THE DEBATE.

Major "Willie" Redmond, in Khaki, Made a Hit with His Speech.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, March 8.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent, describing the home rule scene in the House of Commons, says:

"The Government's policy in regard to Ireland as laid down by the Prime Minister deeply disappointed the Nationalist members, and at the close of John Redmond's speech, acting on his suggestion not to take further part in debate, they solemnly marched out of the House in single file, their leader at their head. A meeting of the Nationalist Party will be held tomorrow to consider their future line of action.

"The debate ran a fluctuating course. Until the Prime Minister arose it flowed evenly and placidly, but when he got halfway through his speech there was a roaring and tumult as of waters. Passionate exclamations broke forth from the Nationalists, Mr. Devlin, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Scanlan, and Mr. Keating arose successively to challenge particular statements. Defiant cheers and angry shouts recalled the stormy days of the Irish agitation.

"The House was densely crowded. Every seat was occupied on the floor and in the galleries. Nothing can vie with an Irish debate in attractive power.

"T. P. O'Conner spoke for seventy-two minutes in submitting his resolution, declaring it to be essential without further delay to confer upon Ireland the free institutions long promised her. The House listened sympathetically to his picturesque recital of the melancholy catalogue of Irish events from the day when, on the eve of war, Sir Edward Grey alluded to Ireland as the "one bright spot" down to the present time when Ireland is sullen and disaffected.

"Major Redmond, wearing khaki, in seconding the resolution spoke with a grave, solemn, inspiring eloquence that uplifted the heart of every one who listened to him. Willie Redmond, as he is still universally known, though he is now in the middle fifties, is a brave and chivalrous soul whose old ebullience has been toned down by two years' grim experience in the fighting line, but who retains an almost youthful freshness of heart.

"He spoke with an elevation and a simple directness that were irresistible. Without knowing it, he played on the feelings of his audience as a skilled musician on a stringed instrument. Not soon will one forget his injunction to let the dead past bury its dead and to take advantage of the war to make a fresh start and open a new chapter in the relations between Ireland and England. His solemn entreaty for a lead from Sir Edward Carson—'This is a time for sacrifice, will not Ulster sacrifice something?'—his moving appeal to the House in the name of the gallant Irish soldiers who are suffering and fighting side by side with the British in France—this eloquent and sincere utterance stirred deep chords of feeling and left the House suffused with emotion.

"The Prime Minister spoke with great energy and animation. It was evident that he was speaking for audiences beyond the sea as well as at home. After the reference to the improvement in Ireland's economic position and recognition of her indestructible spirit of nationality came the offer by Lloyd George to confer home rule right away on those portions of Ireland that desire it, supplemented by the declaration, reaffirmed several times, that in no circumstances will Northeast Ulster be coerced into acceptance of home rule.

"He harped so much on Ulster's repugnance to home rule that the Nationalists became restive and exclamatory, the Liberals silent and sombre, and the Conservatives noisily approving. Not once did the Prime Minister appeal to Ulster to throw in its lot with the rest of Ireland.

"More than once Lloyd George invited the House to face the facts of the Irish situation. I could not help feeling that what he calls the realities have obscured his vision of the soul of Ireland. It was a mechanical remedy for a problem that is at once national and spiritual. No wonder the Nationalists listened to it with dismay.

"Mr. Asquith, in a few sentences instinct with the spirit of statesmanship, said that if some means were not found for dealing with the Irish problem our statesmanship would confess itself bankrupt. He urged the Government to appoint a commission fits personnel to include the Dominion statesmen now in London] charged with the duty of readjusting and reconciling the interests affected by the Home Rule act and reporting promptly to Parliament.

"This suggestion commended itself to Mr. Redmond more than did the hints thrown out by the Prime Minister, whose speech he said would play into the hands of those in Ireland who were trying to destroy the constitutional movement. It is a regrettable result of the debate that it opened a gulf between Lloyd George and the Nationalist Party. Subsequently the Prime Minister showed a disposition to accept Mr. Asquith's suggestions alternatively to his own earlier proposal for a purely Irish conference like the Irish land conference, to hammer out a settlement."

The Chronicle, referring editorially to Lloyd George's pronouncement that English politicians of all parties would accept any home rule settlement which did not involve coercion of either Nationalist Ireland or Ulster, says:

"It is a pity this willingness did not exist last Summer when the Lloyd George settlement was accepted by both Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson and then wantonly wrecked by the malignant and unpatriotic party spirit of Lord Lansdowne, Lord Midleton, and Lord Beresford.

"But what was possible then is not a possibility now, and Lloyd George must know that the offer he made yesterday to the Nationalist Home Rulers for a truncated Ireland was something they could not accept. Any improvement in Ireland's economic position and recognition of her indestructible spirit of nationality came the offer by Lloyd George to confer home rule right away on those portions of Ireland that desire it, supplemented by the declaration, reaffirmed several times, that in no circumstances will Northeast Ulster be coerced into acceptance of home rule.

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The Morning Post's political correspondent supports the Government's Home Rule attitude, and declares that most British members regarded the Premier's speech as being in every way fair to the Nationalists, as it was animated by a very earnest desire to effect a settlement.

The correspondent points out that John Redmond refused to submit any suggestions of his own, and says the policy of the Nationalists is never in any circumstances to embark themselves on a scheme of construction.

"As regards the future attitude of the Nationalist Party, now it is in definite hostility to the Government." The correspondent expresses the opinion that though presumably it will do nothing to interfere with the Irish act and war, it will otherwise put as much sand into the Parliamentary and Ministerial machine as it is possible."

The Daily Telegraph's parliamentary correspondent says that among well-informed politicians the belief is that the Redmondites will go into active opposition and endeavor to make the position of the Government untenable with the view of bringing about a general election.

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Spring Topcoats, $25 to individual measure

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18 Years On This Corner

Fashion's Blue Book Of Gotham, Spring, 1917

THIS Spring, thumbs are turned down on extreme fashions. Nobody wants them and nobodies wear them. The trend of the times is thoughtful, sane, clear.

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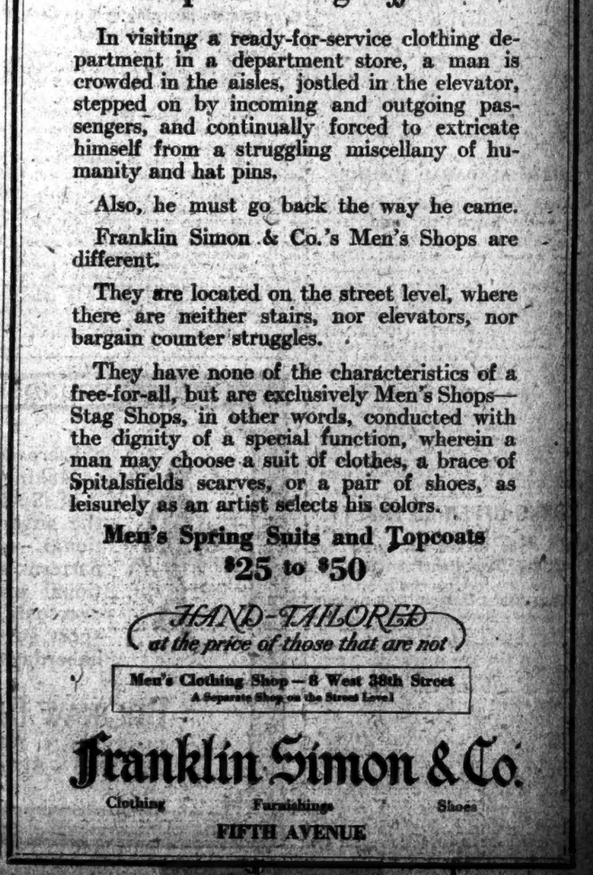

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In visiting a ready-for-service clothing department in a department store, a man is crowded in the aisles, jostled in the elevator, stepped on by incoming and outgoing passengers, and continually forced to extricate himself from a struggling miscellany of humanity and hat pins.

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BRITISH INVADERS CLOSE TO JERUSALEM

Advance Guards of the Egyptian Expedition Are Only Fifteen Miles Away.

CAVALRY NEARING BAGDAD

Fought the Turkish Rear Guard Monday at Lajj, 28 Miles from the City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Jerusalem, the ancient capital of Palestine, may soon be in the hands of the British as well as Bagdad, according to dispatches received here today. These reports say the advance guards of the English troops advancing through Palestine from Egypt are within forty miles of the city. One dispatch had them at El Chalil, which is in the mountains of Southern Palestine and about fifteen miles from Jerusalem.

The allied troops are now invading Asia Minor from three sides, one British force advancing into Palestine from Egypt, another operating in the Tigris Valley, while the Russians are fighting on the Persian front.

It is believed here that if the British succeed in taking Jerusalem the American refugees there, numbering over a thousand, will choose to remain instead of attempting to proceed to Beirut to secure transportation to the United States as they had planned. The British capture of the city would also open a new route out of Turkey for the Americans who wish to return to the United States in any event.

LONDON, March 7.—An official report from Egypt says the Turks have abandoned a strong position in the neighborhood of Sheikh Nuran, west of Shellal. The statement follows:

Turkish forces abandoned, in the face of our advancing troops, a very strong position in the neighborhood of Sheikh Nuran, west of Shellal, after having spent two months in the construction of a formidable system of defenses.

Yesterday our aircraft carried out a series of bombing attacks on enemy troops, railway trains, rolling stock, and the permanent way. About ten high explosive bombs were dropped. Much damage was caused to personnel and material.

British cavalry had advanced to within nine miles of Ctesiphon on the Tigris front on Monday afternoon, it was announced officially today. The statement follows:

On Monday afternoon British cavalry were engaged with the Turkish rearguard at Lajj, nine miles southeast of Ctesiphon, Mesopotamia.

Owing to the fact that the war material abandoned by the enemy is strewn over eighty miles of the country, it is not yet possible to give an accurate and full list of our captures. The collection of booty and the salvage of guns, &c., which were thrown into the river is being proceeded with, and up to the present thirty-eight guns, including those on captured river craft, have been collected, exclusive of machine guns and trench mortars.

The Advance Toward Jerusalem.

Shellal, El Chalil, or El Khulil, the ancient Hebron, lies half way between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea—twenty miles from each—and is only fifteen miles southwest of Jerusalem and thirty-five miles northeast of Rafa, on the Sinai-Palestine frontier, which was captured by the British under Sir Archibald Murray on Jan. 9.

The British are said to be operating west of Shellal. This menace to Jerusalem, whatever may be the moral effect, is evidently for the purpose of seizing the railway which runs from Jaffa to within a few minutes' walk of the Holy City.

Thirty-five miles east of Jerusalem runs the Damascus-Medina Railway, which "feeds" Palestine, and which, in its southern part, is in the possession of the new Kingdom of Arabia on the Red Sea littoral.

At Aleppo, 180 miles north of Damascus, a railway from the latter place forms a junction with the Bagdad Railway.

The land between the British line of march and the Damascus-Medina Railway is quite impassable. This fact, while it has prevented the invaders from attacking the railway south of the Dead Sea, also assures the protection of their right flank.

With Jaffa as a base, however, and reinforcements landed there forming a junction with Sir Archibald's troops operating in the vicinity of Jerusalem, the Damascus-Medina line could be cut across the level land north of the Dead Sea.

It is hardly possible, however, that this junction can be made without tremendous opposition being encountered from the Turks, who with their German officers have had so long a time to prepare for just such an eventuality.

Preparation for an offensive on the part of the Turks to keep the enemy out of Syria and Asia Minor, to save the Bagdad Railway, and to prevent the Russians, now near Bitlis, from forming a junction with the British at Aleppo, may account for the comparatively slight resistance with which General Maude is meeting on the Tigris below Bagdad.

The British Tigris forces are now within less than thirty miles of Bagdad. The town of Lajj, which they reached on Monday, is twenty-eight miles from that city. Since the fall of Kut-el-Amara on Feb. 26 the British have advanced about eighty miles.

On account of the nature of the ground between Kut-el-Amara and Ctesiphon, which is but poorly adapted to defensive purposes, it has been predicted by military writers that the Turks would make no serious attempt to halt their retreat until Ctesiphon was reached, and that a decisive engagement probably would occur at that point. It was there that the deciding battle in the campaign of 1915 was fought. The British won an initial victory, only to fall back in the face of Turkish reinforcements. The siege of Kut-el-Amara, and the surrender of General Townshend to the Turks followed.

SEIZE ASADABAD SUMMIT.

Russian Army in Persia Driving the Turks Toward the Border.

PETROGRAD, March 7, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Russian troops which recently captured the Persian town of Hamadan from the Turks have now gained possession of Asadabad Summit, ten miles southwest of Hamadan, says the Russian official statement issued today, and are pursuing the Turks, who are retreating further south towards Kangaver. The statement reads:

Caucasian Front—In the direction of Bidjar our troops pursuing the enemy are fighting near Senne.

In the direction of Hamadan our troops gained possession of Asadabad Summit and are pursuing the Turks, who are retiring towards Kangavar.

In the direction of Davietabad pursuit of the Turks continues.

TURKS OFFER NO SAFETY.

Ekus Fails to Get Guarantee for Our Two Relief Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A dispatch to the State Department received from Ambassador Elkus, at Constantinople, today stated that the Turkish Government had failed to answer the urgent telegraphic inquiry from the United States Government concerning a guarantee of safety for the American cruiser Des Moines and the collier Caesar, which are being held at Alexandria, Egypt, awaiting orders from Washington to proceed. The Turkish authorities have been desirous that the two vessels, which carry relief supplies to Syrians and Armenians, might discharge their cargoes at Jaffa.

They were to proceed from Jaffa to Beirut to embark about 1,000 American refugees. It is understood that the State Department a few days ago sought the pledge of the Turkish Government that no harm would come to the two vessels if they were authorized to continue their voyage. Previously an inquiry had been made relative to the treatment German submarines would give the two American ships, but while Germany answered that submarine commanders had been instructed not to attack them, she could not give any guarantee.

ITALIANS RAID TRENCHES.

Successful Local Operations Against Austrians Reported.

ROME, March 7, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—An Austrian attack on Monday night was repulsed by the Italians, the War Office announced today. The statement follows:

On Monday night the enemy attempted a further attack on the position we last occupied on the Costabella. He was repulsed, suffering appreciable losses.

On the Asiago Plateau yesterday morning Italian detachments penetrated the enemy's lines at Mesciagh and destroyed them, taking possession of much booty in arms and ammunition. In the sector of Monte Sief, in the Upper Cordevole, the enemy for some time had been constructing a mine gallery toward our positions. We prepared a counter mine which we blew in at dawn yesterday. The enemy's gallery was almost entirely destroyed. One of his advanced positions was blown into the air and the occupants were buried under the débris. Notwithstanding the violent artillery fire of the enemy, we occupied the mine crater.

On the remainder of the front our artillery was active. It destroyed an important enemy observation post in the Boscomalo zone, on the Carso.

BERLIN, March 6, (by Wireless to Sayville, March 7.)—Following is today's official Austro-Hungarian report from the Italian front:

Heavy rains hampered military operation in general, and interrupted the battle north of San Pellegrino Valley. In the night our Costabella position was again fired on. Italian attempts to attack were halted by our curtain of fire. A hostile surprise attack on Col Brison was repulsed with hand grenades.

This morning the enemy exploded a larger mine before Monte Sief, but our positions were not damaged.

Says Italy May Expect Obituary Notice.

BERLIN, March 5, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J., March 7.)—The official Overseas News Agency denies the report published in British newspapers that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, after thoroughly inspecting the Austro-Italian front in the Trentino, had declared they were not in favor of an offensive in this region because of the lack of railway lines. The news agency says:

"Neither Field Marshal von Hindenburg nor Quartermaster General Ludendorff made any such statement. The Entente newspapers always remain the same. It was the case with Serbia and Rumania; first applause, then appeasing, then comfort, and at last an obituary notice—upon which Italy may also count."

SAYS CRUISER HIT A MINE.

Berlin Reports the Ryurik Was Damaged in Gulf of Finland.

BERLIN, March 6, (by Wireless to Tuckerton.)—The Russian armored cruiser Ryurik struck a mine in the Gulf of Finland and was badly damaged, according to reports from Stockholm, says an Overseas News Agency announcement today. News of the disaster to the Ryurik was received in Sweden despite the Russian naval censorship, the agency's Stockholm advices state.

The warship shortly afterward docked at Cronstadt, in the Gulf of Finland, it is added.

The Ryurik is an armored cruiser of 15,190 tons, 529 feet long, 75 feet beam, and 26 feet depth. Her armament comprises four 10-inch guns in pairs in turrets and eight 8-inch guns similarly mounted, together with twenty 4.7-inch guns and four 3-pounders. She has two torpedo tubes, submerged. The Ryurik, which was built at Barrow in 1906, developed a speed of 21.5 knots on her trial. Her complement is 908 men.

AMERICAN UNITS MOVED.

One Group of Physicians in Germany Discontinues Its Work.

BERLIN, March 6, (via London, March 7.)—The American physicians' expedition, under the direction of Dr. Edward F. Nippert of Cincinnati, has returned to its base at Deutsch Eylau, where it will continue its work under the direction of the New York Committee. The expedition includes Dr. Hubert Dunn of Chicago, and Mrs. Vera Hagner and Miss Julia Hoffman, nurses, from the German Hospital in New York.

The American physicians' unit, operating under the direction of the German-Austrian Aid Society of Chicago, has returned to Graudenz in response to instructions from Chicago. The unit consists of Dr. Frederick Haegler, Dr. R. L. Bowen, Miss Alma Skoog, and Miss Emma G. Quel, nurses, and Miss Frieda A. Martini of Chicago, Secretary. The German military authorities were very cordial in their insistence that the American units continue their work and have given a written assurance that the members will be permitted to leave Germany whenever they desire.

The American unit stationed at Naumburg has discontinued its work there after giving its model hospital equipment to the municipality.

RIGID WATCH AT HALIFAX.

Even Skaters Boarding Ship on Lark Officially Investigated.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 7.—A demonstration of the unusual precaution being taken to guard foreign steamers undergoing examination at this port was given recently, when a party of skaters who had boarded an American steamer were taken into custody by naval officials and put through a searching examination before being released. The incident was learned today.

The steamer was anchored at the northern part of Bedford Basin, which is largely frozen over, when four persons, three of them women, skated almost to its sides, and boarded the vessel at the invitation of the crew.

The Admiralty, learning of their presence on the craft, sent a naval tug to bring the party ashore, where they were held for several hours until their identity had been established to the satisfaction of the authorities. All are residents of the neighboring town of Rockingham.

BRITISH IN ONE DAY LOSE 11 AIRPLANES

Photographing and Reconnoitring New German Lines Result in Many Combats.

15 DOWNED, SAYS BERLIN

Only Artillery Bombardments Reported from Verdun Region—Patrols Busy on French Front.

LONDON, March 7. — Sir Douglas Haig at British Headquarters in France reports that there has been no change in the situation in the last twenty-four hours. The air corps, however, has been busy scouting behind the new German lines and mapping out the trenches and gun emplacements. There was much fighting in the air. The British admit the loss of eleven airplanes, reporting at the same time the destruction of three German machines, while three more were driven down damaged.

The text of the official statement follows:

During the last twenty-four hours there has been no change in the situation. Our artillery silenced hostile batteries which were shelling Ypres. We have again bombarded enemy trenches west of Messines.

There was considerable aerial activity Tuesday, our machines effecting a deal of successful reconnoissance photography and obtaining valuable information. Many bombs were dropped on enemy billets and dumps. The enemy made determined but unsuccessful efforts to stop our work, sending up a very large number of machines.

There was much aerial fighting all along the front throughout the day, during which three hostile machines were brought down and three others driven down damaged. Four of our machines were brought down and seven others are missing.

BERLIN, March 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Army Headquarters issued today the following official bulletin concerning the western front:

On the Scarpe, (Arras region,) on both sides of the Ancre, on the Somme, in Champagne, and on the east bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) there was lively artillery activity yesterday. Repeated engagements occurred between reconnoitring detachments and trench garrisons.

In the evening the French attacked on the northeast front of Verdun our new positions in Caurières Wood. They were repulsed by our fire.

Clear weather favored the airmen in the execution of their tasks. In numerous air engagements fifteen hostile airplanes were shot down. We lost one airplane through the enemy's action.

PARIS, March 7.—The War Office issued the following official report this afternoon:

Between the Oise and the Aisne we made a surprise attack on German trenches at Quennevières and brought back fifteen prisoners. In the Argonne, in the vicinity of Le Four de Paris, we exploded a mine and occupied the crater.

The Germans attempted several surprise attacks northeast of Flirey, in Bouchet Wood, north of St. Mihiel and near Ammerswiller. The attacks were checked at once by our curtain of fire and losses were inflicted on the enemy. Elsewhere the night was calm.

Adjutant Casale brought down his sixth German airplane yesterday. It fell to the ground in the region of Dieppe, in the Department of the Meuse. One of our pilots attacked at close quarters a "rumpler," which fell within our lines north of Laval, in the Marne.

The official communication issued tonight reads as follows:

On the Verdun front our batteries took under their fire enemy detachments in the northern outskirts of Malincourt Wood. We effectively shelled German organizations in Les Eparges Wood.

The artillery fighting was quite active in the sectors of Maisons de Champagne and Embermenil. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

The "rumpler" (airplane) which fell on March 6 inside our lines north of Laval was brought down by Lieutenant Pinsard, the fifth enemy airplane over which this pilot has triumphed.

The Belgian communication says:

A reciprocal bombardment was carried out east of Ramscapelle and north of Dixmude.

DENIES LOSING 18 AIRPLANES.

British M. P. Tells the House That the Allies Still Rule the Air.

LONDON, March 7.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, James Macpherson said the Government did not accept the accuracy of the report recently sent from Berlin that the Germans had brought down eighteen airplanes on the western front in one day. False statements such as these, he said, were made by the Germans in order to elicit the facts from British counterstatements.

"I can assure the members," he added, "that we still maintain mastery of the air."

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

Berlin Reports Cold Diminishing Along Eastern Front.

BERLIN, March 7, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—There has been a letup in the severe weather along the Russian front, accompanied by an increase in the activity, Army Headquarters announced today. The statement reads:

Eastern Front.—Between the Baltic and the Black Sea the cold is diminishing, and in some sectors the artillery fire grew livelier. The infantry activity, however, continued of small proportions.

Macedonian Front.—Between the Vardar and Lake Doiran and on the lowlands of the Struma our outposts repulsed advances by British parties.

PETROGRAD, March 7, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—The following bulletin was issued by Army Headquarters today:

Western and Rumanian Fronts.—Scouting, reconnoissances, and infantry firing are proceeding.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE ANXIOUS TO COME HOME

Many in London and Copenhagen Asking for a Warship or an American Liner.

COPENHAGEN, March 7, via London.)—The American Legation here, having done its utmost toward facilitating the departure of Americans now in Copenhagen, has been requested to obtain the permission of the United States Government to have a warship or an American passenger vessel sent over for those who are stranded here. Thus far the Legation has not consented to make any such request, although the situation is becoming more and more difficult for those Americans who must live here under the most expensive conditions.

Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, the British Minister, cabled today to London asking permission for a special Danish liner to sail direct to Halifax, without calling at Kirkwall, to enable a large number of Americans here to reach home. Replying to an American delegation headed by Dr. Eastman of the Red Cross, the Minister said their case looked like a good one, and he would refer it to London.

LONDON, March 7.—Nearly a hundred letters have been received at the American Embassy here from Americans resident in England asking for particulars as to what steps the American Government purposes to take to safeguard Americans desiring to return home. Some of the letters suggest the sailing of passenger ships under convoy of American warships, while others declare that the writers would be satisfied to proceed home on armed American liners.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Minister Egan at Copenhagen cabled the State Department today that the following Americans had arrived in Denmark from Germany on the dates specified:

March 1, Joseph H. Stoney, wife and three children; March 3, William A. Owen and family, Mary E. Bauman, F. W. Rickenberger, Henry E. McGarvey, Joseph E. Johnstone King; March 4, Nora E. Josslig, Lillie Kroeger, and John R. Knipfing.

GERMAN-AMERICANS LOYAL.

Speakers at Meeting Tell Need of Putting Confidence in Them.

Following a patriotic speech by Henry Weisman, President of the German-American Alliance of the State of New York, the delegates to a meeting of the United German Societies of Greater New York, held in Männerchor Hall on Tuesday night, expressed, by a big majority, their confidence in Dr. C. J. Hexamer, President of the German-American National Alliance, who recently declared his loyalty to the American Government and the United States in the present crisis. In a report of the meeting printed yesterday, the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung said:

"At the same time it was pointed out that divisions and provocatory agitation in their own camp were sure to produce the direst consequences in case it should come to the worst. The speakers laid emphasis upon the fact that only a united American people could save this country, now resting on a volcano, from the greatest calamity, a war. The citizens of German birth could only make their full influence effective if the entire people regarded them with confidence and respected their sympathy with the German home, and if the men at the head of affairs firmly believed in the loyalty of the foreign-born citizens to the land of the Stars and Stripes."

VOICES JAPAN'S FRIENDSHIP.

Baron Shibusawa, Financier, Cables a Message of Good-Will.

An expression of Japan's friendship for the United States was conveyed in a cable message received yesterday by William H. Williams, Vice President of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, from Baron Shibusawa, popularly called the "J. P. Morgan of Japan," a man who is very influential, both politically and financially. Baron Shibusawa has visited the United States several times.

"Misrepresentations of Japan's attitude," says the cablegram, "may create temporary suspicion in your country, but time must reveal the truth that there has never been greater or more general desire in Japan for friendly relationship with your country than at present, and also the realization here of the high motives which actuate the dealings of the United States in present world-wide complications. We hope this friendly feeling on our part will in time become understood by your people, and suspicion will give place to confidence and trust.

"Our recent economic expansion was publicly emphasized as essential to building up good relationship with the United States, our best customer, and with China, our second best, to bringing into closer economic relationship China, Japan, and the United States, not with selfish exploitation of any one country, but with ultimate benefit to all three countries, which will not only result in closer business relationships, but will help better understanding. In Japan, we are ready to co-operate to the extent of our possibilities. We have advocated the three-year doctrine of co-operation, and will be glad to see its realization."

LEADING MEN URGE FRANCE TO VICTORY

Paul Deschanel and M. Viviani Make Eloquent Appeals at Great Public Meeting.

PEOPLE MUST HOLD ON

"We Are Approaching the Most Decisive Hour of All Times," Says One Speaker.

PARIS, March 7.—Some of the best known men in France participated today in a stirring demonstration at the Sorbonne, held with the object of giving moral support to the French soldiers. A large number of organizations, without distinction as to party, were represented and grouped under the title of "All France firm for a victory of right."

President Poincaré and Premier Briand, who were surrounded by other members of the Government and the Ambassadors and Ministers of allied nations, were given a rousing ovation as they entered the hall to the sound of the Marseillaise. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, was loudly applauded during a spirited address.

"We are approaching the most decisive hour of all times," said M. Deschanel. He urged the people to make every sacrifice in order to win. While others were sacrificing their lives, he added, the French people could well sacrifice their comforts. The spirit of war must be everywhere. Germany was not suffering as much as Belgium, which was dying of hunger, M. Deschanel said, but she was gravely embarrassed. France could not count on that solely and a military decision must be had.

"We owe it to our country to tell the truth. It deserves it. False hopes do as much harm as defeats. It is to the honor of our people that they have known how to resist. A short war might have been our loss. A long one must permit us to regain the advantage over the enemy. That is why we must hold on at any price and know how to ration ourselves and also to deprive ourselves without hesitation, without reserve, and without murmur.

"The Germans say, 'Our enemies want to annihilate us.' These words are without sense. One does not annihilate a nation of 70,000,000 inhabitants, and I imagine that when one talks of destroying Prussian militarism one does not flatter himself as to being able to change the character of Prussia. Prussia is a military State, and it cannot be otherwise, and it would be necessary also to overthrow German universities, schools, and pulpits, as the army is only an extension of them.

"No, we are not pursuing chimeras, we do not want to prevent any person from living. We desire only that people may live and work in peace, independence, and dignity. There is no reproof for France nor Europe while German armies are so near our capital and so long as Germany controls roads by which more than twenty times she has invaded us."

M. Viviani, Minister of Justice and Public Works, also spoke.

"What is beautiful," said M. Viviani, "is that after thirty months of war France can offer to the world the spectacle which she gave the day when, under German aggression, she rose up. Yes, after thirty months of war France is indomitable and resolute. All peoples who want to live free in Europe one after the other have sided with France, and beyond the seas we hear the formidable clamor of a great free people who bring us with aid and material sympathy its invaluable moral support."

Louis Barthou, a former Premier, and the Mayor of Verdun were among others who addressed the gathering.

PARIS PRESS LAUDS WILSON.

His Inaugural Address "Most Eloquent and Apt Reply" to Teutons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—President Wilson's inaugural address is greeted here with great satisfaction. It is regarded by the press generally as a most eloquent and apt reply to the Central Powers.

"President Wilson's message to the country marks a decisive hour in the history of the United States," declares the Temps. "The announcement that there can be no turning back for America in the road she has traced for herself and the declaration that the American people are henceforth citizens of the world, no longer isolated from other nations, are passages which are particularly welcome to the French. Former critics of Wilson's policy have been quite won as to the character and mentality of the President are revealing themselves in the present crisis. Writers who until lately were unable to conceal their impatience at what seemed the Utopian theories of a well-meaning philosopher are now discovering and proclaiming Wilson as an exceedingly adroit and surprisingly practical statesman.

Gustave Hervé, who was not always kind to the President, qualifies the speech as that of "a psychologist, a realist, a man of action." Clemenceau exclaims: "The Republic of the United States possesses a Government capable of decision and action. Wilson has just proved this, not by speechifying but after the example of the philosopher who by walking proved the existence of motion."

PARIS, March 7, (by Wireless Press.)—All newspapers comment on the inaugural address of President Wilson. They are unanimous in their approval and expression of admiration for the manner in which it was expressed. The following passages from an article published this morning in the Petit Journal by M. Pichon, Senator and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, sums up the general opinion:

"Two documents reached us yesterday at about the same time, the reply of Austria-Hungary to the United States of America regarding submarine war and the speech of Mr. Wilson on the occasion of his entering upon his second period of administration. Let them be compared.

"The abyss separating the Germanic plan from the American program will be observed. The President has never spoken in a firmer or graver tone and has never expressed himself with greater severity. 'Whether we wish it or not,' he says, 'the fate of our country is at stake. The tragic events of the thirty months of war through which we have passed have made us citizens of the world.' Mr. Wilson will resolutely continue his course, and the people which he governs will support him by the adhesion of all truly American parties. He does not hide from his country that its rights must triumph 'by peace or by war,' and that unconventionally America must be entirely freed and must destroy within her all seeds of discord and hatred and race in future with the whole of its forces.

"Germany has wished to institute abominable practices, vindicating all loss of the principles of humanity. She has wished to force upon the world a peace based upon domination by force and on a reign of terror. She dreamed of conquering the countries which suffocked her for the simple reason that they would bring her riches, and she did not care what their populations might think. In addition to the Allies, she is now faced by the greatest power of the New World. That power may be regarded as the most modern in the whole world, since it is most detached from dying or old traditions."

ECHOES PLEA FOR UNITY.

Staats-Zeitung Approves the President's Inaugural Address.

In the course of an editorial comment on President Wilson's inaugural address the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung said yesterday afternoon:

"In his address the President talks of how the world war has already brought one thing to maturity—the unity of the different elements of the people. He urges them to drop all the barriers that formerly kept them divided into classes and races and to wish to be nothing but a united nation of Americans. And in this Woodrow Wilson will find a loud, unanimous echo in every circle of the American people.

"The historic phrase pronounced by the German Kaiser at the beginning of the war—'I no longer know any parties, only Germans'—is repeated by Woodrow Wilson in a somewhat different form—'the unity of America.' He who makes the mistake, in a conflict, of counting upon internal disunion, upon an America divided against itself, has misjudged things just as badly as did the Kaiserite once upon a time when it believed that in case of war the Bavarians would rise against the Prussians and the Socialists against the German Conservatives. Here, too, there is only one America. An America that, in the language of the President, unitedly pursues this end: 'The unity of America—an America united in feeling, in purpose, and in its vision of duty, of opportunity, and of service.'"

SCOUTS LUSITANIA TALE.

British Ridicule Theory That She Was Lured by False Message.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 7.—An official characterized as "puerile and fallacious" today the theory propounded in a book just published in America by John P. Jones that the Lusitania was lured to a spot off the Irish coast by a wireless message sent by German agents from Sayville in reply to the Lusitania's wireless call to the British Admiralty for instructions as she steamed toward Liverpool on the day she was sunk.

The Lusitania's wireless operators would instantly have known the reply was coming from Sayville by the sound of the wireless wave, said the official.

JAPAN MAY DEPORT THAYER.

American's Arrest Laid to an Epidemic of "Spy Fever."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Dispatches received here today from Tokio indicate that the arrest of Ralph Hoyt Thayer, formerly from Utica, N. Y., for alleged violation of the law protecting military secrets was due to the prevalence of "spy fever" in Japan, caused by bad judgment on the part of the press and an overnervousness among some Government officials. The sinking of the Japanese cruiser Tsukuba at Yokosuka, which occurred about the middle of January, has contributed to the attack.

Today's dispatches assert developments have shown that the stories in which it was charged that Mr. Thayer was implicated in the sinking of the Tsukuba were based merely on "coincidence." According to the latest information he entered without authority the fortified zone of Yokosuka, a naval station near Yokohama. There is a possibility, it is stated, that he will be deported, but the authorities are emphatic in expressing the belief that there is no connection between Thayer's case and the blowing up of the cruiser.

COLOMBIA SEEKS U-BOATS.

Government Investigating Report of a German Base There.

Aurelio Rueda, the Colombian Consul General here, made public yesterday a cablegram from the Minister of Foreign Relations of his Government emphatically denying reports of the existence of an alliance between Germany and Colombia. The cablegram announces that military steps have been taken to ascertain whether Germany has a submarine base on Colombian shores. The cable reads:

Bogota, March 7, 1917.

Consul General of Colombia, New York:

Reports of an alliance between Colombia and Germany are maliciously and absolutely false and without any possible foundation. We are dispatching a military commission to Costa Uraba for the purpose of making a most searching investigation with reference to the stories concerning German submarines.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

GEN. SCOTT IS REAPPOINTED

Chief of Staff Will Retire in September Unless War Comes.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Major Gen. Scott was redetailed as Chief of Staff of the army today by President Wilson. Because of his intimate association with the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff has to be reappointed when a new administration begins during his term. General Scott will serve until next September under the ordinary procedure, when he will reach the retirement age. In the event of war, however, he would continue in active service without regard to the age limit.

As Chief of Staff during the last three years General Scott has led the fight of staff officials for reorganization of the army, culminating in his appeal to the Congressional military committees for universal military service. In the latter move he acted on his own initiative. In a carefully prepared statement he laid before the committee the conclusion of staff officers that the volunteer system had shown itself inadequate.

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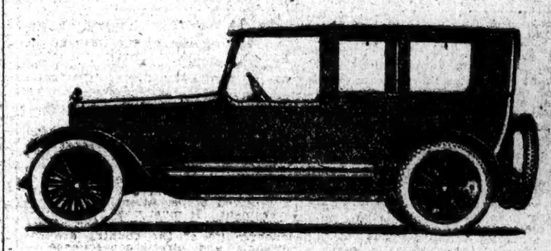
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AIR SENTRIES REPEL RAID BY 'THE ENEMY'

Patrol of 14 Aviators Guards a line Across Long Island in War Games.

140 MILES THUS COVERED

Hostile Craft, Theoretically, Sent Hurtling Down Upon Lawns of Handsome Estates.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 7.—An air blockade maintained by fourteen airplanes strung across Long Island, east of Mineola, was theoretically successful in saving the army aviation camp near Mineola from an attack by a squadron of fast enemy aircraft in an aerial war game this afternoon. Theoretically the three invading machines were driven off or sent crashing down on the estates on Long Island. Of the aviators who took part, some were regular army officers, some English fliers, and some civilians.

The problem was worked out yesterday on a considerable scale and was based on the report of spies that the invading army, which had established itself on Long Island and was moving towards New York, had planned an aerial raid on the aviation ground for the purpose of bombing it or of photographing it in order to map it for an artillery attack. The information was that the enemy aviators would ascend at Amityville and fly overland towards the camp, probably by different routes.

Captain J. E. Carberry, U. S. A., determined to frustrate the attack by drawing a blockading line through the sky from a point above Oyster Bay, on the north, to Freeport, on the south side of the island. Each of the fourteen machines guarding the camp had a line approximately ten miles long to patrol.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the fourteen machines started up from the Mineola camp, one after the other, each supplied with a detailed map of the land under the air section which he was to defend. All except one of the machines made a good start. The airplane in which Captain A. W. Briggs, an English aviator of the Royal Flying Corps, who is here on furlough, and G. D. Acosta, an instructor at the army school, were flying, turned a somersault when its propellor cut through a snow bank as it was starting to leave the earth. Both men got up unhurt from under the wrecked machine and hurried to a new machine. They reached their place in the line and filled up a ten-mile air hole before the enemy machines were in sight.

At about 4:30 o'clock the fast air scouts of the invaders were detected. The enemy possessed three L. W. F. machines, capable of a speed of nearly 100 miles an hour, or about twenty miles faster than the Curtis machines of the defenders. They were sighted, however, several miles away from the blockading line. The theory is that, in spite of their higher speed, the enemy aerial scouts were overwhelmed by numbers and had their choice of turning tail in safety, or of going ahead toward Mineola with the probability that they would be engaged, with the odds against them and destroyed.

H. Blakeley, driving an enemy machine, was sighted between Oyster Bay and Hicksville. Leonard Barney, an aviator who served a couple of years ago with Carranza, and A. L. Jones, another member of the Royal Flying Corps on leave, tried to drive the other two invaders through the blockade between Hicksville and Freeport, but both were detected, although Allan at one time reached a height of 9,000 feet.

Four members of the blockading squadron—H. H. Salmon, W. R. Willets, H. Blakeman and E. H. Post—each sighted one or more of the invaders. It was thought at first that one of the invaders had got through unobserved, but it was learned that one of the enemy machines had met with a breakdown at the start, and only three had taken part in the raid.

GUSTAV'S PLEA TO CABINET.

Swedish King Refused to Deviate from Neutrality, Berlin Announces.

BERLIN, March 6, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, March 7.)—The address of King Gustav of Sweden, in requesting the Cabinet to retain office after the members had tendered their resignations, is quoted in an Overseas News Agency (the German official news bureau,) dispatch today as follows:

"I understand the difficulties which caused your resignation. I have, however, full confidence in my actual counsellors, who are well acquainted with the extraordinary conditions created by the world war. A change of Government under the present circumstances would not only occasion great difficulties, but might be interpreted as meaning a deviation, in one direction or the other, from the impartial policy of neutrality strictly adhered to hitherto, and which I am firmly resolved to maintain in future.

"For this reason, considering the responsibility of my position, I cannot now accede to your request. I beg you insistently to make all efforts to find a way out of the difficulties which caused your resignation. I therefore ask you to remain in your offices which I intrusted to you, and hope that such a way out may be found."

The Swedish Ministry resigned on Monday, but at the request of King Gustav consented to remain in office in the hope of arranging the crisis. The resignation followed a defeat of the Government in Parliament the previous Saturday on a Governmental request for the appropriation of 30,000,000 crowns to be used in preserving Sweden's neutrality, only one-third of the sum requested being granted.

SAYS SHE GOT POISON FOR DOGS, NOT PREMIER

Woman Accused of Trying to Kill Lloyd George Admits Denouncing the King.

LONDON, March 7. — Mrs. Alice Wheeldon, who, with her daughters, Miss Ann Wheeldon and Mrs. Alfred Mason, and Mrs. Mason's husband, is on trial, charged with conspiracy to murder Premier Lloyd George and Arthur Henderson, member of the War Council, testified today that the poison found in their possession was obtained for poisoning dogs.

She admitted that she sympathized with conscientious objectors to military service and said she was attempting to assist three of these objectors, including her son, to escape from the camp in which they were interned. She volunteered to obtain poison which they desired, she said, in order to poison dogs with which the camp was guarded.

In opening the case for the defense S. H. Ritz, the counsel, laid great stress on the Crown's having declined to produce the secret agent, Gordon. Mrs. Wheeldon, in her evidence, described conversations with Gordon, who had been introduced to her as a fugitive from the police. She said she made a bargain with him whereby, if she obtained certain poisons to kill the dogs guarding the internment camps, Gordon would do his best to get her son and two other "conscientious objectors" out of the country.

A War Office official had previously given evidence denying that dogs were employed to guard the internment camps.

Gordon had introduced to Mrs. Wheeldon, she testified, another agent, describing him as "Comrade Bert." When she received the poison from her daughter Winnie, she gave it to Gordon and handed instructions for its use to Bert, who copied them. He handed the instructions back to her, and she immediately burned them.

The judge asked the witness why, and Mrs. Wheeldon replied: "Because I promised Gordon to do so."

She also said that her conversations with Gordon related to her wish to get her boys to America, and Gordon promised to help her do so.

Under cross-examination Mrs. Wheeldon admitted that she entertained a strong feeling against Messrs. Lloyd George and Henderson on account of their treatment of "conscientious objectors," and further admitted that she hated Lloyd George and had expressed the opinion that he ought to be killed. She also admitted having said that "George of Buckingham Palace ought also to be done in."

She confessed to having made many such remarks in her bitterness, but strongly denied that she had had any intention of killing the Ministers, or that her letters bore any such personal meaning as that attributed to them by the prosecution.

BLAME CZAR'S GOVERNMENT

Members of Council of the Empire Demand Transport Reforms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, March 6, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Council of the Empire, on the motion of M. Guchkoff, President of the War Industries Committee, has unanimously adopted an interpellation as to what measures the Government proposes to take to check the disorganization of transport and guarantee that the army and the country shall be supplied with food, fuel, and raw materials. M. Guchkoff drew a picture of the present state of transport, and added:

"Repeated representations of the Legislature as to methods of reorganization and the necessity of eliminating the fundamental cause of all our present troubles, namely, the isolation of the Government from the nation, have not received proper attention from the Government. It must now be admitted that all the grave disturbances of the economic life of the country are the inevitable and direct consequence of that morbid condition into which the Russian Empire has fallen, and which expresses itself in the complete paralysis and disorganization of the authority of the State."

M. Guchkoff's speech made a deep impression, and the unanimity of the vote in support of the interpellation is regarded as a significant symptom of the state of feeling, even in conservative circles.

As the Novoe Vremya points out, even the attempts of the new President, Sucheglovitoff, to check discussion and even the changes made in the membership of the council at the new year have not availed to prevent the council from reiterating its conviction of the necessity of a change in the system of government.

LONDON, Thursday, March 8.—The Duma Committee for Municipal Affairs has voted in favor of a proposal that women should be eligible for membership in Town Councils, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

AUSTRIA CALLS BOYS OF 17.

Summons Class of 1920; May Draft Men from 54 to 61 Years.

PARIS, March 7.—A Zürich dispatch to the Temps says that the Austrian Minister of War has called into service the class of 1920—that is, youths born in 1899 and 1900. The recruits, it is stated, must present themselves on March 10 for immediate service. The dispatch adds that it is reported that the Austrian Government is likely to call out men aged from 54 to 61 years who are capable of giving military service.

OLD CLOTHES SNAPPED UP.

Rush for Garments at Government Sale in Munich.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 7.—At Munich, Bavaria, yesterday the Government sale of old clothes which has been ordered for the entire empire was begun. Purchasers stood in line for hours. The sale was made only on presentation of clothing cards. All the garments collected were disposed of on the first day of the sale, and it was necessary to give out cards for subsequent sales.

Suits brought from 14 to 50 marks. Shoes brought from 4 to 16 marks. There was an especially strong demand for second-hand evening suits.

WORK WAITING FOR MEN FROM BORDER

69th Men All Cared For and Officers of the 12th Begin Canvass.

INTERBORO PLACES OPEN

Committee Will Seek Co-operation of Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce.

Few, if any, of the men of the Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Regiments—and there are between 1,800 and 1,900 of them—who returned from the Mexican border on Tuesday are going to have any difficulty in finding employment after their long absence. In fact positions have already been obtained for every member of the Sixty-ninth, according to Captain John J. Mangan, Quartermaster of the regiment.

"Before we left McAllen, Colonel Haskell asked each company commander to submit the names of every man in his company who would be out of employment when he returned to the city," Captain Mangan said last night. "I think about 300 names were submitted. Before the men got back arrangements had been made for the employment of every one of these, and in a great many cases the men have better positions than they ever held before."

Many of the men of the Twelfth were employed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and an officer of the Twelfth said last night that the company had paid its men in the guard their full salary during the entire eight months they were in the Federal service, and the men's old positions are open to them.

A letter was received at Division Headquarters yesterday from Captain H. T. Loree, son of the President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad and a member of Major Gen. O'Ryan's staff on the border, in which he said that efforts would be made by that railroad to provide work for returning members of the guard. Similar offers were received from other employers of large numbers of men, who expressed their desire for men "disciplined in the manner that these men have been trained." The officers of the Twelfth formed an Employment Committee yesterday with Lieutenant William M. Chadbourne of 32 Liberty Street in charge. The latter said:

"We propose to distribute application blanks among the men, on which they are to list their experience in civilian life so they can be placed in positions for which they are best fitted. The next step will be to seek the co-operation of the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and similar organizations. In view of the patriotic service these organizations rendered in encouraging enlistments before the guard went to the border, we are hopeful that their members will help the men to obtain work. This is as important as joining the regiments, of course."

"We anticipate little difficulty, however, for employers seem to realize the vast benefit that this experience has been to the men. They are now the healthiest, best disciplined employes that can be found anywhere. Five or six hundred of the men we took to the border were new members. The irresponsible ones have been weeded out, and a finer aggregation cannot be found than those who returned. They have been taught to hold positions of trust and responsibility, and the acid test has been applied to their capabilities."

Major Gen. O'Ryan said yesterday that guardsmen who had returned earlier had been sought when orders were received to place guards over all armories after the break with Germany. He added that there was practically no response from idle men, and, further, that he had received numerous applications from employers seeking guardsmen returning to private life.

GERMANS TO STOP BREWING

Berlin Paper Forecasts a Beer Famine in the Northern States.

COPENHAGEN, March 7, (via London.)—The Berliner Tageblatt says that the suspension of all beer brewing in Northern Germany is imminent. This action is due to the desire to save Indian corn for bread and malt to take the place of coffee.

ROMAN-GOTHIC STRIFE STIRS GERMAN EDITORS

Bitter Controversy Over Proposal to Abandon So-Called German Printing Characters.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 7.—In the midst of the world war the German papers have a war of their own which does not lack ferocity if, instead of blood, only ink is shed. The casus belli is the charge that one of the chief reasons for Germany's being so misunderstood by all the rest of the world is to be found in the German characters used in printing and handwriting.

This cry was first raised by a Rhenish manufacturer of pens, but was soon taken up by many newspapers, while other newspapers, mostly Conservative Party organs, intrenched themselves behind tradition to fight off the onslaught of the iconoclasts. The latter, led by the Berliner Tageblatt, sought to prove that many foreigners would not take the trouble of learning German for the mere reason that they would not only have to learn to speak a new language, but also to write a new alphabet. If Roman characters were used instead of the German, the Tageblatt urged, there would be many more students of German literature, and German ideas would become better known and more appreciated by the rest of the world. It was also contended by the modernists that the so-called German characters had been developed from the Gothic, which would give them a French origin, and that, therefore, the enemies of the proposed reform were really fighting for something that was not German at all. Lastly, it was argued that Roman characters were more easily read and less trying to the eyes than the somewhat twisted German characters.

These were the three principal salients from which the attack on the German characters was conducted. Meanwhile their defenders had brought their heavy artillery into position, and the battle now rages with great bitterness. The defenders, being hard pressed, looked about for allies, and found one in a Paris newspaper which in 1911 requested competent Frenchmen to express their opinions as to what style of printing was most suitable for the German language. Eighty-one per cent. voted for the retention of the present German characters.

Not contented with this French support, the Conservatives sought allies in other countries, and formed a regular entente against the supporters of Roman characters. One of their biggest guns was Professor Dr. Achmed Emin of Constantinople University, who declared it "unthinkable that German should be written or printed in any other characters than those used at present."

As further proof that foreigners were not prevented from learning German by German characters, it was pointed out that in certain German cities which were particularly frequented by foreigners, like Leipsic, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, and Darmstadt, all public directions, names of streets, and even directions on street cars were in German characters, which would not be the case if foreigners found them too difficult. The first-page titles of newspapers printed in Gothic in France, England, and America were also mentioned as proof of the beauty of the German characters.

Whereas on one side opticians, doctors, and professors have done their best to show that Roman was less trying to the eyes, the defenders of Gothic now bring forth Dr. Schackwitz of the Physiological Institute of Kiel to gainsay them. He has made experiments which, he says, prove that while for the reading of a fixed amount of printed matter the Roman characters require 24,500 movements of the eyes, the same document in German characters can be read with only 17,000 movements.

As to the contention that the German characters are of French origin, the conservatives quote whole libraries as proof that they are absolutely home-grown, and that Gothic is only a somewhat independently developed branch of German.

The battle is by no means ended, but the conservatives received a severe blow recently when in both the Turkish and Bulgarian Parliaments the adoption of Roman characters was advocated.

5,000 ENLISTED MEN FOR ARMY OFFICERS

War Department Instructs Colonels to Choose Them for a Reserve List.

60 FROM EACH REGIMENT

Promotions Will Be Made Only if a Large Force Is Called—Selection by Merit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Orders have been issued by the War Department to the Colonels commanding all regular army regiments along the border to designate sixty enlisted men from each regiment to be commissioned as company officers in the army in the event that a large army is raised for service in an emergency. They will be eligible for commissions up to the grade of Captain, but will be promoted only in case of actual need.

In the event of war with a real power the Government would be compelled to call to the colors not fewer than 500,000 men. For such an army 25,000 officers would be necessary. These officers will be obtained from the regular commissioned personnel of the army, from the rapid graduation of officers from West Point, from the new officers' reserve corps which is now being created, by appointments from civil life, preference being given to graduates of military schools, and by the commissioning of enlisted men.

Through the orders just issued it is expected that ultimately about 5,000 enlisted men may be transformed into officers in case of emergency. In announcing the plans for obtaining officers from the regular enlisted personnel, officers of the War Department today were careful to explain that there is now no move afoot toward raising an army of 500,000 men, but that the War Department wished to be prepared, and that the measures taken for the making of officers were wholly precautionary.

The men to be designated from each regiment for promotion are to be chosen by their Colonels on their merit and fitness, and they are not to be required to take any examination. A list will be made up in the War Department on the basis of reports from Colonels containing the name of every man in the regular army regarded as qualified for promotion to be an officer in the regular or volunteer service.

It is possible that a similar list will be compiled among National Guard regiments.

The department is conducting a vigorous campaign to increase the Officers' Reserve Corps. Efforts are being made to enroll fifty men in each Congressional district. Military aptitude, rather than experience with troops or present knowledge of military matters, will be the governing factor in their examination.

The regular army may suffer in efficiency if its best enlisted men are withdrawn for duty with volunteers, but there is no other way, officers say, to provide an adequate training force even for a volunteer army of 500,000 men. If a million or more were to be trained, officers for the force would have to be selected from the first 500,000 organized. In effect, the regulars will have to train first the force that is to train the volunteer army if a big force is to be raised.

BRITISH EAT LESS MEAT.

Food Controller's Appeal for Voluntary Rationing Proves Effective.

LONDON, March 7.—There has been a substantial diminution of meat consumption in Great Britain as the result of the recent Appeal to the people by the Food Controller, asking that they place themselves on rations. In consequence of this, it was stated in the House of Commons today, there was no intention at present to introduce compulsory meatless days. The returns showed, it was said, an increased disposition on the part of the public to adopt voluntary rationing.

The Evening News says that Baron Devonport, the Food Controller, has decided to put into effect measures to regulate the price of bacon, butter, cheese, and lard.

VILLARD DENOUNCES UNIVERSAL SERVICE

Editor Tells Religious Liberals Army Staff Is About to 'Out-Prussian' Germany.

PITTSBURGH, March 7.—That the General Staff of the United States Army had "out-Prussianed" Germany in its demand for universal military service and for a standing army of 286,000 men, was the assertion of Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The New York Evening Post, in an address tonight before the seventh annual congress of the National Federation of Religious Liberals in session here.

Mr. Villard attacked the plans for enlarging the army, declaring they were modeled after the German system. He said it was not in accordance with the principle of American Government to pursue a large military scheme.

Other speakers tonight were Professor Anna Garlin Spencer of Meadville Theological School, Meadville, Penn., and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch of New York, Secretary of the Church Peace Union of America.

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From the noise, the dust, the grime of New York City streets to the quiet, the pure air, the rest of the high hills of New Jersey, free from epidemics, is a matter of 45 minutes on the spick and span Lackawanna. There is no earthly reason for a family man to put up with less than the most he can get in the way of home life at its best, and he can get more here than elsewhere for his money, whether the investment is large or small. Write for photos of homes and homesites at remarkably attractive prices.

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Authentic reproductions of ten of the most delightful styles introduced by "Bernard," "Lanvin," "Drecoll" and other noted couturiers for Spring.

Dressy, sport and strictly tailored suits are included, beautifully tailored in the season's most wanted fabrics, trimmings and colorings. Sizes 34 to 46. One model illustrated.

$29.50

Also—A Rare Collection of

Fashionable Suits for Large Women at $29.50

Skillfully tailored suits, developed in Serge, Gabardine, Vigereaux, and Wool Jersey, in all fashionable colorings. Sizes up to 50½.

Specially Prepared for today

Women's Dresses of Crepe de Chine at $20

$20

Illustrated at left. A simple but very attractive frock for afternoon, theatre or informal occasions, a skillful copy of a much higher-priced model.

Developed in fine quality Crepe de Chine with stitching in contrasting color. To be had in Light Grey, Copenhagen Blue, Wisteria, Beige, Navy and Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

FOR TODAY

Women's Fashionable Silk Skirts at $9.75

An event in which is included a choice collection of the most beautiful Spring models, showing many new conceits in pockets and belts. Made of novelty plaid, stripe and check silks, and of fine quality Black and Navy Blue Taffeta. Waistbands to 36.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

Sale of Women's High-Cut Black Boots at $4.95

Formerly $6, $7 and $8

One model illustrated at left. Both lace and button styles are included. Made of Gun Metal Calf, Patent Leather or Glazed Kid with Cloth or Kid tops.

Also—150 Pairs Colored Boots at $4.95

Reduced from $9 and $10. Button and lace models, with Louis XV heels. Incomplete sizes.

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Suit or Overcoat

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at notably low prices. Give consideration to these:

$14.75 for Men's Sack Suits that were originally priced $20 and $22.50.

$15.00 for Men's Full Lined Spring Weight Overcoats.

$16.75 for Men's Suits that were $25 to $30, including blue serges.

$25.00 for Men's Full Silk Lined Winter Overcoats that were $40.

$37.50 for Men's Foreign Overcoats, many trench models, that were $45.

Many Other Attractions in Dress Clothes, Trousers, Fur Coats, Chauffeur's Clothes, etc.

BOYS! BOYS! BOYS!

Also many fine offerings in the Boys' Store at reductions of about 20 to 40 per cent., including:

Formerly	Now	Formerly	Now
$6 Norfolk Suit, extra pants, mixtures	$4.65	$6.75-$7.50 Spring Reefers	$4.75
$6.75 Blue Serge Norfolk Suit, 1 pants	4.85	$5 Spring Reefers	3.50
$12.50 Norfolk Suit, extra pants	8.75	$15-$17.50 Boys' Winter Overcoats	10.95
$8.50 Blue Serge Suit, 1 pants	5.85	$5.00 Winter Overcoats, 3 to 8 years	3.00
$6.50 Velvet Suit, sizes 3 to 8 years	3.95	$10.00 Odd Winter Overcoats, Junior	6.75
$7.50 Corduroy Suit, Norfolk style	4.35	$7.50 Mackinaws, heavy	4.65
$6.50 Junior Norfolk Suit	4.85	$1.50 Corduroy Knickers and Straight	1.10
$8.50-$10 Spring Reefers	6.50	$2.50 Blue Serge Knickers	1.65

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Emphasizing Clothes Not Phrases

Thoughtful men are more interested in the style and wear of garments than in a dissertation of carefully selected words detailing why they are so good.

You can expect good wear and timely styles in

Macy's Spring Suits For Men At $24.75

Among the styles which will be prominent this Spring are—

English Sacks with soft roll lapels in three or four button styles.

High-Waisted Coats.

Smart Sack Coats with fancy slant pockets.

And plenty of conservatively fashioned suits for men who prefer them.

Satisfactorily tailored in flannels, cassimeres, fancy mixed worsteds and tweed mixtures.

All equal to suits sold at much higher prices around Manhattan.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

The Lansdowne At $2.74

We have seen many $3.00 hats that did not equal these. The Lansdowne—in either the soft hat or derby styles, is made exclusively for us, of high grade materials.

Soft Hats—in olive, brown, drab, stone and other shades. Derbies in black only.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

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Just inside the Men's Entrance at 35th Street and Broadway—or you can take the elevator to the Fifth Floor, where you will find an unusually well equipped department.

Philip Morris Cigarettes of pure Turkish tobacco, cork tips. Box of 100, $1.78; Box of 50, 89c.

"El Ecuador"—a fine, imported Cuban cigar made of high grade tobacco, in two shapes. Puritanos or Londres Finos, Box of 50, $5.94.

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SAWS

Panel Saws,	$1.22 to $1.78
Hand Saws,	69c to $2.19
Rip Saws,	71c to $2.19
Back Saws,	68c to $1.74
Compass Saws,	16c to 39c
Keyhole Saws,	13c
Nest of 3 Saws,	73c, 83c, 94c
Saws for Metal Cutting,	$1.58
Kitchen Saws,	24c and 44c
Two-Men Saws,	$2.16 to $2.87
Hack Saws,	49c to $1.24
Fret Saws,	$3.97 to $9.56
Bracket Saws,	54c
Coping Saws,	19c
Buck Saws,	69c to $1.11
Plumbers' Saws,	82c
Pruning Saws,	53c to $1.06

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WHITMAN INSISTS ON LOCAL OPTION

Bill Affecting Cities "Has Got to Go Through," the Governor Announces.

HE 'WILL GO THE LIMIT'

Hot Fight at Hearing on the Measure—Hotel Men Bitterly Opposed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Governor Whitman, it was learned tonight, is in real earnest in his advocacy of the Hill-Wheeler bill, which would extend to cities the right now exercised by towns and villages of determining for themselves at biennially recurring local option elections whether liquor shall be sold within their boundaries. He has told a number of lawmakers so, including Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, sponsor for a recent bill to increase the revenues of the State from the liquor traffic and at the same time cut down the number of saloons. When the Governor heard tonight that the program of the legislative leaders contemplated the sidetracking of the Hill-Wheeler bill and the passage of the Brown bill he sent for Senator Hill and Assemblyman Wheeler and told them that he would give them all the aid he could in putting the measure through. They came away from the Executive Mansion firmly believing that their bill would become law.

"This local option bill has got to go through. Any man who gets in the way of it is going to get hurt," said the Governor later to newspaper correspondents. "You can say that I am prepared to go the limit on this."

"Does that mean that you will take the stump and 'appeal to the people,' as Governor Hughes did, if necessary?" the Governor was asked.

"It means just what I say—that I will go the limit," the Governor replied. "The cities which have shown plainly an inclination to forbid the traffic in liquor within their borders must have a weapon to realize that desire, no matter what the rest of the State thinks of it. I am going to stand for giving them that right, entirely aside from what my personal views on the liquor question may be. There are many small communities that should not be cities that have received city charters from the Legislature under one pretext or another for the sole purpose of evading local option issues and to protect the traffickers in liquor. Were they not cities, but villages, they would be as dry today as the rural territory from which they were carved. Such communities should have a chance to vote 'dry' if they want to."

Hot Fight at Hearing.

The Senate Committee on Taxation and the Assembly Committee on Cities gave a joint hearing today on the Hill-Wheeler bill. The delegations which filled the Assembly chamber afforded an impressive demonstration of the growth in anti-saloon sentiment in this State.

The opponents of local option were out in force, too, but were far outnumbered by their adversaries, thus reversing the order of former years.

These cities were represented by one or more spokesmen at the hearing: New York, Canandaigua, Hornell, North Tonawanda, Plattsburg, Ithaca, Niagara Falls, Batavia, Port Jervis, Olean, Little Falls, Hudson, Jamestown, Gloversville, Corning, New Rochelle, Troy, Newburg, Lockport, Cohoes, Geneva, Beacon, Watervliet, Amsterdam, Auburn, Watertown, Oswego, Middletown, and Glens Falls. Other cities sent delegations which could not be heard because time would not permit.

The demonstration had been arranged by the New York Anti-Saloon League. William H. Anderson, Superintendent of the league, with some of his lieutenants, sat on the hearing but did not speak. He was made the target for many attacks by representatives of the liquor interests and other opponents of local option.

The Protestant Episcopal Church was represented at today's hearing. The Rev. Floyd S. Leach, Secretary of the Social Service Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, and the Rev. James Effingham also of New York City, were the spokesmen for that denomination. Mr. Leach said that besides representing the diocese, he had been authorized to speak for Bishop Greer for the Rev. W. T. Manning, rector of Trinity, and a number of other Episcopal rectors whom he named. Mr. Effingham appeared as the representative of the Church Temperance Society. Another notable advocate of the bill was Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the State.

The opponents of the measure spoke first. The attack on the bill was opened by Charles J. Campbell, representing the Hotel Associations of the State and the City of New York. He said that the enactment of the Hill-Wheeler bill would mean ruin to men who had $800,000,000 invested in hotel properties, and he intimated that they would drag mortgagors and men who catered to the hotels with them down to disaster.

"This bill, stripped of its false face and its false clothes," he said, "might be called a measure to destroy property and encourage the consumption of liquor by the wholesale. It would permit the importation of liquor into 'dry' territory by the quart, the barrel, and the carload. I don't see why the brewers of Milwaukee and the whisky distillers of Peoria are not here to advocate the passage of this bill. I am against cant. If we are going to have prohibition, let us have the real thing. Let us make the State 'bone dry' and smoke out the hypocrites."

William H. Hirsch, representing the brewers and restaurateurs, urged that the hearing be adjourned until next week to give the opposition an opportunity to study the bill, which did not appear in its revised printed form until this morning.

"I understand that the program calls for hot five-minute local option talks by spokesmen from a number of cities," said Mr. Hirsch. "I merely wish to point out that that is not the way to reach a settlement of this very important question. Looks to me more like a hippodrome. I respectfully suggest that the hippodrome be dismissed and that we do not attempt to decorate this bill with bunting."

Ex-Mayor John J. Irving of Binghamton, the home of Senator William H. Hill, who became sponsor for the bill in the upper house, spoke in opposition, as did also Thoman J. Mangan, representing the hotel men of that city. John Becker, representing taxpayers' associations in New York City; E. F. Doyle and Charles W. Eldt, representing real estate; T. De Quincy Tully, Secretary of the Law Enforcement Society; C. A. Zeller, representing the Butchers of America and the Retail Grocers' Association of Brooklyn, and Walter E. Hildreth of the Wine Growers' Association, filed protests against the passage of the bill.

James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, resented the suggestion that the passage of the bill would be of benefit to the workingmen.

"The other side has said that this bill was introduced in the interest of the workingmen," said Mr. Holland. "Let me tell you the workingmen are well able to take care of themselves, and have been for some time. The brewers have been the best employers of labor in New York for many years."

John Sullivan, who said he represented the United Brewery Workers of America, declared that local option would throw 60,000 members of unions he represented out of work. He accused the Anti-Saloon League of insincerity.

"The first representative of the league I ever met I was introduced to in a Chicago saloon, where he was having a cocktail," said the labor leader. "I said: 'Shall I believe my eyes? Is a superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League drinking cocktails?'"

The answer, according to Sullivan, was:

"Sure, Mr. Sullivan, whose concern is that but my own. Prohibition is merely business with me."

Superintendent Anderson joined in the laughter that greeted this anecdote. Mr. Sullivan was followed by Rudolph Modest, who spoke against the bill on behalf of the Central Federated Union.

John McGlynn of Troy, President of the New York State Hotel Association, said that the unexampled prosperity of the hotel business in New York City was due to the increase in the number of bone dry States. "Until recently business men in other States would come to New York twice a year and stay a couple of days each time," said Mr. McGlynn. "Now they come ten times a year and stay a week each time."

R. W. Hicks, representing the Manufacturers and Dealers League of New York, composed of 1,200 firms not in the liquor business, opposed the bill on the ground that local option would make for "instability in business" all around and would drag the saloon into politics.

Arthur H. Stessler, representing the New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers, said he would be willing to give his support to a measure that would penalize the illicit purchaser and consumer as well as the manufacturer and distributer, but to no other.

Arguments for the Bill.

Many clergymen were among those who advocated the bill.

"The debate on the other side was in terms of revenue and kept up until the last minute as though there wasn't a mother, a wife or a child in the world," said the Rev. Dr. John Steenson, representing the clergy of Newburg.

"I have come to plead the cause of woman as against this liquor business," said Mrs. Ella A. Boole, the next speaker. "This bill ought to be a great deal stronger than it is. I would be willing to join you in working for a bone-dry law." Mrs. Boole said she had recently visited Denver and found that after six months with the saloon eliminated 5,000 new bank accounts had been opened in local banks. In one city which she had visited, Mrs. Boole went on, she learned that several laundries had reported greatly increased business within six months after the prohibitory law went into effect. "Why was that?" she asked. "I'll tell you why. It was because of the great dearth of washerwomen occasioned by the fact that men who formerly had spent their money for drink, and thus forced their wives to take in washing, came to their senses."

"I do not find anybody who opposes local option except the liquor interests and the legislators," said the Rev. Mr. Effingham, who had the last word at the hearing. "We do not ask you to protect us against the saloon. We can do that ourselves. But we ask you not to protect the saloon against us."

The bill in its original form provided for making counties and wards in cities, as well as the cities themselves, local option units. In the amended bill on which the hearing was held today the county and ward had been eliminated. R. E. McGahan, who spoke for the Citizens Union, said that the bill in its original form would have been more serviceable to New York City.

Nebraska House Passes "Bone Dry" Bill.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 7.—A "bone dry" prohibition bill passed the lower House of the Nebraska Legislature today, 84 to 3.

DROP TRAINING CAMP PLAN.

Too Costly, Legislature Leaders Believe—Universal Service Favored.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Legislative leaders have decided to abandon the Meyer bill providing for compulsory military training in camps maintained by the State of all physically fit male citizens betwen the ages of 18 and 21 on the ground that the undertaking would be too costly in the present straitened condition of the State's finances. The announcement was made this afternoon when the Assembly Committee on Military Affairs decided not to report the measure.

The Senate and Assembly both have passed the Welsh-Slater bill, recommended by the Military Training Commission, which provides for the military training of all youths between 16 and 19 years of age, whether in school or earning a living. The training of boys who have left school would be carried on in the State armories with very little added expense and there is a provision for vocational training to fit boys for work supplementary to that of the men on the firing line in time of war.

The committee, in a resolution reported today, called on Congress to take up the work of providing for the maintenance of the training camps. Here is the resolution:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs emphatically approves the principle of universal training and service as a truly American principle and that in its judgment it is the solemn duty of Congress to forthwith re-establish and reaffirm the principles of the act of May 8, 1792, by providing for the universal training and service of the youth to the end that our citizens may be imbued with a greater spirit of nationalism and of their duty to the country."

The resolution has been set down for debate on Monday night.

BRICK COST LIKELY TO RISE.

Manufacturers, Meeting Here, Expect Advance, Due to Fuel Shortage.

A sharp increase in the price of bricks may be expected unless freight congestion is lessened, according to Charles J. Deckman of Cleveland, Ohio, retiring President of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association, which yesterday opened at the McAlpin its thirty-first annual convention. Mr. Deckman was emphatic in saying that, while the brick makers would do all they could to keep effective the present rates, the need of coal, if not alleviated, must inevitably put the cost of building in the cost of living class.

After the formal opening of the convention by Fire Commissioner Adamson, who alluded to New York as the nation's greatest brick market, the 500 delegates unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the "traitorous and treasonable action" of the Senators who blocked the President, and urging the passage of the Armed Neutrality bill. The resolution was sent to Vice President Marshall.

R. C. Burton, President of the Burton-Townsend Company of Zanesville, Ohio, declared the "old country dirt road" would soon be a muddy memory, and pointed out the military advantage of the brick road as demonstrated in the war. In his report, Secretary T. E. Randall of Indianapolis showed that the brickmaking industry, with 7,000 plants, was now second to steel in the list of the nation's biggest enterprises.

These officers were elected: President, Fritz Salmen, Slidell, La.; Secretary Theodore E. Randall; Treasurer, John W. Sibley, Birmingham, Ala., and Vice Presidents, George H. Clippert, Detroit; J. W. Robb, Clinton, Ind., and W. H. Hammond, this city.

At the National Complete Building Exposition at Grand Central Palace the National Lumbermen's Preparedness League was formed yesterday, with headquarters here and branches throughout the country. The number of men who are available through the league aggregate 250,000, nearly all of whom, by virtue of an active outdoor life, are in first-class physical trim.

Efficiency is having the work done by somebody who knows how. Let us do your mixing. It will be to your taste.

Club Cocktails

DISTILLERS SHARES TUMBLE TO 181-2

Selling Induced by Spread of Prohibition Carries Shares to Lowest Point.

WOULD PAY MORE THAN 32%

Directors of Securities Corporation on March 21 May Reduce Present Rate of 6 to 2 Per Cent.

Shares of the Distillers Securities Corporation broke yesterday to 18½, though they closed at 20 with a net loss for the day of only ¾. The low price at which the stock sold attracted comment for the reason that it is now on a 6 per cent. basis. At yesterday's low price it returned a yield of more than 32 per cent.

The stock has been sagging without any important recoveries since it sold at 54½ last year, yesterday's lowest point representing a decline of 13¼ points this year. Selling has been induced in recent weeks by the spread of the prohibition movement. The recent "bone dry" legislation is said by officers of the company to be the first serious step toward making the prohibition laws effective, by preventing shipments into States that have gone dry.

Directors of the Distillers Securities Corporation will meet on March 21 to act on the dividend, and present plans call for a reduction from the present rate of 6 per cent. to perhaps 2 per cent. It was stated by a member of the board yesterday that the payment would not be passed.

So far, the increasing number of "dry" States has not had any appreciable effect on the corporation's profits. In the last fiscal year it earned 10.3 per cent. on the $31,435,000 of capital stock. Business in the first six months of the current year ran ahead of that for the first half of the previous year, so that indications point to current earnings at least as large as those for 1916. The immediate result of the enactment of the "bone-dry" law has been a great increase in the demand for whisky from the States affected. Many of the larger dealers have laid in several months' supply. When the law becomes operative whisky can be carried into the States only to me used medicinally.

The Distillers 5 per cent. bonds sold down to 43¾ yesterday. In past years the company has purchased bonds in the open market for retirement. The board authorised the cancellation of $2,000,000 of this issue last year.

Distillers Securities Corporation controls more than 100 plants, including distilleries, distributing houses, bonded and free warehouses. Since the outbreak of war part of its plants have been devoted to the manufacture of industrial alcohol, for which there has been an abnormal demand for use in making powder.

PENSION BILL INDORSED.

Board of Education Approves the Lockwood-Ellenbogen Measure.

The Board of Education held a special meeting yesterday to consider the Finegan education bill and the Lockwood-Ellenbogen pension bill for teachers. It was decided to postpone action on the Finegan bill until March 14.

Edmund Dwight, Chairman of the special committee to consider the Lockwood-Ellenbogen pension bill, reported in its favor.

The board voted unanimously in favor of the bill and on motion of Professor Giddings teachers were urged to support it for their own good. The Fertig pension bill was disapproved by the board.

TO STOP BELGIAN INDUSTRY.

Germans Say It Is Necessary Because of Shortage of Coal.

AMSTERDAM, March 7.—The Telegraaf says there will be an almost complete stoppage of industry in Belgium within a few days, the German authorities asserting that this is necessary owing to the lack of coal and transport facilities. Practically the entire population of Belgium will be thus unemployed, with such few exceptions as receive special permission from the civil authorities to continue their businesses.

AMSTERDAM, March 7. — Twenty thousand kilos of coffee belonging to the Belgian Relief Commission were lost in a fire which destroyed a storehouse at Hasselt, according to the Telegraaf. A quantity of other foodstuffs was also burned. The Telegraaf says that two persons have been deported to Germany in connection with the fire.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL'S WELL WHEN THE BLOOD'S RED

The balance between success and failure, hope and despair, even life and death often lies in the blood. If it's red all's well. If it's off color, make its color red with healthful habits of living and Pepto-Mangan, "The Red Blood Builder."

If the saying, "A woman's work is never done," was not designed for thin-blooded women, it should have been. It is indeed a mystery how such women keep on their feet by pure nerve alone. If they only had the strength to match their courage and ambition, what could they not accomplish in life? The same truth applies to the thousands of thin-blooded men.

Fortunately, Nature has put it within the power of the average man and woman to keep the blood—the fountain of vital force—rich and red, or make it rich and red if it is not. "Live right," says Nature, "and all will be well." However, the pressure of business and social obligations sometimes makes it impossible to maintain habits of right living. Then the blood begins to show traces of wrong living, and the use of a *blood food* like *Pepto-Mangan*, "The Red Blood Builder," is needed.

Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

restores the red blood cells to normal quantity and working capacity. It is a splendid general tonic and appetizer, easy to digest, exceedingly pleasant to taste. Since there are so many substitutes and counterfeits, make sure that you get the real *Pepto-Mangan*, sold only in the *original* bottle and *sealed* package shown above, bearing the name Gude. For sale at all drug stores.

M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

KOLYNOS dental cream is one of those things that is noticed in a host's bath-room with gratification. It isn't so much a mark of fastidiousness as of a wholesome regard for healthful sanitation of the person. It has character—distinctiveness—individuality all its own.

The man and woman who use Kolynos know why they use it. They frequently remark to themselves, after its use, "How clean my mouth feels!" They know WHY their mouths feel clean. If you do not know, any one of 41,000 American dentists who are recommending Kolynos will tell you.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH-BRUSH, TOO"

Write today for a free sample tube of Kolynos Dental Cream to The Kolynos Co., New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

Alfred W. McCann Pure Food Expert Says:

MILK

The Globe

[illegible] Dairymen's League,
[illegible] West 40th Street,
New York City.

[illegible] 2, 1917.

Gentlemen:

For years I have been urging the greater use of pure milk as a cheap, nutritious, substantial food and so I am writing to congratulate you on the educational campaign which you are now conducting through the newspapers.

The public has no adequate idea of the true value of pure whole milk. Milk is not only essential to the growing child (compare death-rate among babies of the United States, where milk is common, and China, where it is not known) but, with whole wheat bread or whole meal muffins it makes an ideal luncheon for the business man who wishes to keep his head clear for the hard afternoon's work.

Walk through the Concourse of the Hudson Terminal any day between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. and see the thousands who line up for pure milk and fresh muffins, an exhibition of common sense which five years ago could not be found in the metropolis. Instead of digging their grave with their teeth these business men have learned to eat to live.

All this nonsense about the high price of milk should be nailed by you. Milk is the only food that has not kept pace with the general increase in the price of other foods. Even at 18¢ a quart instead of 12¢ milk affords more nutriment than beef, pork, lamb, poultry or eggs.

Tell the housewife to use more milk in cooking. Cut down on anything but increase the milk bill. Your slogan—"Double the Milk Order for Economy's Sake"—is great stuff.

All success to the Dairymen's League!

Yours sincerely,

Alfred W. McCann

Special Recipes Featuring Milk

Courtesy of

Good Housekeeping Institute

MILDRED MADDOCKS, *Director*

OATMEAL SOUP

½ cupful left-over cooked oatmeal
1 medium-sized onion chopped
1 tablespoonful butter
¼ teaspoonful celery-seed
1 small bay leaf
2 cupfuls water or stock
2 cupfuls milk
Salt and pepper to taste

Cook onion slowly in the butter till soft. Add bay-leaf, celery seed, oatmeal, milk, water. Bring up and strain, season with the salt and pepper, and serve with hot buttered toast. For luncheon or supper.

FRENCH PEA SOUP

1 can or 1 pint cooked fresh peas
1 quart milk
1 tablespoonful corn-starch, 1 cup
1 teaspoonful salt
1 teaspoonful grated onion
¼ teaspoonful pepper

Scald milk, and thicken with the corn-starch moistened with a little milk. Meanwhile rub peas through a sieve, and add pulp and liquor to milk. Cook ten minutes, stirring occasionally. Separate egg, beating yolk and white separately, combine and pour hot soup slowly onto them. Serve at once.

PLAIN DOUGHNUTS

1 quart flour
1 teaspoonful salt
6 teaspoonfuls baking-powder
1¼ to 1½ cupfuls milk

Sift together flour, salt, and baking-powder. Stir in enough milk to make a soft biscuit dough, turn onto a floured board, roll half-inch thick, cut in strips, twist once, and fry in deep fat hot enough to brown a bit of bread in one minute. Serve hot with hot maple-syrup.

BRAN MUFFINS

1 egg
1½ cupfuls milk
1 teaspoonful salt
2 tablespoonfuls molasses
2 tablespoonfuls melted butter or other shortening
1 cupful boiled corn-meal
1 cupful bread-flour
1 cupful bran
1½ teaspoonfuls soda
1 teaspoonful cream of tartar

Mix ingredients in order given, having egg well beaten and soda and cream of tartar sifted with corn-meal and flour. Turn into well-oiled muffin pans and bake thirty minutes in moderate oven.

FISH SOUFFLÉ

2 tablespoonfuls butter
2 teaspoonfuls flour
¼ teaspoonful pepper
1½ cupfuls milk
1 tablespoonful mixed parsley
1 large can fish-flakes
2 eggs
1 teaspoonful grated onion

Make a white sauce of the butter, flour, pepper, and milk; add to this the onion, parsley, and the fish-flakes, which should be picked apart with a fork. Beat egg-yolks light, add to this mixture, and then fold in the whites, beaten stiff and dry. Bake in a buttered dish in a very moderate oven till firm in the center, and serve at once with or without tomato sauce.

SUNNY-DAY LEMON RICE PUDDING

½ cupful rice
1 cupful hot water
¼ teaspoonful salt
3 cupfuls milk
3 eggs
½ cupful sugar
1 tablespoonful powdered sugar
¼ cupful granulated sugar

Add salt to water and cook rice in it till water is absorbed. Add milk and cook in double boiler till rice is done. Beat together egg-yolks, sugar, and grated lemon-rind; stir into the rice and cook two minutes. Pour into buttered fire-proof dish, pile on a meringue made of the egg-whites, powdered sugar, and lemon-juice and cook gently for ten minutes in slow oven.

LEMON MERINGUE PIE (NON-RICH)

1¾ cupfuls milk
1 cupful sugar
3 tablespoonfuls cornstarch
3 eggs
Juice 3 lemons
Grated rind 1 lemon
Few grains salt
1 pastry-shell

Scald milk, and thicken with sugar and cornstarch thoroughly mixed. Combine egg-yolks with two tablespoonfuls of hot milk, and stir into thickened mixture. Cook ten minutes, remove from the heat, add salt, and beat thoroughly. When cold add lemon-juice and rind, pour into pastry-shell, and heap with meringue made of two egg-whites and third cupful of sugar. Brown for ten minutes in slow oven.

For health's sake drink more milk. For economy's sake double your milk order today.

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE, New York City Headquarters 110 WEST 40th STREET

CARBONA Cleaning Fluid

Removes grease spots instantly without injury to fabric or color. Cannot burn or explode.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL

THE BREAK WITH GERMANY.

Story of the break with Germany, President Wilson's address to Congress, the crisis at American ports, results of Germany's new submarine policy, and the submarine record from the beginning of the war, in Current History Magazine for March, published by The New York Times. 25c., on all news stands. $3.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.

URGE MORE STUDY OF HEALTH INSURANCE

Compromise Plan Suggested at Albany Hearing When Disagreement Is Apparent.

LABOR'S FORCES NOT A UNIT

Physicians Also Differ About the Mills Bill — Committee May Be Named.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—The widest possible divergence of opinion as to the merits and demerits of the Mills bill, providing for compulsory health insurance in the case of laborers whose wages are less than $1,200 a year, was expressed this afternoon at a hearing on the measure before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Physicians from all parts of the State disagreed among themselves over the merits of the proposed legislation. Representatives of labor also disagreed. Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who said that he had come at the direction of Samuel Gompers to express labor's opposition to the measure, was answered by Miss Pauline Newman, representing 150,000 girls, members of the Garment Workers' Union, who was just as positive that the true interests of the workers were involved in the bill's passage.

Dr. Henry W. Berg, in behalf of the Real Estate Owners' Association of New York City, asserted that the measure was as "insane as anything that ever emanated from the wildest lunatic asylum in the country." Opposing him, Dr. S. S. Goldwater, formerly Health Commissioner of New York City, and at present Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital, asserted that the bill was "superior to any bill ever drafted on this subject anywhere in the world."

The bill probably will never come out of committee—at least in its present form—but in the discussion today a suggestion was made which may be followed, namely, the creation of a legislative committee to investigate the entire subject. James M. Lynch, a member of the State Industrial Commission, made the suggestion, and his advice was acceptable even to the firmest opponents of the bill. Mr. Lynch stipulated that members of the investigating committee should be appointed from the ranks of both the workers and the medical profession.

Dr. John F. Crowell of the State Chamber of Commerce, speaking for 1,500 business men, favored the committee plan.

"This bill," he said, "may lead us into a blind alley, or into something of vital importance in the welfare of the people of the State. I think a committee should be named to investigate the whole situation and then we can go forward with our eyes open."

M. A. Alexander gave statistics tending to show the relative health in the United States and in foreign countries where there is compulsory health insurance. He said that in Germany in 1914 the average number of days missed from work on account of sickness was 9.45. In the United States the proportion was about 3.

A. Parker Nevins of the National Manufacturers' Association said that the bill was foreign in principle.

"I do not oppose health insurance," he said, "but I do question whether mandatory health insurance is American. I know its origin is Germanic. The bill is beaurocratic, not democratic. It is class legislation. It sets aside a certain body of laboring men and says 'You are not capable of taking care of yourself; you are dependents of the State.'"

Dr. Henry W. Berg said that the medical profession in the State was against the bill almost unanimously.

"It is devilish in principle and foreign to American ideals," he said. "The backers of this bill got it straight from Germany, and you know to what such paternalism led all of Europe. Real estate in New York City will have to pay an increase of about 50 per cent. in taxes. Why, the manufacturing element will move en masse over to New Jersey if this bill is passed!"

Hugh Frayne expressed the disapproval of organized labor.

"Organized labor was not consulted in this matter," he said, "and after careful study it has come to the conclusion that the measure would be a very dangerous experiment."

Mr. Frayne mentioned several labor organizations which now have a method of collecting dues from their members and operating on this basis a sort of insurance system. He spoke of the $15,000,000 which the Typographical Union had spent for its members in the past twelve years in benefits. The passage of the Mills bill, he said, would probably stop all health insurance not conducted by the State.

Advocating the measure, Dr. Goldwater asserted that the physicians present in opposition did not represent the sentiment of the State's medical profession, an opinion concurred in by a number of physicians present, among them Dr. E. Sondern, formerly President of the New York County Medical Society.

"This bill can hardly be understood by men trained in the medical profession," said Dr. Goldwater. "I have studied the whole matter for two years now, and I can hardly speak with authority on the measure. I favor the bill, first, because of the thousands who come to my hospital begging attention and who, investigation shows, are unable to pay for that attention. I further favor the bill because I do not believe high grade medical attention can be given to large numbers of the people in the State without supervision and organization. I believe that the health of the people is the proper care of the State."

Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner of the City of New York, advocated the measure. Dr. Emerson said that he came in behalf of "our national asset, national health." There was an annual loss of $40,000,000 in New York City alone, he said, on account of sickness.

"The expectation of life," Dr. Emerson continued, "is decreasing in this country and increasing in those nations where they have compulsory health insurance. Men here are apt to return to work after an illness, such as pneumonia or typhoid, too soon for their own health," he continued. "This menaces the health of future generations."

Miles W. Dawson was among those who spoke in favor of the bill.

THE BAPTIST TEMPLE, IN BROOKLYN, BURNS

Famous Building Completely Destroyed with Loss Estimated at $200,000.

Fire last night destroyed the Baptist Temple, on the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, with a loss estimated at $200,000.

The fire had gained such headway before it was discovered that the firemen realized immediately that the structure was doomed. Three alarms were turned in.

The church was of brick, with a slate roof and a tower on the side which borders on State Street. It had a number of large stained-glass windows, and these cracked and caused drafts, which sucked the flames up so that the interior soon was a fiery furnace.

The roof fell in soon after the flames had found their way out, weakening the walls. Deputy Chief Thomas Lally saw the danger of falling walls and called back to members of Engine Company 226 from the Schermerhorn Street side. They had just reached a safe distance when the walls fell into the street.

The firemen continued to play many streams on the ruins, but before they could put out the fire only the tower remained, standing. The church was about twenty years old. The Rev. George Caleb Moor is the pastor.

Members of the congregation said last night that there had been a prayer meeting in the basement early last evening, and that it was over before 10 o'clock. The firemen think the fire started near the basement, where the meeting was held.

WHITMAN HAS A BAD COLD.

Caught It While Reviewing the 12th and 69th Regiments.

Governor Whitman returned to Albany yesterday suffering from a severe cold which he said he believed he contracted while reviewing the Sixty-ninth and Twelfth Regiments yesterday. Before leaving the Governor said:

"I have no more doubt of the patriotism of the people of this country, and that means all the people, than I have in their pride in the National Guard of this State. In Washington, as well as on the streets of New York yesterday, I was fully convinced that the people have no fear as to the loyalty and the ability of their State troops."

The Governor will return to the city Friday evening to review the Seventy-first Regiment.

DOCTORS AS SHIP'S STOKERS

Two of Six Who Are Aiding London Hospitals Worked Their Way Over.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 7.—Six American doctors have arrived in London to assist in the work of London hospitals, having heard that those institutions were badly undermanned. The fact was disclosed by a hospital secretary yesterday that two of the doctors worked their way over as stokers.

To Consider the Suffrage Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senator George A. Whitney, sponsor in the Senate of the Woman Suffrage amendment, announced today that he would ask for action on the measure on Monday night. Undoubtedly the Senate will concur with the Assembly and take favorable action on the amendment which will again be submitted to the voters this Fall. The absence of many members this week has delayed action on the resolution.

ENTERS FIRST PLEA IN COAL PROSECUTION

Pocahontas Official Responds Not Guilty and Is Released on $5,000 Bail.

MANY TO APPEAR TODAY

Federal Food and Fuel Inquiry Will Be Resumed Next Week—Other Indictments Expected.

George Wolfe, Treasurer and General Manager of the Superior Pocahontas Coal Company and Treasurer of the Winding Gulf Colliery Company, one of the sixty-four individual defendants whom the Federal Grand Jury has indicted on a charge of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law, was arraigned before Judge Hand in the Federal District Court yesterday and released on $5,000 bail. He entered a tentative plea of not guilty, not only for himself but also for the two corporations which he represents, these corporations being among the 108 coal concerns which are alleged to have entered into an illegal combination to raise the price of semi-bituminous coal in the Pocahontas and New River districts of West Virginia.

Mr. Wolfe was the only defendant who appeared yesterday. He insisted upon immediate arraignment because he desired to go out of town for a few days. More than a dozen other defendants communicated with the office of Special United States Attorney Swacker, and announced their willingness to appear whenever he was ready for them. Most of these will be arraigned today or tomorrow.

As for the rest of the defendants, Mr. Swacker said he would give them a reasonable time to come in from various parts of the country and surrender. In the event of undue delay Mr. Swacker intends to serve bench warrants.

W. Del Walbridge, President of the American Coal Company, a defendant, has made arrangements with Mr. Swacker to be arraigned today. His company distributes coal to consumers throughout the upper half of the Eastern States, and was alleged to have been an active participant in the illegal combination.

According to the indictment, Wolfe was one of the fifty-five coal operators and producers who met at the Waldorf-Astoria in January and formed an agreement to raise the selling price of coal from $1.25 to $3 per ton at the mine. The parties to the agreement represented 108 coal mining and producing companies, which controlled the production of 22,000,000 tons. The alleged agreement, according to the indictment, practically wiped out competition in this particular coal field and increased the total profit to the corporations concerned by $38,000,000 a year.

Mr. Swacker said that the investigation into the high cost of fuel and food products by the special Federal Grand Jury would be resumed early next week. More indictments are probable.

The exposure of the alleged Coal Trust aroused a great deal of interest in the financial district, where many of the defendants are known. That part of the retail coal trade which is engaged in distribution for home consumption was not affected, because the coal controlled by the defendant corporations is used almost exclusively for industrial purposes, on steamships, and in the navy.

Anthracite dealers, in the retail trade, were informed yesterday that there would be no reduction of 50 cents per ton on anthracite April 1, as had been expected. At the most, the reduction, according to the announcement, would be 25 cents a ton, and possibly nothing. By withholding the reduction the anthracite interests are departing from a custom followed for several years of reducing the price of coal to retailers 50 cents on April 1 in order to induce buyers to store up supplies in the Spring and Summer.

CHARLESTON, West Va., March 7.—Operators in the Kanawha and other coal fields in southern West Virginia, who are among the individuals and members of corporations indicted yesterday by the United States Court in New York, will appear on Friday to answer to the indictments.

Attorneys for the defendants indicate that the present high price of coal is due to the unusual excess of demand over supply.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness nor ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 25c.—Adv.

CIVIL SERVICE ORDER ANGERS CONGRESSMEN

Burleson Announces Its Application to Postmasters, and Many Democrats Protest.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Postmaster General Burleson announced today confirming reports of yesterday that after April 1 the appointment of all Postmasters of the first, second and third class would be subject to competitive examinations. Nominations will be sent to the Senate as in the past, but in making selections the President will be guided by the results of examinations and will send in the names at the head of the lists.

Whether the Civil Service Commission, under which fourth-class Postmasters are now named, will conduct the examinations has not been determined.

The President's forthcoming order will provide for a form of modified civil service classification under which all vacancies, whether caused by resignation, removal, or death, will be filled by competitive examination. Those already in the service will continue without examination until the expiration of four years' term beginning with their last appointment and will then, it is understood, have to undergo the competitive test.

A hornet's nest was stirred up by the announcement at the Capitol, where scores of members were in their offices preparing to start for home. The order was roundly denounced by some of the Democratic leaders and several members construed it as a move to get combined Democratic and Republican support in a politically uncertain House.

Representatives Rainey of Illinois, Carter of Oklahoma, Harrison of Mississippi, Wilson and Aswell of Louisiana, Vinson of Georgia, Carlin and Glass of Virginia, Dixon of Indiana, Rouse, Johnson, Kincheloe, and Sherley of Kentucky, Decker of Missouri, Gray of Alabama, Sims of Tennessee, were in a group of Democrats who called on the Postmaster General today and who were told about the plan. Democratic Leader Kitchin of the House delayed his departure for North Carolina to go to the Post Office Department to register his protest.

Most of the Congressmen who saw Mr. Burleson went on the latter's invitation to discuss the new plan for systematizing postal accounting by establishing central auditing Post Offices in county or district groups. This subject was overshadowed, however, when the news of the Civil Service order was announced.

SERVICE BOARD AMAZED.

Consumers Protest Against Forcing Lower Rates for Electricity.

Several men and one woman appeared before the Public Service Commission yesterday to argue against the issuance of an order that would compel the Bronx Gas and Electric Company to reduce its rates from a maximum of 12 cents per kilowatt hour for electric current. It was the first time consumers of electricity or gas had appeared to plead the company's cause.

A. D. Crulkshank, counsel for the company, told the commission that the area served was extensive and only sparsely populated. It was necessary to run wires long distances for the benefit of only a few. Fear was expressed that the New York Edison Company was seeking to enter the territory.

The consumers who championed the company declared they would rather pay the present rate than have an outside company enter the territory. The commissioners expressed themselves as astonished at this attitude and adjourned the hearing until March 19.

ON TRIAL AS DYNAMITER.

Michael J. Herlihy Faces Jury, Charged with Blowing Up Subway.

Michael J. Herlihy, Financial Secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes, who was indicted with five others on a charge of exploding dynamite in the subway station at Lenox Avenue and 110th Street on Oct. 25, was put on trial yesterday before Justice Tompkins in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court.

In his opening address Assistant District Attorney Weiler said the prosecution would show that the dynamite was purchased by the defendant and two companions from the Hercules Powder Company in Kenville, N. J.

Captain Tunney of the bomb squad testified that Herlihy expressed a desire to make a full confession of his part in the plot on the day he and the five other men were arrested. Detective Sergeant E. J. Cadell, who took down the conversations between Captain Tunney and Herlihy, will testify this morning.

The explosion was an aftermath of the transit strike.

GOMEZ CAPTURED BY LOYAL CUBANS

Continued from Page 1.

probation of the contemptible methods put into practice by Ferrara and his associates to bring discredit upon the country of their adoption.

"The attitude of the Government continues the same. An ample pardon has been offered and will be extended to all who show themselves sincerely sorry for the offense committed against the sovereignty of the republic, and the few ringleaders, notorious because of the part they have played in Cuban history for the past ten years, will have meted out to them that punishment which, in the judgment of our highest courts, may be just."

Pablo Menocal, brother of the President and commander of the militia forces in Oriente province, telegraphed today that General Enamorado, hearing that a band of rebels were burning the cane of the Cuba Railroad at Dominguez station attacked, killing eighteen, including their chief, Captain José Pantela.

General José Miguel Gomez has been described as the leader of the Cuban revolt. Forces which he commanded were defeated by those of Colonel Collazo late in February in a battle on the Jatibonico River boundary between the provinces of Camagüey and Santa Clara and it was reported that the insurrectos had been dispersed into small bands and that General Gomez had taken flight.

President Monocal was recently quoted as attributing the Cuban revolt to the "unbridled ambition" of General Gomez to overthrow him. A few days ago it was said that a Cuban Judge had found a true bill against General Gomez on a charge of conspiracy and revolution and had fixed bail at $200,000.

U. S. Officer to Meet Menocal's Men.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, March 7.—Lieutenant John C. Cunningham of the United States mine layer San Francisco, who was detailed to deliver to the forces of President Menocal the proclamation issued yesterday by Commander Belknap of the United States naval forces here, left today for Contramaestre, where the Menocal forces are encamped. He was accompanied by Luis Preval, an interpreter for the civil Government.

Major Loret de Mola, commanding revolutionary forces, has started for Contramaestre to attack the Menocal forces commanded by Colonel Pablo Menocal and Colonel Betancourt, which are marching toward Palma Soriano.

Commander Belknap in his proclamation warned all persons against taking part in military operations in Oriente Province, except under orders of the military commander of that province.

BELIEVES GOMEZ SAFE.

Cuban Liberal Here Thinks Report of His Capture Is Untrue.

Dr. Orestez Ferrara, spokesman here for the Cuban rebels, was advised last night of the circulation in Havana of an official story of the capture of General José Miguel Gomez at Placetas. His advices were that the report was untrue and that General Gomez was in the Province of Matanzas.

Dispatches from Liberal sources in Cuba reported that General Lolnaz del Castillo was at the head of a strong force in the immediate vicinity of Havana and had declared against the Government. Electric light plants in the suburbs were closed down.

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FAVORS LITERACY TEST.

Senate Committee Indorses Proposal to Restrict Voting.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—The concurrent resolution providing for the establishment, through amendment of the Constitution, of a literacy test for voters, which was introduced by Senator Elon R. Brown, was favorably reported today by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The report caused some surprise, because there is considerable opposition to the measure among the political leaders of both parties, especially in New York City.

The vote which preceded the report was taken behind closed doors, but it was learned after the meeting that ten votes were cast for an affirmative report on the resolution. Senator J. Henry Walters, Chairman of the Committee, it was understood, refrained from voting.

After the resolution had been reported in the Senate Senator Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader, who had not attended the meeting, made a request, which the Senate granted, that he and his Democratic colleagues on the Judiciary Committee be recorded in opposition to the motion to report the resolution favorably.

GRAYSON OPPOSITION WANES

Renewal of Filibuster to Defeat the Nomination Not Expected.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Republican opposition to the confirmation of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, President Wilson's naval aid, just renominated as Medical Director and Rear Admiral, is not expected to develop much strength at the present special Senate session. Senator Weeks, who led the fight in the last session, is said to have concluded that it would be useless to attempt another filibuster, and the Democrats will vote almost solidly for confirmation.

The Grayson nomination is one of the few on the long list to be confirmed likely to cause debate, and if the rules controversy is cleared up without an extended fight, the Senate's extraordinary session probably will be short-lived.

ENJOINS RINGING OF BELL.

Neighbor of Church Says the Vibrations Shook Him Out of Bed.

Vice Chancellor Foster in the Chancery Court of Newark yesterday decided that the bell in the tower of the Methodist Church at Matawan, N. J., would have to stop ringing the hours of the day. However, the court does not restrain the Trustees of the church from ringing the bell for services.

The complaint was made by John Terhune, who lives in a house adjoining the church. He declared that the ringing of the bell shook his house and often caused him to tumble out of bed. Mr. Terhune asserted that from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night the bell rang fifteen times.

At rare intervals, when there were slack spells in the work, he was permitted to trudge to school.

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*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
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MILBURN FURNISHES SURPRISE IN BILLIARDS TITLE TOURNEY BY BEATING CLARKSON

CLARKSON'S DEFEAT CLEARS HALL'S PATH

Milburn's Victory by 400 to 357 Tightens Boston Man's Grip on Billiards Title.

REIN'S RECORD IS CLEAR

Blake Gives Chicagoan Another Cipher in "Won" Column—Today May Decide Champion.

CLASS A BILLIARDS.
Standing of the Players.

	W.	L.	H.R.	H. Avge.
Nathan Hall	4	0	79	16
Ledyard Blake	3	2	86	10 10-39
T. H. Clarkson	3	2	89	9 12-43
E. W. Gardner	3	2	73	10 14-30
Eugene Milburn	3	2	77	9 13-42
Jacob Klinger	1	3	70	9 2-37
Edward Rein	0	6	48	9 3-35

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 7.—Eugene L. Milburn of Memphis caused another surprising upset in the National Class A billiards championship at the Boston Athletic Association this afternoon when he vanquished T. Henry Clarkson of Boston, by a score of 400 to 357. Until today it had been expected confidently that Clarkson would be the finalist against Nathan Hall on Friday night, but Milburn turned all calculations topsy-turvy, and the probability now is that the event will be decided tomorrow and that Hall will be the new amateur champion.

As the competition stands now, Hall has only two matches to play; one with Edward W. Gardner and the second with Clarkson. To lose his grasp on the championship, Hall would not only have to be defeated by both of these contestants, but also in a third match in the play-off of a tie for first place, which would be created by his double defeat. Every other contestant in the tournament has already lost two games or more, and there is the promise of a spirited competition among several contenders for second honors.

Milburn, who started badly, has wrought havoc with the tournament in his last two games. Two days ago he caused more than a ripple of surprise when he defeated Ledyard Blake, until then one of the strongest figures in the tournament, and this afternoon he flashed ahead of Clarkson, another of the supposedly formidable players, by exhibiting a skill that at times was a rare treat.

Milburn started against Clarkson with a confidence that was a big asset during the match. Conditions were such as to allow Milburn to play care free, while Clarkson was under a strain. A defeat for Milburn would have irrevocably placed him out of the running even for second place and he already knew that he had no chance for first. Clarkson, on the other hand, was imbued with the thought that if he were victor over Milburn he would be in a position to create a tie for first place, by bringing about the downfall of Hall on Friday night. This doubtless had a determining effect on the match. Clarkson did not play up to the standard which he has heretofore set.

Milburn moved into the lead shortly after the opening of the match, and held the advantage almost continuously. For the first half of the game the lead was occasionally not measured by more than a f w points, but when Milburn began putting together several sizable runs, the tide turned against Clarkson and near the close his rival was leading by 100 points.

The Bostonian was a bit weak on his draw shots, and for this reason his attempts at close play failed. The failure, however, was more reflected in Milburn's game than in Clarkson's, for the latter was prone to leave the ivories in fine position for the opening of a run, and Milburn took full advantage of the oportunities on several occasions.

The prettiest run of the tournament was made by Milburn in the fortieth inning, when he amassed a cluster of 57. He gathered the balls with a confident stroke and before long brought them into position for the line nurse. When that was gained he clicked off the points with precision, and gathered in a group of 38 before the nurse was broken. This was the most commendable gathering of points any player has shown by this method of play. In fact, the finished balk line nurse had only appeared on rare occasions for runs of any length.

Despite the stoutly asserted claim of Edward Rein of Chicago that he would win at least one game in the tournament by defeating Ledyard Blake of San Diego, the Californian was triumphant tonight after a long contest by a score of 400 to 348. At the outset it did seem for a time as if the Chicago contestant would make good his boast in this, his last, match of the tournament, for he raced away to a commanding lead in the early innings. Blake could not seem to get his stroke working well. At one stage Rein was more than 100 points in the lead.

It was, therefore, an uphill struggle that Blake was forced to wage. It was not until the forty-seventh inning that Blake was able to overcome the lead of his opponent, when he gathered to his standard a cluster of 63 points, missing a continuation of the run by his failure to execute the most simple of draw shots when the ivories were in perfect position.

The summaries:

AFTERNOON MATCH.

Eugene L. Milburn, Memphis, vs. T. Henry Clarkson, Boston.

Milburn—0 2 6 9 2 20 1 13 5 2 32 2 4 8 1 3 1 0 1 2 8 44 12 11 16 7 1 10 3 0 9 8 43 3 2 1 1 2 11 57 0 11 7 5 2 0 0 2 7 1 3 1 1. Total—400.

Average—7 29-53. High runs—57, 44, 43.

Clarkson—1 3 1 24 6 9 15 0 5 3 7 0 5 1 0 10 8 0 1 26 0 6 1 13 12 10 21 3 0 0 21 12 3 10 8 25 0 12 2 0 2 2 4 0 2 16 3 0 9 7 39 1 3. Total—357.

Average—6 39-53. High runs—39, 26, 25.

EVENING MATCH.

Ledyard Blake, San Diego, vs. Edward Rein, Chicago.

Blake—0 1 0 0 7 2 2 22 0 3 0 1 1 23 8 1 1 11 6 17 25 10 8 0 4 5 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 32 1 2 1 0 0 15 1 0 4 1 28 63 2 0 2 32 8 3 2 28 0 3 2 0 0 0 4 0 7 3. Total—400.

Average, 6 10-65. High runs—63, 32, 32. One off for a miss of both object balls.

Rein—0 2 1 33 18 43 0 2 0 5 15 2 0 16 20 10 5 5 4 7 5 0 0 8 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 19 0 0 9 1 4 7 1 0 6 2 3 0 0 4 1 0 2 1 0 5 24 0 1 3 15 0 7 0 3 17. Total—348.

Average—5 23-65. High runs—43, 33, 24.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Afternoon—Nathan Hall vs. T. Henry Clarkson.

Evening—Jacob Klinger vs. Eugene L. Milburn.

RAYNOLDS AND MUNOZ WIN.

Gardner, Too, Is Victor in Pocket Billiards Title Tourney.

Standing of the Players.

	H.R.	W.	L.	P.C.
J. Howard Shoemaker	20	2	0	1000
William A. Tilt	15	2	0	1000
Edward F. Gray	18	1	1	.500
H. S. Osborne	15	1	1	.500
Edward F. Raynolds	29	1	1	.500
J. M. Munos	23	1	1	.500
Gustave Gardner	14	1	2	.333
J. J. Maloney	22	0	3	.000

Edward F. Raynolds, Gustave Gardner, and J. M. Munos won their first games in the national pocket billiard tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday. In the afternoon matches Raynolds was in good form and beat H. S. Osborne by a score of 125 to 83, and J. M. Munos won from Edward F. Gray by a score of 125 to 93.

In the night game Gustave Gardner beat J. J. Maloney in a slow game by a score of 125 to 78, leaving Maloney the only player in the tournament who has not won a game. Maloney was erratic, and Gardner played a slow, deliberate game, waiting in every frame for his opponent to spread the balls. Maloney after losing the lead, when Gardner made a run of 13 in the third frame, regained the lead again in the seventh frame with a run of 12.

Maloney in the eighth frame executed three difficult combination shots, but his position play was poor and he lost the advantage he had gained. In the thirteenth and fourteenth frames Gardner made a run of 20, his best during the tournament.

Raynolds, who has three times been runner up for the title, showed a great improvement yesterday, and got a great start, collecting one cluster of 20 balls. Munos also showed improvement in his game when he defeated Gray.

The scores by frames:

AFTERNOON MATCHES.

Edward F. Raynolds vs. H. S. Osborne.

Raynolds—14 11 11 14 0 6 11 7 5 13 5 8 2 13 5 4—130 balls. Scratches 5. Net—125 balls.

High runs—20, 19, 15.

Osborne—0 3 3 0 14 8 3 7 9 1 9 6 11 1 9 0—84 balls. Scratch 1. Net—83 balls.

High runs—14, 9, 9.

J. M. Munos vs. Edward F. Gray.

Munos—8 2 11 11 6 10 7 8 13 1 12 1 8 14 13 5 5—131 balls. Scratches 6. Net—125 balls.

High runs—23, 14, 10.

Gray—11 12 3 3 8 4 7 6 1 13 2 13 5 0 1 0—98 balls. Scratches 5. Net—93.

High runs—13, 12, 11.

EVENING MATCH.

Gustave Gardner vs. James J. Maloney.

Gardner—13 0 14 5 5 6 2 6 12 13 10 8 9 14 8 2—128 balls. Scratches 3. Net—125.

High runs—13, 12, 9.

Maloney—1 14 0 9 9 8 12 8 1 1 4 6 5 0 6 0—84 balls. Scratches 6. Net—78.

High runs—20, 14, 13.

BAXTER WINS AT SQUASH.

Defeats Rife, 18—15, 17—16, in Crescent A. C. Class A Contest.

Several matches were played yesterday in the annual squash tournament at the Crescent A. C. In Class A Andrew Baxter, Jr., defeated F. W. Rife by a score of 18-15, 17-16. In Class B, N. T. Geiss defeated Dr. J. F. Griffin by the score of 18-17, 12-15, 15-1. This was the best match of the day, Griffin rallying in the second game, although the effort was so great that he tired and was badly beaten in the third contest.

Thomas Andrews was a winner in Class C, defeating H. H. Addinsell by a score of 4-15, 15-10, 15-10, and in the same class C. B. Bennett defeated J. F. Hurley by 15-7, 15-8.

FINK IN N. J. SQUASH FINAL.

Defeats Duryea in State Title Play at Montclair Country Club.

Ralph Fink and T. M. Duryea, the Englewood entrants in the New Jersey State squash championship, met in the semi-finals of that event yesterday afternoon at the Montclair Country Club. Fink emerged victorious, defeating his opponent by scores of 15—4 and 15—8. Clarence Brown and G. R. Jenkins, the Montclair entries, will meet in today's matches, and the winner will play Fink in the final for the championship on Saturday.

TITLE TO RICE CHESS CLUB.

Beats Manhattan C. C. and Wins Metropolitan League Honors.

As a result of a decision reached in the game unfinished from the first session of the match between the Manhattan Chess Club and the I. L. Rice Progressive Chess Club, played off at the rooms of the latter yesterday afternoon, the Rice Progressive team clinched the championship of the Metropolitan Chess League, winning the match outright by 4½ to 3½, and finishing ahead both in matches and games played.

Yesterday's game was between D. Janowski of Paris and Oscar Chajes, former Western champion. It went to seventy-three moves before the principals finally agreed to a draw, after a very exciting finale. As the Progressives were leading by 4 to 3, this gave them the additional half point necessary to achieve victory.

The summary:

Boards.	RICE P. C. C.		MANHATTAN C. C.	
1	C. Jaffe	½	F. J. Marshall	½
2	O. Chajes	½	D. Janowski	½
3	A. Marder	½	J. Rosenthal	½
4	J. Bernstein	½	A. B. Hodges	½
5	E. Tenenwurzel	0	L. B. Meyer	1
6	S. Lubowsky	1	G. E. Northrup	0
7	J. Menkes	1	G. E. Simonson	0
8	A. Quint	½	R. Raubitschek	½
	Total	4½	Total	3½

The Manhattans played white on the odd-numbered boards.

FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Rice Progressive	6	0	0
Manhattan	5	1	0
Staten Island	4	2	0
City College	2	3	1
Ocean Hill	1	3	2
Columbia	0	4	2
West Side Y. M. C. A.	0	5	1

MOORE SHOWS WAY IN 300-YARD RACE

Wins Feature of Newark Games in Close to Record Time—Homer Baker Beats Higgins.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, March 7.—Billy Moore, Princeton's star sprinter, ran a great race in the Central High School games at the First Regiment Armory here tonight in the 300-yard A. A. U. handicap. He led George Dernell of the Boys' Club, New York, to the worsted by five yards and ran the distance in 33 1-5 seconds, only one second slower than the American indoor record.

Moore ran from scratch and had the race in his grasp after half the distance was covered. Ted Meredith was shut out in his heat.

Homer Baker, whose running recently has been a revelation, romped off with the 1,000-meter race, defeating Joe Higgins of the Irish-Americans and Mike Devanney of the Millrose Club. Dave Caldwell was slated to start in this race, but wired that he could not appear.

Devanney set the pace the greater part of the distance for the runners on scratch, and on the last lap Baker came through with a great burst of speed, winning the race by seven yards. Baker's time was 2:33 1-5.

Frank Lagay, a Newark boy, student at Dartmouth College, and a representative of the New York A. C., won the 500-yard New Jersey indoor championship.

Heywood Holden of the New York A. C. just beat out Charley Pores of the Millrose A. C. by one yard in the three-mile run. Willie Kyronen, who started from scratch, did not place, finishing a half lap behind.

The scholastic meet was won by the Central High School men with 24 points, but they presented the trophy to the Dickinson High School team of Jersey City, who finished second with 18 points.

The summaries:

One-Mile Run.—Won by Robert Crawford, Flushing High School; Victor Woodruff, Central, second; J. Nulty, St. Benedict's, third; C. McCraith, St. Benedict's, fourth. Time—4:38 3-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by T. Tully, St. Benedict's; E. Hand, Central, second; T. White, St. Peter's, third; R. Slater, Central, fourth. Time—0:55.

70-Yard Dash, (Senior.)—Won by Fred. Muenster, Central; Daniel Caprio, Central, second; G. Bannis, Fordham Prep., third; H. Buckman, Dickinson, fourth. Time—0:08.

Three-Mile Handicap, A. A. U.—Won by Heywood Holden, N. Y. A. C., (60 yards;) C. Pores, Millrose A. C., (60 yards,) second; George Messier, Long Island A. C., (110 yards,) third. Time—14:53.

12-Pound Shot-Put.—Won by John Thomas, St. Benedict's, with a put of 45 feet 3½ inches; H. Wissman, Curtis, with 42 feet 6¼ inches second; W. Bartell, Stevens Prep., with 42 feet 5½ inches, third; W. Bauer, Central, with 41 feet 11¼ inches, fourth.

300-Yard A. A. U. (handicap.)—Won by William B. Moore, Princeton University, (scratch;) George W. Dernell, Boys' Club, (scratch,) second; L. Harper, Irish-American A. C., (18 yards,) third; W. Walsh, unattached, (14 yards,) fourth. Time—0:33 1-5.

500-Yard, New Jersey State Championship.—Won by Frank Lagay, Dartmouth; W. Anderson, New York A. C., second; W. Angus, New York A. C., third; G. Milne, Loughlin Lyceum, fourth. Time—1:01 1-5.

1,000-Meter A. A. U., (handicap.)—Won by Homer Baker, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) Joe Higgins, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) second; Mike Devanney, Millrose A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—2:33 1-5.

One-Mile Interscholastic Relay.—Won by Dickinson High School, (Stricker, Buchman, Birch, Bates;) East Orange, (Fortescue, Connelly, Meeteer, McBarker,) second; St. Benedict's Prep. (Finis, Brewster, Vogel, Tully,) third; Hamilton Institute, (Talbot, Bullock, Hosley, Dwyer,) fourth. Time—3:44.

POINT SCORE.

Central High School, 24; Dickinson, 18; St. Benedict's Prep, 14; South Side, 11; East Orange, 11; St. Peter's Prep, 9; Flushing, 5; Ridgewood, 5; Barringer, 4; Curtis, 3; Fordham Prep, 2; Hamilton Institute, 2; Stevens Prep, 2.

900 ENTRIES FOR GAMES.

Crack Athletes to Compete in Meadowbrook Meet Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The biggest indoor track and field meeting ever scheduled for the Middle Atlantic District will be held here on Saturday under the auspices of the Meadowbrook Club. More than 900 entries have been received from colleges and athletic clubs in many sections of the country, and the program contains special events that have attracted the leading athletes of the country. The banner entry of 110 has been received for the 50-yard handicap, while there are 69 in the quarter-mile handicap, and 56 in the 1,000-yard event.

A mile race, in which Joie Ray of Chicago, L. V. Windnagle of Cornell, John W. Overton of Yale, and Mike Devaney of the Millrose A. A. are named as competitors is expected to be the feature. Joe Loomis of Chicago is expected to run in the invitation 50-yard scratch race for the trophy held by Brooke Brewer of the Maryland Agricultural College. Another big event will be the intercity one-mile relay for the John Wanamaker, Jr., trophy.

Boston has won this event twice and needs another victory to obtain permanent possession of the prize. Boston will be represented by last year's winning team: Rose, Mahoney, Caldwell, and Halpin. The New York team will be Riley, Moore, Higgins, and Dernell, while Philadelphia will be represented by Lennon, Eby, Smith, and Meredith.

Hobey Baker to Play Saturday.

Hobey Baker will play with the St. Nicholas seven on Saturday night, when the St. Nicks will meet the Aura Lee team of Toronto, at St. Nicholas Rink. Baker has been playing in Philadelphia this season. The Aura Lee seven is the leader in the senior division of the Ontario Hockey Association.

Captain of Harvard Seven Ill.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 7.—J. B. P. Morgan, Captain and cover point of Harvard's hockey team, is in the college infirmary with measles, it was announced tonight. His place in the deciding game in the Yale series next Saturday night will be taken by W. C. Appleton.

JIM COFFEY STOPS NOLAN.

Referee Intervenes in Third Round to Save Rochester Boxer.

Sam Nolan, a heavyweight from Rochester, N. Y., practically unknown in this vicinity, essayed to interrupt the endeavors of Jim Coffey, the Roscommon County, Ireland, heavyweight, in the feature exhibition scheduled for ten rounds at the Empire Athletic Club last night. He failed so completely that Referee Florrie Barnett interceded when the proceedings had gone slightly less than three full rounds, and waved Coffey away from his adversary a winner. This action, while it failed to meet with the approval of Nolan's handlers, nevertheless seemed humane and won acclaim from the goodly throng of boxing devotees who witnessed the contest.

Nolan's handlers ranted about the immediate vicinity of the ring for several minutes after the referee had stopped the bout to save the Rochester boxer from further punishment, but there was little reason for their attitude, for at the time the fracas was halted, Nolan was in a bad condition from taking Coffey's heavy blows to the face and stomach. When the intervention of the official came the third round still had thirty seconds to go.

Coffee was originally scheduled to box Soldier Kearns, but for some unannounced reason the latter failed to go on. From the outset the big Roscommon heavyweight showed up in impressive form, and during the three rounds that the contest lasted he displayed much of his former ability.

He made effective use of a left-hand jab, which he landed with unusual accuracy, and his footwork also was somewhat of a surprise. In the opening round Coffey made excellent use of a stiff left-hand jab and had little difficulty keeping Nolan on his heels with this blow. The latter, however, did not seem greatly disturbed and kept steadfastly coming in swinging for Coffey's jaw.

In the second session Coffey left his corner with more confidence than he displayed in the opening round, and after jabbing openings with his left, several times shook up Nolan with hard right-hand crosses to the face and stomach. Shortly after the beginning of the third session Coffey connected with a hard right-hand smash which landed high for the jaw, but jarred Nolan considerably.

From then until the bout was stopped the Rochester boxer was on the receiving end of numerous pile-driving right and left-hand blows to face and stomach alternately. Coffey, however, in his eagerness could not land cleanly enough to tumble his rival. The weights were: Coffey, 204 pounds; Nolan, 192 pounds.

WELLING TO MEET WHITE.

Arrangements Completed for Bout at Garden on Monday.

Arrangements for a ten-round bout between Joe Welling and Charlie White, both Chicago lightweights, were completed last night, and the contest will be held next Monday night at Madison Square Garden. Originally it was intended to promote a bout between Jim Coffey, the Irish heavyweight, and Bill Brennan of Buffalo, but because of an alleged boycott against Jimmy Johnston as matchmaker of the Garden this bout was canceled. Johnston last night announced the arrangements for the contest, and added that both boxers will be working on a percentage basis with no guarantees. The conditions for the bout call for both boxers to weigh in at 135 pounds at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the contest.

Johnston is also working on negotiations for a ten-round bout between Fred Fulton, the Minnesota heavyweight, and Carl Morris of Oklahoma. Another proposed bout is between Charlie White and Kid Lewis, the English welterweight, providing that White registers a decisive victory over Welling in their engagement on Monday night. Johnston expects to have something definite to say about a Fulton-Morris bout tomorrow. If unsuccessful in securing Morris to box the Minnesota heavyweight he plans to get Frank Moran, the Pittsburgh heavyweight, to oppose Fulton at the Garden on March 26.

Jackson and Touhey Tonight.

Willie Jackson, the Bronx lightweight, whose prominence dates from the time when he knocked out Johnny Dundee, in a Philadelphia ring, will be seen in action in the principal bout of ten rounds this evening at the Fairmont A. C. of the Bronx. His opponent will be Tommy Touhey, an aggressive boxer of Paterson. Another ten-round bout will feature Young Mike Donovan and Tex Kelly, both middleweights of Harlem.

Christie to Box Knockout Brown.

John P. Dunn of the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn announced last night that he had just completed arrangements for a ten-round bout between Gus Christie, the Milwaukee light-heavyweight, and Knockout Brown, the Chicago boxer. This bout will feature the club's show on next Tuesday night.

Shoemaker Wins at "Snooker Pool."

J. Howard Shoemaker, the national amateur pocket billiard champion, defeated George F. Gray, the English expert, by a score of 200 to 152, in a game of English snooker pool, played last night at Doyle's Billiard Academy. In an afternoon match, Gray defeated H. L. Short, in an English billiard match by a score of 400 to 184.

COAST TENNIS PAIR WINS FIRST MATCH

McLoughlin and Davis Beat Pell and Prentice in East-West Tournament.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 7.—The West won today the first doubles match in the opening play here of the East vs. West tennis tournament. Maurice E. McLoughlin and Willis E. Davis, representing the West, defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Bernon S. Prentice of the Eastern contingent, three straight sets, 12—10, 6—4, 6—3.

A long, hard battle was required to decide the first set and the play of the teams was about even but the Westerners developed better team work in the second and third sets and won without difficulty.

McLoughlin's playing was the feature of the match. He used his terrific overhand smashes to advantage in a number of instances, while his partner, Davis, used his backhand stroke effectively. Pell's playing was the better for the Easterners, and his service was especially effective. Both teams played a driving game and the players seldom resorted to lobbing.

The special mixed doubles match was won easily by Miss Molla Bjurstedt and George M. Church of the East, who defeated Mrs. May Sutton Bundy and Thomas C. Bundy of the West in two straight sets. Church played a fast game and appeared to be in excellent condition, while Bundy was slow. William M. Johnston and John R. Strachan, both of San Francisco, closed the play with an exhibition singles match, which the former won in two straight sets. A large crowd witnessed the contests.

The three matches tomorrow include men and women's singles events and a men's doubles.

PLAN TO SAVE BOXING LAW.

Committee of Senators to Take Matter Up with Governor.

Reports from Albany yesterday conveyed the news that there is still hope for a continuation of boxing bouts in this State if the efforts of a committee of Senators who are advocates of the sport bear fruit. At the conclusion of a meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday it developed that there was a plan on foot for an informal committee of Senators to visit Governor Whitman upon his return to Albany from this city. It is hoped to prevail upon him to reverse his stand for the repeal of the present boxing law and work for a regulation of the sport instead of its abolition.

The Senatorial committee, as a result of numerous demands by enthusiasts of the sport for its maintenance, are prepared to present to the Governor tentative plans for the regulation of the game, with a view of reorganizing existing methods governing boxing in New York. The contemplated reforms to take the place of the repeal bill are said to be:

Complete reorganization of the present Boxing Commission; a rule making it necessary that all leases by boxing clubs be approved by the Attorney General before licenses can be granted, and another calling for a reduction in the length of matches from ten to six rounds, making the latter number the standard. Another of the proposed measures calls for regulation in the size of purses with a possible reduction to a maximum of $10,000.

DAMICO TO LEAD FORDHAM.

Succeeds Martin as Baseball Captain —Military Drill Is Begun.

John R. Damico, third baseman on the Fordham University baseball team a year ago, was elected yesterday to lead the Maroon nine this season. Joe Martin, the former Fordham pitcher, who was elected last June, failed to return to college this year.

Damico is the most versatile player on the Fordham team. In 1913 he was the leader of the Newtown High School team and was selected as twirler on the All-scholastic nine. He is a senior in the Law School.

Following the lead set by the professional teams, and by the candidates of Coach Andy Coakley at Columbia, the Fordham baseball team was put through its first course in military drill yesterday, under the direction of Andy Dempsey, the Fordham full back, who was formerly a member of the Essex Troop of Newark. The usual marching formations and the rudimentary evolutions took up most of the half hour, and in addition the players were taught parrying and thrusting drills, using wands as weapons.

Boston A. A. Seven Is Victor.

BOSTON, March 7.—The Boston A. A. defeated the Garnet Hockey seven of Montreal, 6 to 2 tonight. Bechard scored on of the visitors' goals on a dash the length of the ice.

KELLY'S CURVES BAFFLING.

California Twirler Wins for Schaefer's Nine at Giants' Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 7.—George Kelly's pitching was a feature of a game between two picked teams of Giants at Emerson Park this afternoon. The big Californian, who has hitherto confined his activities to outfielding and infielding, went to the mound for Germany Schaefer's forces and was so effective that the Loberts, who had won the two previous games this week, were not able to score on him. In a five-inning encounter the Schaefers took ample revenge by a score of 7 to 0.

Kelly pitched the first three innings and with Lew McCarty catching him he made his speed count. Only two hits were made off him and one was a scratch. The other was a double by Benny Kauff. Morrissette finished for the winners and was almost as good as Kelly.

Manager McGraw shook the balance of power into Schaefer's lineup today. Only a few of the regulars participated in the game, but most of them were on the winning team. Pie Way was delegated to pitch for the other team. Pie did not care to put on steam and he was batted freely as was Sterling Stryker, who succeeded him. In addition to these handicaps the Loberts had to stand for Schaefer umpiring balls and strikes.

Thorpe, who has not been getting many safe hits, broke loose today and scored a home run in the third inning. The winners made ten hits and no errors, the losers four hits and three errors. The weather is moderating rapidly and yesterday was the best day the Giants have had since last Saturday. A heavy thunderstorm visited Marlin early this morning, but the sun soon dried out the diamond and the wind died down to a mere breeze this morning. McGraw put his crack infield through two fast exercises and said tonight that his veterans would be ready for a hard game by the end of the week.

ROBINSON JOINS DODGERS.

Pfeffer Hovers Near Camp and May Sign in a Few Days.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 7.—Manager Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers, along with Players Fabrique, Malone, Getz, Olson, and Pfeffer, arrived this morning. Pfeffer's appearance was a great surprise to Manager Robinson and President Ebbets. Big Jeff says he is not a member of the team, but merely ran down here to attend the races.

From gossip around the hotel, it will only be a question of a few days before the Dodgers' leading pitcher will come to satisfactory terms with Ebbets.

Robinson had just time enough this morning to get a peep at his athletes in action. Jack Coombs, who has been in charge of the squad, had them out earlier than usual for one long workout today, so that they could attend the opening of the racing season at Oaklawn Park during the afternoon. Commencing tomorrow, a daily program will be followed consisting of a workout morning and afternoon. This, with exhibition games scheduled with the world's champion Red Sox on Sundays, will keep the Robins busy during the remainder of their stay here.

Nine more players are due momentarily. They are Fitzsimmons, Wheat, Myers, Stengel, Cutshaw, Merkle, Johnston, Daubert, and Hickman. The absence of several of the players puts Robbie in a bad position for outfielders. Catcher Snyder of the Macon team of last year, who reported to Jack Coombs a few days ago, was called to his home in Pittsburgh today by the death of his mother.

DRILL SERGEANTS NAMED.

Tigers and Browns Provided with Military Instructors.

CHICAGO, March 7.—With the appointment of Drill Sergeants to join the Detroit and St. Louis Clubs of the American League, President Johnson announced tonight that every club in the league had been supplied with military instructors.

The Sergeants were ordered by Adjutant Gen. McCain, United States Army, to join the Detroit squad at Waxahatchie, Texas, and the St. Louis Club at its camp in Palestine, Texas. The officers were sent from Dallas. President Johnson said that, although the league had offered to pay the traveling expenses of the officers, General McCain had declined to accept it. The league, however, will reimburse them for their services.

Howard Baker Is Reinstated.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 7.—The National Baseball Commission today reinstated Second Baseman Howard Baker to good standing and recognized the right of the New York National League Club to his services. Baker was carried by New York on its reservation list in 1916 as a voluntarily retired player.

Loyola High Seven Is Victor.

The Loyola High School hockey seven defeated the Berkeley Irving School team by a score of 2 to 0 yesterday afternoon at the St. Nicholas Ice Rink. The game was very closely contested throughout. Adams and Harrington each scored a goal.

TWO YANKEE NINES BATTLE TO A DRAW

Baker's Bat Alone Saves First Team from a Defeat in Opening Game of the Spring.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 7.—The military diversion of the preparing Yankees was lengthened this morning and included marching at double time, which taxed the wind of the fat members of the party—Huston, Kelley, Farrell, Sparrow and Donovan—to the wheeziest utmost. Nevertheless, there was plenty of energy left in the afternoon for the first practice game of the Spring.

The first and second teams clashed for six innings in a 2 to 2 tie. It came near being a defeat for the first team. Frank Baker's bat saved it from that humiliation. There were two out in the last inning when Baker delivered a timely base hit. The opposing teams were as follows:

First—Gilhooley, rf; Maisel, 2b; Magee, lf; Pipp, 1b; Baker, 3b; Hendryx, cf; Knaupp, ss; Walters, c; Cullop, Ferguson, and McGraw, pitchers.

Second—Caldwell, lf; Miller, cf; Aragon, 3b; Bankston, rf; Gedeon, 2b; Nunamaker, 1b; Stark, ss; Shaw and Alexander, c; Monroe, Shocker, and Love, pitchers.

The better fielding was done by the regulars, the better batting by the second team. The latter outhit its opponent two to one, and was more aggressive. Most of the regulars have had too little batting practice to clear their eyes, and the pitchers had the upper hand.

Maisel jarred himself with a reckless slide in the first inning, trying to run home on a fly to Caldwell. Donovan seemingly has decided on Maisel as the regular second baseman for the moment. Both Maisel and Gedeon played sharp and scrappy ball and Gedeon did swift fielding.

The member from Cuba, Angel Aragon, batted his way to first in the first inning and romped home when Gedeon bounced a two base hit off Cullop's shin. Nunamaker's single and a passed ball by Walters figured in the second team's second run.

Walters tallied for the regulars in the third without the ball being hit out of the diamond. He walked, advanced to second when Shocker, on a low throw, missed a chance for a double play, and came through on two infield outs. Love wobbled long enough in the sixth to pass Maisel and Magee. He steadied then and struck out Pipp. Maisel was out stealing. Baker slashed at two balls and missed them by a foot, but landed on a fast high one and scored Magee.

High has a lame foot; hence he did not play.

The score by innings:

							R.	H.	E.
Second Team	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	3
First Team	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	0

HOBLITZEL FALLS IN LINE.

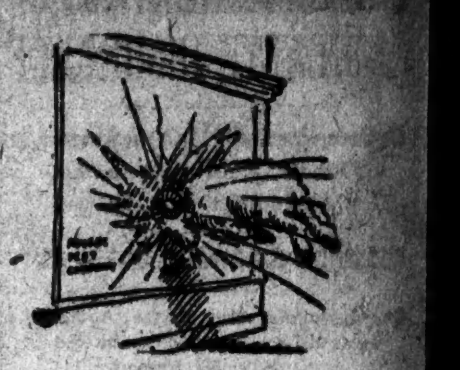
First Baseman of Champion Red Sox Signs Contract.

BOSTON, March 7.—With the receipt today of the signed contract of Richard C. Hoblitzel, first baseman of the world's champion Boston Americans, Secretary John Lane said that the last principal holdout among the players had fallen into line. Hoblitzel, who received $5,600 last year, was dissatisfied with a cut of $600 in this year's terms, but signed at $5,000, it is understood.

Hooper, Lewis, Leonard, Foster, Mays, and Gregg are still unsigned, but club officials had stated their belief that the first four named would be at the training camp at Hot Springs, under contract, soon, personal affairs being responsible for delay in signing, in some instances.

Clermont S. C. Show Off.

There will be no boxing show at the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn this evening. The management announced yesterday that the proposed ten-round bout between Charlie White, the Chicago boxer, and Walter Mohr of Brooklyn had been abandoned because of the club's inability to get into communication with Mohr.



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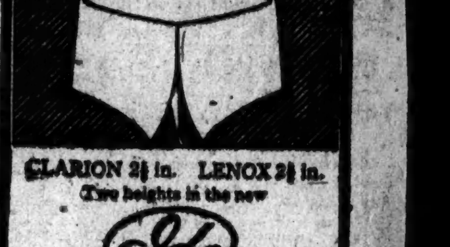

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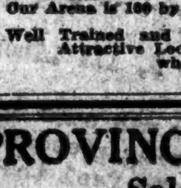

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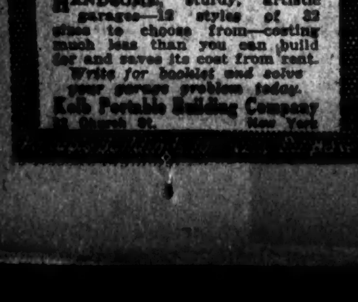

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PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK
Sale of Angling Privileges

The sale of angling privileges of the waters owned by the Government of New Brunswick on the famous Restigouche River will be held at the Crown Land Office, Fredericton, N. B., on Wednesday, the 21st March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon. This river has a world-wide reputation and is probably not excelled in any part of the world as the finest of water for salmon angling.

Ten stretches in all will be sold. Leases for five years.
For upset prices and other information apply to

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300 GIRLS GAMBOL AT VACATION CIRCUS

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MONKEYS AND AN ELEPHANT

Three-Ring Exhibition Given on Elevated Platform—Side Shows Trap the Elusive Dollars.

Three hundred girls, gowned and hooded in white, marched to the lively quickstep of a band around the arena at Madison Square Garden at the opening last night of the Great American Circus of the Vacation Association to raise money to provide outings for working girls. They were followed by a smaller battalion with the Stars and Stripes draped over their shoulders, the whole making a parade that pleased the crowd of some 5,000 onlookers.

A few moments later the enthusiasm increased as a large army of members of the association in ranks of red, white, and blue knelt flag-wise on the platform and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," the voices of the men spectators on the benches adding a deep bass to their treble chorus.

The tan bark was missing from the Garden, but the ancient circus tang that always hangs in the air there was augmented just enough to greet one as he or she entered by the presence of a lively troup of monkeys, a baby elephant, a donkey with traditionally active hind legs, a host of dogs and ponies—but you can read all that in the ornate program you may get for only a quarter, (if you happen to have the right change.)

Even a more noticeable departure from the habit of Garden circuses was the staging of the show proper on an elevated platform built through the middle of the arena and circled with booths, where the "allure of feminine pulchritude," to use orthodox circus language, coaxed many hundreds to take chances on winning such donated merchandise as automobiles, parlor "suits," or gowns.

The crowd of some 5,000 persons who tried to watch the dizzy whirl of marvelous acrobatics in the three rings at once, patronized the wonders of the side shows, and even tried to enjoy ice-cream-à-la-overcoat-and-gloves, and was as democratic as that brought out by a real circus. The workers themselves had sold thousands of tickets among their own friends, and society showed an unwonted disposition to occupy the boxes for which it had subscribed heavily.

A feature that made a hit with the younger element that was present in force was the aggregation of clowns—an aggregation that showed full appreciation of the one essential secret of successful clowning—doing exactly what clowns always have done since the day of the first jester and will keep on doing long after the Garden has given way to the hard-pressing loft district.

Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, President of the Vacation Association, Mrs. Wendell Baker, its Secretary, and Miss Anne Morgan, its Treasurer, were responsible directly for the entertainment, which will occur twice daily today, tomorrow, and Saturday, and Samuel McCrackin, an old-time circus man, looked after the professional performers. Among the box holders were:

Mrs. Frederick Allen, Mrs. Wendell Baker, Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. Edward Breitung, Mrs. Francis Bacon, Miss B. G. Brooks, Mrs. August Belmont, Miss E. Cockroft, Mrs. Kingsbury Curtis, Miss Julianna Cutting, Mrs. Newcomb Carlton, C. A. Coffin, Miss Rachel Crothers, Miss Caroline de Forrest, J. H. de Witt, Mrs. J. R. Drexel, Miss Gertrude Freeman, Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, E. Harkness, Miss E. S. Hamilton, Mrs. W. W. Kosminskie, Miss L. Leland, Mrs. J. Logan, Mrs. H. I. Miller, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. A. H. Mosle, Mrs. H. W. McVickar, Mrs. Robert McCurdy, Mrs. Pensonby Ogle, Miss T. O'Donohue, Miss Lucy K. Powell, Ralph Pulitzer, Miss Robinson Smith, Mrs. H. Seligman, E. Salomon, Mrs. L. Spencer, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Arthur Williams, Mrs. Edward Willetts, Miss Reslkate Kohut, Mrs. H. W. Taft, Miss E. S. Hamilton, James Higginson, William James Speer, Mrs. Newcomb Carlton, Mrs. D. W. Dilworth, Mrs. John W. Blodgett, Mortimer L. Schiff, Mrs. Herman Orasch, Mrs. H. L. Miller, and Mrs. Percy Stewart.

DILLINGHAM IN HOSPITAL.

Theatrical Manager Suffers from an Affection of the Eyes.

Charles B. Dillingham, the theatrical manager, is in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, at 218 Second Avenue, suffering from an affection of the eyes. It was rumored on Broadway yesterday that Mr. Dillingham's condition was serious and that an operation had been performed on his eyes, but this was denied at the hospital. It was said there that the patient was doing well, but that no time had been set for his leaving the hospital.

New Playlets for the Comedy.

The next bill of the Washington Square Players, to be acted for the first time on Monday night, March 19, at the Comedy Theatre, will consist of three instead of four playlets, as has usually been the case. One of these is a satire by Edward Massey in two acts, entitled "Plots and Playwrights." The other two are Moliere's comedy, "Sganarelle," translated by Philip Moeller, and Herman Bahr's "The Poor Fool," translated by Mrs. Frank E. Washburn-Freund.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Mju," a drama by the Russian author, Ossip Dymow, will be the first offering of Joseph Urban and Richard Ordynski at the Bandbox. The play has been acted in many European cities, and was recently presented by Mr. Ordynski at the Little Theatre in Los Angeles.

Arthur Hopkins will give an informal talk in the theatre next Sunday afternoon at the Comedy Theatre as one of the series arranged by the Washington Square Players for their subscribers.

Mrs. Margaret M. Crumpacker, widow of Judge J. W. Crumpacker, has returned from five months spent in the European war zone. She brought with her 1,000 feet of motion picture film of scenes of the war, and will exhibit these in conjunction with a series of talks she will give throughout the country. Her tour will begin next Monday at Moss's Hamilton Theatre.

The Packard Theatrical Exchange has organized a dramatic company to tour the playhouses controlled by the African Theatres Trust Company in South Africa. Wryley Birch will be the director, and the company will be made up of Louise Grassler, Jean Adams, Ann Bradley, Florence Roberts, George Stillwell, Richard I. Scott, Roseberry MacCaskell, J. D. Pendleton, and Edward Donnelly. The organization will sail tomorrow on a Lamport & Holt liner.

The cast Geoffrey C. Stein has assembled to appear with him in a special performance of Wedekind's "The Awakening of Spring" late this month includes Charles A. Stevenson, Fuller Mellish, Edward Emery, Theodore von Eltz, Karl Dietz, Fania Marinoff, Maude Milton, Emily McLean, Vera Winter, Arthur Davenport, Alfred Dayton, Homer Hunt, and Deene Cole.

The Brooklyn Repertory Theatre will present "Sabotage," from the French of Ch. Hellem, W. Valcross, and Pol d'Estoc, tomorrow night as a curtain raiser to the Spanish drama "Zaragueta."

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BOUCK WHITE PROTESTS.

Objects at His Trial to Prosecutor's Reference to the Red Flag.

Frequent disagreements between opposing counsel marked the examination of prospective jurors yesterday at the continuation of the trial before Judge McIntyre in General Sessions of Bouck White, pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, and ten of his followers charged with burning the American flag at a service held last June in the courtyard of the church, on West Twenty-seventh Street. While James W. Howles, who was chosen as a juror, was being examined by Assistant District Attorney Alexander Rorke, White, who is appearing for himself, took exception to what he termed a slurring remark made by the prosecutor in referring to the red flag of internationalism.

"It is not right to mention the red flag in a way that indicates that it stands for something wrong," White said, "for at Harvard University, of which I have fond memories, they are proud of their red flag and also of their paper, which is known as The Crimson. I am of New England stock, and I feel that there is something of the Puritan in me."

"I also come from New England stock," retorted Mr. Rorke. "Let me tell you that in Harvard the college flag has always been subordinate to the American emblem."

The jury was completed late in the afternoon and the State put on the stand William F. Cox, a reporter, who was present at the flag burning. Cox told of the speech made by White before the ceremony, in which he quoted White as saying they were about to do something which "would be dangerous but interesting." He told of the actual burning of various foreign flags in a "melting pot" filled with blazing oil and of the protests made by neighbors, who, he said, showered missiles on the audience when the American flag was placed in the pot. Cox declared that several of the men present, including the Rev. Mercer Green Johnson, a Newark clergyman, protested to White when they learned that the American emblem was to be burned.

The trial will continue today.

LESLIE MANAGER OBJECTS.

Louis H. Cramer, Who Wanted $200,000, Calls $45,000 Too Little.

Louis H. Cramer of Saratoga, business manager for the late Mrs. Frank Leslie for twenty years, filed objections in the Surrogate's Court yesterday to the decision of Charles F. Brown as referee that Mr. Cramer was entitled to only $7,500 a year for the last six years, or $45,000, for his services, because his claim for previous years was outlawed. Mr. Cramer asks $10,000 a year for the last twenty years.

Mr. Cramer bases his claim on the fact that in the presence of many witnesses Mrs. Leslie told him at various times that she would provide payment for his services in her will at the rate of $10,000 a year. He contends that it was through his investments and reinvestments of Mrs. Leslie's property that it increased from $400,000 to nearly $1,800,000. Referring to the fact that Mrs. Leslie gave him nothing, but left the bulk of her estate to woman suffrage, Mr. Cramer says:

"Had she even remembered me by a slight token and left the bulk of her fortune to some worthy charity I should feel very differently."

FEEDING BELGIAN CHILDREN.

Riverdale Votes to Provide 2,500 of Them with Midday Meals.

A meeting of prominent residents of Riverdale, held last night in the Riverdale Presbyterian Church, voted to provide mid-day meals for 2,500 suffering Belgian children of the Province of Liege at a cost of $2,500 a month. George W. Perkins, who presided, appointed a committee which will canvass the Riverdale and Spuyten Duyvil districts in aid of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and its Statewide campaign to raise $2,000,000 as a fund for the province. Pennsylvania is raising a similar fund for the Province of Antwerp. The first public meeting of women working as auxiliaries of the commission was held in Oyster Bay on Sunday with Colonel Roosevelt as the principal speaker, at which $2,000 was subscribed for the children of the town of Huy in Liège.

MISS TAYLOR'S NEW PLAY.

She Will Appear Soon in "Out There," by J. Hartley Manners.

Laurette Taylor will add a new play to her répertoire on or about March 26, it was announced yesterday. It is a drama her husband, J. Hartley Manners, has just completed, and is called "Out There." The title refers to the war-stricken district of France, and while the play has the great conflict for a background, it is said to be a study in character development rather than a war play in the generally accepted sense.

Miss Taylor's rôle will be that of a little cockney girl from the slums of London, who finds her soul through the catastrophe of a world at war. In a foreword to the play Mr. Manners says, "Every country has had such women since Joan of Arc." The action passes in London and France.

Miss Taylor will continue at the Globe in "The Harp of Life" until the new play is ready, and then the former will be retained as part of her permanent répertoire.

MICHIO ITOW IN DANCES.

"Female Demon" and "Fax" Among Japanese's Fantastic Numbers.

Michio Itow, formerly of the Imperial Theatre, Tokio, appeared at the Comedy yesterday in a matinee of dances "original and Japanese," among which his sword dances, fox dance, and "female demon" carried authentic likeness of the feudal romances, the folklore and ghostly legends, so cherished in patriotic, traditional, highly polished art of the East.

The "demon" was done here by Mme. Sada Yacco in full limelight years ago. Mr. Itow presented it as a harpy of shadows, snatched upward by a whirlwind before the eyes of astonished beholders. The "fox" was a masked study of fantastic leaps and cunning animal pose. Costumes by Edmond Dulac were after Japanese prints, while the music, imitative rather than actually Oriental, was best illustrated in the poems intoned by Riichiro Kawashima. Tulle Lindahl assisted in several numbers, and the audience liked the contrast of Itow's European "Marionette" and "Golliwog's Cakewalk."

'THAIS' WELCOMED AGAIN.

Mme. Farrar Reappears in Title Role and Amato as Athanael.

Massenet's "Thais" was sung for the third time at the Metropolitan last evening before another of the brilliant audiences that have marked an increasing interest in the French operas this season. Last night's audience evinced more enthusiasm than did either of the o' era that heard "Thais" this season.

Mme. Farrar reappeared in the title part. Mr. Amato sang the Christian monk of Egypt's desert, and other figures from Anatole France's romance of a pagan Alexandria included Garrison, Delaunois, Howard, Botta, Bégue, and Rothier, with Galli in the restored dances under the direction of Mr. Polacco.

The Players of Old Instruments.

The French players of old instruments who have interested and delighted New York music lovers several times, are steadily gaining a wider public, as was shown by the audience at their concert yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. They played the same sort of thing and in some cases the same things as they have played before; a Little Symphony by Marais, "Le Jardin des Amours," by Mouret, for the quartet of viols and harpsichord; a concerto for quinton, the treble viol, by Bruni, played by Mr. Hewitt; another for the viola d'amore, by Nicolini, played by Mr. Casadesus; pieces for harpsichord, played by Mme. Patorni. Mme. Marie Buisson sang songs of the same period. The grace and beauty of the music, old, but not withered, the delightful art of the players, and the rich sweetness of their instruments were an unceasing delight.

AMATEUR WIRELESS CROSSES CONTINENT

American Relay League Sending Messages from New York to Los Angeles.

READY FOR WAR SERVICE

Message to Times from Hiram Percy Maxim Tells of Good Work Done by Operators.

A wireless message to THE TIMES from Hiram Percy Maxim of Bridgeport, Conn., relayed by amateur operators, most of whom have constructed their own plants, yesterday announced a transcontinental service through amateur plants, which, in case of war, would enable communication to be maintained, even if telegraph and telephone wires were cut.

The message was telephoned to THE TIMES by Meylert A. McIntire, 21 years old, who lives at 1,127 Avenue G, Brooklyn. He picked it up at midnight Tuesday. The message follows:

Hartford, Conn., March 6, 1917.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

American Relay League, an organization of American wireless stations in nearly all States of the Union now handling messages across the continent, sent from New York to Los Angeles and answer back in less than two hours. Probably first time you have received information from distance by this new method of communication.

HIRAM PERCY MAXIM.

Mr. McIntire said yesterday that the tests referred to had been made last week by the league, the full name of which was the American Radio Relay League. The message was sent from the wireless station maintained by J. O. Smith at Valley Stream, L. I., and was relayed five times. The cities on the regular trunk line are Lima, Ohio; Chicago, Dallas, Texas; San Diego, and Los Angeles.

Mr. Smith, who is the Atlantic Coast district manager for the league, told a TIMES reporter last night that the league had for three months been handling as regular transcontinental service. They will accept amateur messages and relay them to nearly any State in the Union. The Government does not allow them to charge for the messages, and there are no commercial wireless companies offering such service. There are 4,000 members of the league, Mr. Smith said, and at least 1,000 of them are capable of handling wireless messages of any kind.

"They are all amateurs," he said, "just 'bugs' on wireless telegraphy who give up their spare hours and their money to the hobby. Nearly all of them have regular jobs, and they are at their wireless machines after they quit work, many of them up to midnight and some of them all night. The wireless machines are kept going most of the time. At my station I can pick up messages from Berlin, from the Eifel Tower, from Virginia, and from many other parts. The receivers are busy all the while.

"Of course we cannot guarantee to make any particular time relaying messages, because our instruments are not strong enough. One kilowatt is all we are allowed to use, and if we are within five miles of a naval station we may use only half a kilowatt. The Government puts these restrictions upon us to prevent our disturbing commercial and Governmental communication."

The services of the league have been offered to the Government for defense purposes, Mr. Smith said, but he added that its chief services would be in the way of furnishing probably 1,000 skilled wireless operators in case of necessity.

"Most of the members of the league, who are doing good work," he added, "have bought wireless apparatus from the manufacturers, although many home-made machines are operating with success. A good apparatus costs at least $1,000. The members of the league have learned practically all they know from books and magazines."

One message from the Pacific Coast, Mr. Smith said, had reached here with one relay, through the station at Denver. Ordinarily, however, there are several intermediate stations. In his station on Long Island, Mr. Smith has a map showing every amateur who is a member of the league as well as indicating the different trunk lines.

AGREE TO LIVE SEPARATELY.

Ex-Consul Bishop and Wife Compromise and Drop Divorce Suit.

William Henry Bishop, former United States Consul to Palermo, notified THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that he and his wife, against whom he had brought an action for divorce, had compromised on an agreement of separation to endure for the rest of their lives. Mr. Bishop, an author of many books, was stationed at Palermo when Lieutenant Joseph Petrosino of the New York Police Department, was murdered in a street of that city, and he took an active part in the search for the slayers. Because of his prominence in the case, Mr. Bishop was himself marked for death, and received many threatening letters signed by the Black Hand Society.

His action for divorce, brought after his wife had left him in 1913, surprised their friends, who had supposed their married life was happy. Mr. Bishop asserted his wife had left him without cause and published an advertisement divesting himself of responsibility for her debts.

In a letter written in New York at the Authors' Club, of which he is a member, notifying THE TIMES that he had withdrawn his action for divorce, Mr. Bishop also announced that no claim was to be made by either himself or his wife upon the property or estate of the other.

DUTCH MILK CAN FOR $160.

Highest Price Paid at the Drake Sale—Returns to Date, $9,809.

Returns for the Alexander W. Drake sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon amounted to $5,234, the more important brasses and coppers of the collection being sold. This brought the returns to date to $9,809. The highest price of the afternoon, $160, was given by Seaman, agent, for a tall Dutch brass milk can, thirty inches high, of unusual shape, and with two handles from neck to shoulders. A pair of old English milk cans of iron and brass went to the same buyer for $70.

Mrs. H. E. Owens paid $100 for another old Dutch milk can, and Rudert, agent, gave $110 for a brass Turkish brazier, with high dome shape cover, and $67 for a large hammered Russian copper pot with one handle. A hammered copper Spanish brassero went to Mrs. Dull for $80, and Mrs. Garrett Pier gave $80 for a pair of old Russian brass candlesticks.

The sale will be continued this afternoon.

LITTLE ALIMONY IN OPERA.

Metropolitan Attaches Tell of Salary Slashes in Separation Suit.

Richard Hageman, assistant conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has consented to a decree of separation for his wife, Rosina Hageman, who sings in the company under the name of Rosina Van Dyck, but the couple are unable to agree on the alimony. Counsel for the parties made the announcement yesterday when Mrs. Hageman's suit on the ground of abandonment was called before Supreme Court Justice Cohalan.

Mrs. Hageman asked $50 a week, and testified that her husband's income was $6,300 a year, of which $3,100 is salary from the Metropolitan. She said, she earned little because her salary was cut from $1,200 to $800 last year when the salaries of older singers were slashed.

Mr. Hageman testified that his Metropolitan salary had been reduced from $3,100 to $2,500 and that although he received $6 a lesson from pupils his expenses were heavy and his net income not more than $2,700. He thought $25 a week would be liberal. The court took the matter under advisement.

Italian Benefit Concert on March 18

The Comitato Nazionale Italiano d'Assistenza e d'Azione has arranged with the management of the Metropolitan Opera Company for a benefit concert to be given there on Sunday night, March 18. The program will be under the direction of Giorgio Polacco and Gennaro Papi, and among those who will take part will be Mmes. Frances Alda, Claudia Muzio, and Flora Perini and Messrs. Amato, Caruso, De Luca, and Martinelli. The entire opera orchestra and chorus will also participate.

TREE KILLS WOODCHOPPERS

Two Crushed Against Stone Wall on Estate of Arthur Butler.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 7.—Joe Moroco and Tony Dederio, wood choppers employed on the estate of Police Justice Arthur Butler of Bedford, were killed last evening in an unusual manner. They had chopped away a big tree in such a way that they believed it would not fall toward a stone wall near which they were standing.

While they were using wedges to make the tree fall in the opposite direction a sudden gust of wind came and before the men could get out of the way the tree fell, crushing them against the wall.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE W. 42D ST. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. KLAW & ERLANGER'S BIGGEST OF ALL MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESSES. MISS SPRINGTIME. All Orch. Seats, incl. Saturday Nights, $2.

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:30. MAUDE ADAMS | A KISS FOR CINDERELLA. J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30. HENRY MILLER IN THE GREAT DIVIDE

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Saturday & Wednesday 2:15. GEORGE ARLISS in J. M. Barrie's Comedy, The Professor's Love Story

Turn to the Right

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:20.

HARRIS WEST 42D. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:20. "SWEPT THE HOUSE WITH OUTBURSTS OF LAUGHTHER."—Sun. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents THE NEW COMEDY BY MAUDE FULTON Brat

FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:30. WILLIAM COURTENAY-THOS. A. WISE In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy, "PALS FIRST"

HAVE A HEART. Liberty W. 42d St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. 2:20. Last 12 Performances of HENRY W. SAVAGE'S Musical Comedy Triumph with Margaret Romaine, Billy B. Van, Flora Zabelle

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Last Matinee Saturday 2:20. LAST 4 PERFORMANCES. Elsie Ferguson in Hulbert Footner's Comedy, SHIRLEY KAYE. Next Mon. Night. Seats Today. THE NEW THREE-ACT COMEDY. "Our Betters" By W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM.

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Eve. at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20. John Cort's Farcical Entertainment Johnny Get Your Gun With LOUIS BENNISON

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Eves. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15. Mats. Wed. (POPULAR) & Sat. 2:15. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD Century Girl. ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK. After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:20. JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life. GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:20.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:30. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

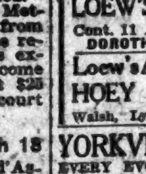
COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344. Eve. 8:15. First Matinee Saturday 2:15. "A PLAY OF RARE CHARM."—World. "THE WILLOW TREE" A FANTASY OF JAPAN by BENRIMO AND HARRISON RHODES.

YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE CHEATING CHEATERS. IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER. AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. at 2:30.

THE GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS Madison Sq. GARDEN

NOW TWICE TODAY Also Friday & Sat. AT 2 AND 8 P. M. NEW YORK'S BIGGEST CIRCUS. Auspices Vacation Association, Inc. Phone 5100 Madison. Adm. 50c. Reserved Seats 75c & $1. Seats NOW at Gimbel Bros. and Lehigh Valley Ticket Off., 1460 B'way, and Mad. Sq. Garden.

MANHATTAN Opera House, 34th, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15. A GORGEOUS, COLORFUL PRODUCTION WITH CO. OF 250 PEOPLE The Wanderer. Greatest Cast Ever Assembled in the History of the American Stage. PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50. 300 ORCH. SEATS $1. (Except Sat. Eve.) Bargain Matinee Wednesday, 25c to $1.00.



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LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. DOROTHY DALTON in "Back of the Man."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., w. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. HOEY & LEE "Holiday in Dixie Land." Walsh, Lynch & Co., & 5 others. ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86TH ST., NEAR LEX. AVE. Tel. Lenox 3838. EVERY EVG. 8:15 SAT. MAT. 3:15 ADOLF PHILIPP in "DER CORNER GROCER"

ICELAND ICE SKATING Sessions 10-1:30-8:30. Except Sunday Morn. & Monday Aft. Instruction. Music. Luncheon & Supper. BROADWAY at 52D ST.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. | Popular Prices. MIDNIGHT MAIDENS.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50. SHOW OF WONDERS With the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7. Timely, thrilling and enlightening.—Times. Sunday Night Concert. Big Bill of Winter Garden and other Stars.

GARRICK 35th St. at B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. E. H. SOTHERN'S "ADVENTURE." STRANGER THAN FICTION. John Craig, Mary Young, and Fine Cast.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Oh, Boy! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of Broadway. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Of the Young—By the Young—For the Young. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play, "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. "A great play, admirably acted."—Tribune. LAST 2 WEEKS MAGIC and Galsworthy's THE LITTLE MAN

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY, ADELE ROWLAND. Play with Music and Girls. "Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:15. OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS. CANARY COTTAGE

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25. EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Mat. Today. Playhouse W. 48th. Mats. Today & Sat.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Today & Sat. 2:20. The 13th Chair By Bayard Veiller

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Next Matinee Saturday 2:30. WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

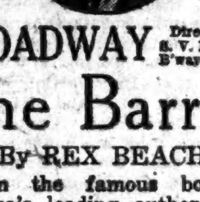
44TH ST. THEATRE JUST WEST OF BROADWAY. TWICE DAILY, 2:10 & 8:10. JESSE L. LASKY Presents FARRAR AS JOAN in CECIL B. DE MILLE'S "JOAN THE WOMAN" PATRIOTIC MATINEES 25 & 50c

LAST 2 WEEKS OF PRESENT BIG BILL WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS. COMEDY THEA., 116 W. 41st St. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Eve. 8:45.

LITTLE THEATRE 44TH ST., WEST OF B'WAY. Six Conferences by JACQUES COPEAU. Mons. & Thurs. in March, beg. the 15th, at 3 P. M. Subs'n $15. Apply Mrs. Philip Lydig, 14 Wash'n Sq.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Eve. 25c to $1. HIT-THE-TRAIL-HOLIDAY. Mat. TODAY 25 & 50c. with FRED NIBLO. NEXT WEEK—"THE YELLOW JACKET."



BROADWAY Direction of S. V. Mestbaum, B'way & 41st St. The Barrier By REX BEACH. From the famous book by America's leading author. The greatest forward step in motion pictures—the highest development of the photodrama. This powerful picture-story of the last frontier, with its great problem of "the barrier" of race and blood, touches every human emotion and stirs its audiences to expressions of emphatic enthusiasm. See it today. Daily Matinees......25c and 50c. Every Eve., 8:30—25c, 50c, 75c, $1. 725 Seats at 50c at Every Performance. 400 Choice Orchestra Seats at At Every Performance. 50c. 525 Choice Balcony Seats at At Every Performance. 25c.

81ST ST. Theatre. BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3980 SCHUYLER. NOW The Splendid Stars ChasRay & Dorothy Dalton in a Story of Love & Finance BACK OF THE MAN. Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today, 10c, 15c; Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c.

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St. & B'way. 2:30—TWICE DAILY—8:30. WILLIAM FOX Presents The HONOR SYSTEM. R. A. Walsh's Master Film Drama. Mats. 25c & 50c. Nights 25c to $1.

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th ST. Newman TRAVEL TALKS COLOR VIEWS MOTION PICTURES. Sunday Eve. 8:30. Monday Mat. 3. PEKING Imperial Palace The Great Wall. PRICES 50c to $1.50.

PARK THEATRE COLUMBUS CIRCLE. PERFORMANCE 2, 4:30, 8:30. The CRISIS By WINSTON CHURCHILL. Mats. 25c & 50c. Eves. 25c & $1. Reserved.

RIALTO B'y & 42d. 15, 25, 50c. Rex Beach in The Tropics, "Mutiny," Drew Comedy; Male Quartette, Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

STRAND MARY PICKFORD in "Poor Little Rich Girl." Prizma Natural Color Picts. Victor Moore, Strand Orch.

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Sunday Eve., March 18, at 8:30 Grand Benefit Concert. Under the Auspices of the Comitato Nazionale Italiano di Assistenza e d'Azione and the Metropolitan Opera Co. Soloists: ALDA, MUZIO, PERINI; AMATO, CARUSO, DE LUCA, MARTINELLI. Metropolitan Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Conds., POLACCO and PAPI. Chorus Master, SETTI. Prices $1 to $5. SEAT SALE BEGINS TODAY AT 9 A. M. At Box Office Met. Op. Ho. and Italian Relief Committee, 63 Park Row, Room 926. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Section IV., Par. G, Subsection 1, Tariff Act of October 3, 1913, I have seized and hold 13 lottery tickets; 7 lottery tickets; 12 obscene pictures; 6 packages lottery tickets; 6 parts lottery tickets; 1 obscene photo; 1 book obscene pictures; 1 illegal article; 1 pkg. Spanish Fly; 57 obscene pictures; 2 prohibited lithos; 4½ lbs. prohibited lithos; 1 pkg. illegal art; 20 obscene pictures; 68 obscene pictures; 12 lottery tickets; 4 obscene cards; 78 obscene cards; 1 lottery ticket; 1 pkg. illegal articles; 1 lottery ticket; 1 pkg. obscene cards; 9 lottery tickets; 10 obscene cards; 1 obscene book; 25 obscene cards; 22 illegal articles; 15 obscene cards; 7 lottery tickets; 16 lottery tickets; 8 obscene photos; 60 lottery tickets; 3 obscene books; 10 obscene cards; 1 obscene booklet; 30 obscene cards. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 12, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 21, 1917.

THOS. D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three five-gallon cans of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 25 cases of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 12, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.

THOS. D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1917.

CLOSURE IN RESPECT TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

There are probably few Senators who do not feel that the use of the filibustering power that was made last week was an evil that calls for a remedy; that when the whole country, headed by the President, and nearly the whole membership of House and Senate are desirous of protecting our citizens from foreign attack, a way must be found by which a pitiful handful of dissenters cannot annul their strength. Whatever opposition there is to closure proceeds from the fear that in some matter of purely political legislation the majority party may at some time make use of it to jam through a measure overriding the rights of the minority. This would actually have been done in the case of the Force bill if there had been closure then.

But there could be no such fear if the rules were so modified as to permit closure in the case of matters affecting our foreign relations alone. No legislation concerning our foreign relations is conceivable which would in any way impair the political rights of the minority party, as the Force bill would have impaired them. And there is no sensible argument possible in favor of permitting a minority to paralyze by unlimited debate the arm of the Government in foreign affairs, whatever plausibility there may be to arguments for unlimited debate on domestic matters. It is enough that our system of federalism permits the States, by their quasi-independence, to act toward our treaty obligations in a way that the National Government cannot control, and thus give other nations an impression of weakness and powerlessness in our structure. This calls for a remedy; but if to this existing weakness is added a further appearance of it brought about by the fact that the President and Congress combined cannot take any attitude toward a foreign Power of which a dozen Senators disapprove, the consequences are bound to be serious.

RAILWAY REGULATION FACTS AND THEORIES.

The Pennsylvania Railroad reports that in 1916 it earned 10 per cent. upon its shares, but only 5 per cent. upon its investment. Some good Government bonds make a larger return upon the investment. There are innumerable commercial undertakings which earn more upon their capital stock. In its best year the railway which has no superior did not earn excessively in comparison with other investments, nor sufficiently to attract capital from other branches of enterprise. The company ought to earn more for the sake of the country rather than of itself. But there is a prospect that its earnings must be reduced, for they are in conflict with a principle of rate regulation. According to the company's report,

> If it had not heretofore consistently pursued the policy of investing its surplus above reasonable dividends in the betterment of your railroad and equipment instead of providing therefor through the issue of additional bonds and stock, the present dividends could not be maintained under the existing traffic rates.

That is the old and disappearing American system of "a dollar for dividends and a dollar for betterments." Its justification is that American railways are never complete. They are growing organizations and need sustenance for both growth and operation, like a boy. Grown men can reduce their intake and maintain their output, but boys and railways suffer under such conditions. Yet our system of regulation forbids the railways to charge rates sufficient both to earn income on capital and to provide funds for growth. The facts approved by experience are antagonistic to the theory that earnings on railways should approximate earnings on investments.

According to theorists and regulators, railway dividends should resemble mortgage interest, and rates should be reduced to bring that about. We see the result. Dividends on a mortgage rate do not attract speculative capital, and speculative capital is necessary to produce railway transportation in advance of its recognized necessity. There never was a scarcity of transportation when railway capital was allowed to earn good profits. On the contrary, there was a surplus of such size that it was thought the country could do with less. That is the root cause of the present situation, which reduces general trade and profits to an extent making the savings on rates to shippers not worth consideration.

Regulation of rates on that theory was not malicious. It was designed to be beneficent. That it would prove to be a mistake was the prediction of many authorities when it was undertaken. We now witness the demonstration that it is neither desirable nor practicable in the general interest to put railway investment in a class by itself—unless taxation is to be called upon to provide funds for growth of the railways.

ALL POSTMASTERS BY MERIT.

By an Executive order Mr. TAFT put the fourth-class Postmasters, the mass of Postmasters, into the classified service. Mr. WILSON approved that transfer, but properly insisted that officials not appointed under the merit system should demonstrate their fitness in competitive examinations. According to a Washington dispatch in THE TIMES, Postmaster General BURLESON has been telling sundry Members of the House that Mr. WILSON will extend the civil service rules to first, second, and third class Postmasters by Executive order to go into effect on April 1. Present incumbents will be reappointed only if they succeeded in passing the examinations at the close of their terms.

This is sour news for a good many of them, who were appointed for political reasons. Not a tenth of these local gods of the machine can pass an examination, Congressmen say. That is a more than sufficient confession of the absurdity of this province of Spoildom.

All Post Offices should be run for business, without an admixture of politics. The time of the President should not be wasted on appointments to "Presidential Post Offices." For the Postmastership of New York, as for the smallest fourth-class crossroads Postmastership, merit should be, and we hope is soon to be, the sole recommendation.

Members of Congress may lament in public that the old system is to fall. Privately they must rejoice. They will escape the lasting enmities, local party factions, the certainty that for one henchman or bosslet pleased there will be a dozen disappointed and disgruntled, the bother, vexation, amount of interviews and correspondence the Postmaster for politics entails. Competent Postmasters "on the job," the release of the President from an unjustifiable pressure upon his time, the release of Representatives from the importunities of candidates and of Senators from the momentous duty of "holding up" through Senatorial courtesy a nomination not welcome in their home political preserves—all this will be the fruit of the expected Executive order.

It is fifty years since THOMAS A. JENCKES of Rhode Island made to the House of Representatives his famous report advocating the merit system founded on competitive examinations. It will be forty years next May since the Civil Service Reform Association, parent of the National Civil Service Reform League, was born. Mr. WILSON is making a great anniversary gift to civil service reform.

TWO ANTI-POLLUTION POLICIES.

It would be difficult to add to Senator WAGNER'S argument against polluting the sources of the city's drinking water by establishing there large institutions for the housing of diseased, defective, dependent, and delinquent classes. They must be cared for somewhere, but not necessarily on the Croton watershed. The argument in support of that singular proposal is that some money will be lost if the institutions are removed. It is not possible to say how much money will be lost by completing the institutions, but one item may be mentioned. It is brought forward by Senator WAGNER'S rivals in the war against pollution. The alternative to forbidding the erection of the institutions, with all the cost implied, is to add to that cost between four and five millions for sewer construction. The necessity of adding that much to the original cost shows that the idea of pollution had not before entered the minds of those capable of poisoning the city's drinking water by putting the institutions there. Now they rival Senator WAGNER in their zeal for preventing pollution "forever" at the cost indicated.

Protection forever would be cheap at any price, but Senator WAGNER'S way would certainly be surer, and perhaps cheaper, too. The sewer is merely a means of keeping the institutions in the place where it was an outrage to put them and a continuing outrage to keep them. Instead of a protection forever, the sewer would be merely the addition of its cost to the penalty for maintaining a nuisance and threat which ought rather to be ended than mended. It is not possible to believe that the institutions would have been placed on the drainage district of the city's supply of drinking water if the cost of the sewer had originally been added. The proposal to add five million dollars now is condonation of the original error and a means of averting the removal of the institutions.

The sewer could run only to the Hudson or the Sound or the East River. The Bronx sewer precedent shows that there is no thoroughfare to the Hudson for foreign sewage into waters already excessively contaminated. The residents near Clason's Point or a broad area on the Sound shore have fair notice of what is proposed at their risk for the benefit of the trespassers upon the city's source of drinking water. The polluters and politicians are hard fighters. They need the money, particularly this money, to enable them to persist in a policy for which they should be punished. They should receive no quarter in their attack upon the impregnable position that no community shall save itself trouble and expense in the disposition of its wastes at the expense or risk of any other community.

ARKANSAS FOR SUFFRAGE.

Arkansas is added to the States in which women can participate in the elections of Governors, United States Senators, and other officers; for, though the law which Governor BROUGH theatrically signed at a suffrage mass meeting on Tuesday night gives them the right to vote only at primaries, it is at primaries that the choice of Arkansas officials is made. The regular election is merely a formality, a ratification. There is only one party in Arkansas, the Democratic Party, for the Republican Party exists only in name. At the primaries the Democratic voters turn out for their real election, and it is there that the real contest is decided; it is there that the men who shall be Governors, Senators, Representatives, State legislators, Judges, and other officials are chosen. At the formal election a relatively small part of the electorate turns out and goes through the motions of indorsing the choice already made at the primaries. The women cannot yet vote for Presidential electors, but as the Democratic ticket of electors is the only one really in the field, they have already the whole substance of political power in Arkansas, and it makes little difference whether the shadows are subsequently granted to them or not.

Arkansas is very far from being a typically Southern State; it is more Western than Southern in its main characteristics. Nevertheless, the suffragists will hail this as the first break in the South. Below Mason and Dixon's line they have always had to face their most inveterate opposition. It is significant that this, like all their recent victories, was obtained from the Legislature, not from the voters of the State. The tide of suffrage victories at State elections was checked, and every State which has voted recently on the subject has defeated it by increasing majorities. With the evident growth of a great popular opposition to suffrage, the advocates of that innovation have turned their attention largely to Legislatures, and in some cases have extorted what they want from the politicians of States in which the voters have decided against them by large and decisive majorities.

INCOME TAX OF HOLDING COMPANIES.

Judge HAND decides that holding companies are not taxable on their incomes. In the case before him the holding companies were engaged in the publication of magazines through their subsidiary companies. If the parent company and the subsidiaries were both taxed, it is clear that the taxation was double for the same business. The decision was that the holding company was not liable because it did no business, but merely held the stock of its subsidiaries who alone were engaged in business. The holding company exercised no other franchise than that of being a corporation, and could not be taxed simply for its existence.

Nevertheless, holding companies must still pay their income tax, for the Treasury never "acquiesces" in any decisions except those of the Supreme Court. That was its declaration in the case of the Nipissing Mines Company, which claimed exemption on grounds similar to those of Judge HAND'S decision. The outlook for the holding companies in the Supreme Court is none too good, for only a few weeks ago the Supreme Court decided that holding companies which are lessors of mines are "organized for profit" and are engaged in business. All holding companies look alike to the Treasury and will continue to look taxable until the various sorts and descriptions of them have individually litigated their tax status to the last court.

The three successive income tax laws have been cumulatively severe regarding the taxation of holding companies, and the later test of their taxability is whether they have a net income. The law of 1913 explicitly says that the fact that a corporation "is a mere holding company * * * "shall be prima facie evidence of a "fraudulent purpose to escape such "[income] tax." There is little doubt that the tax on holding companies was intended to be punitive and more for the purpose of discouraging them than for revenue. It was thought that individuals might incorporate themselves or their business in the form of holding companies, because corporations were subject only to the normal tax under the law of 1913, regardless of the size of their business, while individuals were subject to the supertax.

Holding companies also were under suspicion of being used as a means of accumulating undivided profits, which, therefore, would be untaxed until divided. There are many holding companies in many businesses, and the principle of their taxation resembles that of lessor companies. They differ in the manner of their operation so greatly that the Treasury can hardly be blamed for treating them all alike until the courts have reached agreement upon their status under the various income laws.

A BIPARTISAN HOUSE.

It would be unwise, it would be unpatriotic, it would be dangerous to let the organization of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fifth Congress wait upon the whim of the five political nondescripts or irregulars who seem to hold the balance of power in that evenly divided body. The present and prospective gravity of the international situation makes intolerable the notion of a deadlock and long delay, of obstruction of the public business, of partisan, independent, or eccentric jockeying.

The prime issue before Congress and before the country is foreign. A patriotic national united course, naked of partisanship, will be expected of Congress. To the honor of the House, leaders on both sides and many other Democratic and Republican members have resolved to be neither Republican nor Democratic, but loyal Americans. Should a deadlock come, they propose to unite to organize the House on a bipartisan plan to re-elect Mr. CHAMP CLARK, a favorite on both sides, Speaker, to divide the committees, and to see that the House does its part toward the maintenance of American rights effectively and promptly.

It was the National Union Convention that renominated LINCOLN at Baltimore. "We pledge ourselves as Union men," said the resolutions, "animated by a common sentiment, "and aiming at a common object." As Union men, as Americans, animated by a common sentiment and aiming at a common object, Republicans and Democrats in the House will stand by the President and the United States.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Compulsory Health Insurance. What seems to be a considerable part of the medical profession have adopted with respect to the compulsory health insurance bill now before the State Legislature the attitude of mere obstructionists, viewing the proposed action wholly from the standpoint of what they think their own financial interests and regardless of those of the general public. Other doctors, and fortunately not a few and not the least eminent, give the subject more intelligent attention, evidently realizing that such insurance of the working class is a natural and inevitable sequel of the workman's compensation laws that have already become a permanent feature of our social system—a feature, too, which excited exactly the same sort of antagonism now encountered by the health insurance plan, and yet is now seen by practically all concerned to be sound economically and beneficial, in spite of certain imperfections.

The doctors who are opposed to any insurance of this sort have as associates the representatives of the private insurance companies doing business in the same field—and at enormous expense to the beneficiaries—and the leaders of organized labor, who prefer to get what they want without assistance from Legislatures. All three classes inimical to State health insurance make long arguments against it, but these arguments, boiled down, come to little more than the assertion that the problem is a difficult one, and that imperfection can be charged against all of the plans yet in operation or formulated. The assertions are true, but they are ludicrously far from supporting the conclusion that there should be no compulsory health insurance.

It is not popular, just now, to go to Germany for models, so, passing over the fact that this sort of protection for workers has been a success there for many years, the experience of England can be utilized as showing both that the scheme is practicable and that, instead of ruining the English doctors, as most of them vehemently said it would, it has added appreciably to their incomes, while at the same time saving the working class from great previous losses through illness.

State commissions that have investigated the subject in both Massachusetts and California, recently, reached the conclusion that compulsory health insurance was desirable, and credited it with both preventive efficiency and what it has done in the way of care and cure.

Rebellion Against Constituents. An old question is raised anew through the vehement repudiation by their own Legislatures of "the little group of willful men" who prevented the passage of the bill to authorize the arming of American ships to resist German aggression. The question is, To what extent should the votes of an elected lawmaker be guided by the desires and opinions of the majority of his constituents?

Few legislators have failed at one time or another to recognize that this obligation exists and has some force. In most cases, however, it was when an excuse was wanted for doing something to which the legislator had no strong personal repugnance, and underlying such docility there occasionally may have been, just possibly, the unavowed fear that to offend the home district would mean relegation to obscurity at the next election. The more generally expressed, and obviously nobler, view has been that the legislator was much more than a mere messenger or clerk of his constituents, and that it was his duty as well as his privilege to vote on all matters in accordance with his own judgment and conscience, regardless of consequences to his own political fortunes.

That is the position now taken, of course, by all the men in the little group to which the President so feelingly referred, though it is also true that most of them have found it expedient laboriously to explain that they did not do what they are charged with having done, and that their defeat of the Armed Ship bill was only a regretted incident of highly virtuous action that had some other purpose.

It may or may not be relevant to this discussion that the official title of the men in the lower branch of Congress is "Representative." That point could be argued both ways and to whatever conclusion was desired, so it is not a very useful one. More interesting is it to inquire what bearing on the old question has the fact, as in the case of Senator LANE of Oregon, that the legislator is not only subject to recall if he offend or grieve his constituents, but that he has himself been an enthusiastic advocate of this plan of bringing direct pressure and control upon him. It does not necessarily follow that such a legislator should ever vote against his own conscience, but it is evident that he should retire promptly and gracefully as soon as he finds himself out of harmony with the prevailing sentiment at home.

One Link Between Two Houses. As the Senate is a continuing body, and as its presiding officer comes to it automatically, as it were, from the outside and not by its own choice, the organization of that branch of the Federal Legislature at the beginning of a new session of Congress presents no difficulties. The case in the House of Representatives, which starts anew once every two years, is quite different.

Its members, at the opening of a session, are all on an equality, and, in theory, previous service counts for nothing, even with him who has just been Speaker. A like difficulty is solved in other deliberative bodies by the election of a temporary chairman and a few assistants, also temporary, to set the machinery in motion. The law provides another and decidedly anomalous method for the new House—it says that just one man in the old one, its clerk, shall be supposed to have survived its demise and be possessed of power to act for a brief period longer.

He it is that calls the unorganized members to order and takes and records their votes for Speaker. Originally it took a majority to elect a Speaker, but that rule has been violated on several occasions when there was a long fight for the office, and a plurality has been allowed to decide.

ART NOTES.

Part VII. of the Halsey print collection comprises works by the old masters and portrait engravings of the seventeenth century. Among the former is a fine impression of the Nativity by Dürer, brilliant in the multitudinous detail of the frankly German household. In such prints as this one the lightness of Dürer's touch is given its true value, as the dainty landscape seen through the archway testifies. The admirable St. Hubert also demonstrates his strength where poor impressions bear false witness in their aspect of feebleness. Of Rembrandt the best examples are the "Hundred Guilders Print," in the second state and excellent condition, and the "Christ Before Pilate," in the third state of the large upright plate.

Other less famous masters are well represented. William Faithorne's rare "Oliver Cromwell," in the state before the face was changed to that of William III., with its emblems of "England's distractions, as also of her attained and further expected freedom and happiness," bears a timely message. There are portraits by Masson and Mellan, by the brilliant and discerning Nanteuil, by Edelinck, and by the Drevets, père et fils. The great collection draws to a close; its dispersal has made peculiarly appropriate the translation from the will of Edmond de Gomcourt printed on the back of the catalogue:

> My wish is that my Drawings, my Prints, my Curiosities, my Books—in a word, these things of art which have been the joy of my life—shall not be consigned to the cold tomb of a museum and subjected to the stupid glance of the careless passerby; but I require that they shall all be dispersed under the hammer of the auctioneer so that the pleasure which the acquiring of each one of them has given me shall be given again, in each case, to some inheritor of my own tastes.

It is the classic justification of all collectors, removing from alternate hoardings and scatterings the stigma of commercial aims. The sale of this section of the Halsey prints takes place on the evenings of March 14, 15, and 16. They are on view until the dates of sale.

With Colors Flying.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few months ago all the world except the United States stood amazed at the spectacle of four men holding up and dictating to the President and to the Congress of this country. On Saturday in the Senate we beheld a couple of Senators repeating the action of the four railroad men, and with equal success. This may be called internal government.

At the dictation of Germany we find our ships held up in our own ports, to which we are as yet obedient. This may be called external government.

In answering this third dictation our ships should put to sea openly, with all lights turning brightly, colors flying, with a searchlight playing upon them at night that there could be no mistake as to the nationality. Each ship should have at least a four-inch gun on each bow and one on each quarter, and be ready for action.

If a submarine be sighted, head straight for her and at full speed. Keep bows on and keep going.

Let this be an answer to Germany, or else sell ourselves to the highest bidder.

New York, March 5, 1917. NAVY.

Greenwich Village and Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the suggestion implied in your editorial of March 7, under the title of "Greenwich Village Is Grieved," The Chronicle does defend on the traditional grounds of being misquoted. A qualifying phrase, "for the most part," was deleted from your chiding comment, and The Chronicle's interpretation of the meaning of "more successful" bears only incidental relation to money earned. As a matter of fact, the rent of habitations in Greenwich Village and Washington Square is not cheaper than in various uptown districts, where idling and attitudinizing are not so noticeable.

RICHARD FLETCHER,
Editor of The Chronicle.

New York, March 7, 1917.

ENSLAVED.

Who is enslaved? Belgium? Never—
She who stood to her soul's endeavor!
The crown of her King is a light forever.

Who is enslaved? Beloved France,
With her steadfast heart and her upward glance?
Her every son has a man's high chance.

Who is enslaved? England? No!
With her mighty gesture, strong and slow,
And her face like flint to the savage foe.

What of America? Slaves are we!
Shackled on land and scorned at sea.
O God of hosts! Set Thy people free—

Free to choose, and free to stand,
Free to answer our soul's demand—
To strike with a swift, unfaltering hand!

Here is the sword, keen as of old,
Straight as a beam of morning gold;
Shall it fall away from our listless hold?

Who but we should right the wrong—
Stand with the true, fight with the strong?
Come, my Land, with a cry and a song!
America!

MARION COUTHOUY SMITH.

THE RIGHT TO ARM SHIPS.

The President's Power Based on a Constitutional Mandate.

Boston, March 5, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Both municipal law and international law render the act of self-defense, which is a cardinal right, so respectable that President Wilson may well forego the wrestling with municipal statutes provided for different occasions if he decrees it expedient to authorize the arming of merchantmen without Congressional action.

Section 3 of Article II. of the Constitution is mandatory: The President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." If the Law of Nations, which provides that neutral shipping shall be unhampered in its use of the high seas, is part of our municipal law, the President's duty is plain.

Those who have doubt as to the wide powers of the Chief Executive under the Constitution to see that the laws of this sovereignty, written and unwritten, are enforced, may well read the opinion of Justice Miller, in re Neagle, 135 U. S. 40, from which two excerpts are here added which seem of particular pertinence in the present crisis, viz.:

> It has in modern times become apparent that the physical health of the community is more efficiently promoted by hygienic and preventive means than by the skill which is applied to the cure of disease after it has become fully developed. So the law which is intended to prevent crime is more efficient than punishment of crimes after they have been committed.—(P. 59).

And again, Justice Miller, quoting Justice Brady:

> It (the U. S.) must execute its powers or it is no Government. It must execute them on the land as well as on the sea, on things as well as persons—and to do this it must necessarily have power, &c.

DANIEL CHAUNCEY BREWER.

"Defensive Measures."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has it occurred to any one that materials for a potential "deadly parallel" exist in the latest evidence of Germany's friendly feelings toward us? The alleged existence of a secret agreement between Belgium and England, alleged to have been suspected by Germany, and to have been found (by convenient coincidence) by German investigators, just in time to impress the German people, was considered by the Germans as full justification for the horrible ravaging of Belgium by German forces. The supposed existence of that agreement is practically the only "answer back" available by German sympathizers in this country, when we allude to Belgium's treatment by a "friendly" power; and every few weeks some new reference to it is made in Germany's newspapers in order to impress on the public how entirely Belgium deserved devastation on account of that alleged secret agreement with England. Yet Germany, inconveniently discovered making attempts at secret and hostile agreements with friendly countries against the United States, upholds them as the proper and legitimate means for self-defense in case of emergency, and a means which Germany would have been criminally negligent not to arrange for! And they wonder why we object! The reasoning is worthy of a country "civilized past all semblance to humanity!"

A. D.

New York, March 7, 1917.

A Loss to All of Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does Professor Hart in his able article, "Neutrality, Armed Neutrality, and War," in THE SUNDAY TIMES, when he characterizes the sinking of the Laconia as "abhorrent to common sense," quite adequately state the case? That this act was a wanton robbery of mankind, that the economic loss will be felt round the world, and must be shared by all our own people, rich and poor alike, are patent truths to all thoughtful men. And this is no small aspect of the vicious German program of destruction. Would it not be well for the press to make this plain? We are all too prone to think of a Dutch sinking or a French sinking as merely a loss to this nation or that, and not as a loss in which we share with all mankind. In measuring the enormity of these crimes let us not forget that they take bread from our own table and make our children poorer.

ASA E. PHILLIPS.

Washington, March 5, 1917.

German Schools and the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attitude which you have taken for so long with reference to the responsibility of the German people for the crimes committed in this war is positively irritating. Please learn once and for all that the German people from top to bottom give their absolute approval to those deeds which you are pleased in your issue of this morning to call the "infamies" of the Hohenzollerns. They may not have given such approval twenty years ago, but you must remember that the whole educational system from the people's schools through the universities was designed to glorify the Hohenzollerns. It was further designed to make the military supreme. To accomplish this end the educational system was carefully designed to undermine the whole moral fibre of the German people so that they would give approval to anything that the Emperor and the army might do.

J. S.,
Formerly a student in the University of Berlin and a visitor to German schools.

New York, March 4, 1917.

Confidence in the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a voter for Mr. Hughes at the last election I have just written the President that he has the support of myself and, I hope, of all loyal Americans. He is a man fitted for all the responsibilities of this great Republic.

WILLIAM L. ROYALL.

New York, March 5, 1917.

Mr. Russell and the Socialists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If my friend Charles Edward Russell will read his American history a little more thoroughly he will find that the opposition to the war in 1812-14 was not, as he thinks, confined to "certain sordid business interests of New England who feared their profits would be impaired." Webster had at that time the backing of the great mass of the small farmers and artisans, the wealth producers of the day. And among the foremost advocates of war were such men as John C. Calhoun, then and always the faithful spokesman of the slaveholding class. In that case, as in so many others, war was especially favored by those who stood to gain by war, and deprecated by those upon whom its burdens would fall most heavily.

It is on record also that the men who opposed the Mexican war in the forties were branded with the same epithets that Mr. Russell now so magnanimously applies to those of his old friends who stand out against war and militarism in all its forms. The epithets do not hurt, so long as we feel that they are undeserved. What does hurt is that he, who by his own past experience as a victim of this sort of attack well knows what a cheap and demagogic method it is, should now sink to the level of the men he once defied and despised.

If there is anything fine and precious in the traditions of American democracy—and I think there is much for us to be glad and proud of—it is the right of the private citizen to exercise his own judgment, and to speak his own mind upon public questions, and especially upon the most vital ones, however unpopular his opinions may be, and however distasteful they may be to the Administration. As an American and as a Socialist I stand for this right and intend to exercise it. If Mr. Russell finds me a bad American for calling attention to the fact that most Socialists do not agree with him on the war question—well, so much the worse for his idea of Americanism.

ALGERNON LEE.

New York, March 3, 1917.

RIGHTS OF MUNITION SHIPS.

They May Carry Guns and Defend Themselves Against Unlawful Attack.

By PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN,
Professor of International Law, Princeton University.

Princeton, March 3, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator Stone's proposed amendments to the Armed Neutrality act demand special comment because they reflect an erroneous idea of neutral rights and duties held by a considerable number of people. He proposed that no merchant vessel which carries "any munitions of war or other supplies of war destined for delivery for the armed forces of a belligerent nation" should be supplied with arms by the United States Government. Furthermore, he proposed that no such vessel should be granted convoy by United States warships.

That such proposals should seem so plausible to many persons other than avowed pro-Germans is due undoubtedly to a failure to understand the fundamental rights and duties of neutrals.

First of all, it must be noted that it is practically impossible to define with any accuracy what constitutes "supplies of war." As Lorimer soundly observes:

> They are what war demands, whether it is shot and shell, shoes and stockings. * * * All objects are munitions of war if a belligerent is in want of them; and no objects are munitions of war unless, or until, he is in need of them; salt beef and saltpeter are precisely on the same footing in this respect; and steel bayonets may be a superfluity where steel pens are a desideratum.

This war has conclusively shown how utterly impossible it has been to preserve any valid distinction between contraband (whether "absolute" or "conditional") and non-contraband. Senator Stone's proposed restriction on merchant vessels would, therefore, amount to a total prohibition of trade with belligerent nations. It would mean, moreover, the denial of that "freedom of the seas" which neutrals have long claimed, and which Germany with hideous hypocrisy and grim humor now demands for herself.

You cannot rightfully ask neutrals to desist from all trade and intercourse with belligerent nations. You cannot ask neutrals to desist from any specified trade to please the whims of belligerents according to the varying fortunes of war. Secretary Lansing in his masterful reply to the representations of Austria concerning American trade in munitions of war has completely shown the utter folly and the injustice of any such proposal.

In no previous war in modern times has it been claimed that neutrals were not free to carry on trade with belligerent nations, or to travel all over the world, on ships of every kind except those destined for hostile purposes. It has never been admitted that the industrial, social, artistic, religious, philanthropic, and other processes of international society should be suspended or unduly restricted by the existence of war. The commercial agent, the missionary, and the ambulance worker have all been free to follow their peaceful pursuits.

This is not to deny the right of belligerents to establish blockades, and to compel non-hostile ships on the high seas to submit to approach, visit, search, capture and destruction even under certain well-defined conditions. It is true that changed conditions of warfare must necessarily entail certain modifications in methods as affecting noncombatants, whether on neutral or merchant ships. They do not imply, however, any modifications of fundamental rights. This has been readily conceded by the United States toward all the belligerents. We have been prepared to acquiesce in the use of measures causing considerable annoyance and hardship. We have never been willing, however, to concede to any belligerent nation the right to employ inhumane methods toward noncombatants.

This is why it would be impossible to consent to Senator Stone's proposed restrictions on American rights. It would be a most shameful sacrifice of all that we and other nations have fought for in previous wars. It would be an abject and loathsome surrender to that nation which, by every act since its original violation of Belgium, has shown itself to be an international outlaw.

I am unwilling to believe that Senator Stone and others like him could have fully realized the implications of these proposed restrictions on the freedom of the seas. I am still hopeful that they may come to see the larger aspects of this crisis, namely, that America is not concerned merely with the defense of provincial interests, but with the defense of the interests of international law and order throughout the world. In this sense, and in the light of recent disclosures of German incitements to war on this continent, the interests of international law and order are primarily American interests. With due regard, therefore, for our largest interests, and with self-respect, we cannot at this moment fail in the full performance of our international obligations.

PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN.

MAY TURN TO CLARK TO AVOID DEADLOCK

Hint of Possible Republican Defection in the Organization of the House.

REPUBLICANS WILL CAUCUS

They Now Count a Bare Majority—Consider Plan to Elect Committee Chairmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Representative-elect Charles Martin of Illinois telegraphed to Democratic friends in the House today denying reports that he is so ill that he cannot come to Washington to vote on the organization of the House when an extra session is called. Mr. Martin telegraphed that he could "come at a moment's notice," and thereby allayed the fears of Democrats who, following the death of Representative Conry of New York, saw the possibility of losing another Democratic vote. Mr. Martin is now recuperating from an illness. He will be summoned to Washington as soon as it becomes known that an extra session is called.

Republican members of the House have also received reassuring word from Representative Ebenezer Hill of Connecticut, who is now ill in Florida. Mr. Hill expects to be present when the House is organized.

Although it is generally expected that Charles H. Randall, Prohibitionist of California, will vote with the Democrats on the House organization, it was learned today that the Republican members from California were urging Mr. Randall to cast his vote with the Republicans as a matter of State pride. Should the Republicans organize the House it is likely that five California members will become Chairmen of committees, namely: Kahn, Military Affairs; Hayes, Banking and Currency; Curry, Territories; Nolan, Patents, and Elston, Mileage.

The Democrats, however, are known to be counting upon the votes of Mr. Randall and Meyer London, Socialist, of New York.

If the Conry vacancy should not be filled by a Democrat before a special session convenes this would give the Democrats only 216 votes, two short of the number required to elect the Speaker and control the House. It is now regarded as practically certain that the other three independents—Fuller of Massachusetts, Schall of Minnesota, and Whit Martin of Louisiana—will vote with the Republicans. If there are no vacancies or absentees among Republicans on organization day this would give the Republicans 218 votes, one more than a majority.

Republican leaders have decided to call a party caucus five days in advance of the date for convening the extra session. At this conference the plan of the party will finally be worked out. Today, it was said, there is no comprehensive plan of action.

While admitting that such a thing is possible—in view of the unusual circumstances—the Republicans are not yet willing to confirm reports that the House may be organized along bi-partisan lines; that is, that Speaker Champ Clark will be retained as presiding officer, and the Republicans will control the important committees.

It is privately conceded that the Speaker is more apt to get a Republican vote than Mr. Mann, the minority leader, is to obtain a Democratic vote. The Speaker is personally popular on the Republican side of the chamber. He has made a fair presiding officer, and it would not be wholly surprising if he were elected should a deadlock threaten to tie up organization indefinitely.

It was intimated today that the rule of seniority in committee chairmanships might not obtain all along the line should the Republicans organize the House. A plan has been broached to have a number of nominations, both in Republican caucus and in the House, for each committee and to designate as Chairman the nominee receiving the highest number of votes. It is understood that there is an undercurrent of objection to one or two men who are in line for committee chairmanships. Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, for instance, is ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee. He belonged to the old "insurgent group," has been in the forefront of the fight for a change in House rules, and has never trained consistently with the regulars. That a means for displacing Mr. Cooper may be found by giving some other Republican more votes when nominations are made for the Foreign Affairs Chairmanship is quite possible.

It is understood that similar arguments may be made against the nomination of Mr. Cary of Wisconsin as Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee. Mr. Cary, too, is regarded as of the anti-regular type.

The decapitation plan has not been decided upon and the regulars do not admit that such a program is being considered. There is authority, however, for the statement that the seniority rule will not necessarily apply unless the regulars should decide it was inexpedient to make a change. In the present situation, it is said an abandonment of the seniority rule has been seriously suggested, and is now under consideration.

NEWS PRINT COMPACT LAGS.

Trade Commission Waiting for More Firms to Join Agreement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Federal Trade Commission is waiting on publishers and news print manufacturers in the pending arbitration proceedings to regulate the price of that commodity. Thus far there have been no additions to the list of manufacturers agreeing to submit to the decision of the Trade Commission as to price. This list includes the International Paper Company, the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., the Laurentide Company, the Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Company, the Northwest Paper Company, and the Taggarts Paper Company.

The commission has taken the ground that the prices named by the commission as fair on news print in rolls and in sheets at the mills throughout the United States for the concerns proposing the arbitration would also be fair for several other firms that may be expected to come into the agreement.

These manufacturers are the Minnesota and Ontario Power Company and its subsidiary, the Fort Francis Pulp and Power Company; the Gould Paper Company, Finch, Pruyn & Co., the Great Northern Paper Company, the Pejepscot Paper Company, the Crown-Willamette Paper Company, the St. Croix Paper Company, the Price Brothers & Co., Ltd., the Donnaconna Paper Company, Ltd., and the Powell River Company.

The Wisconsin River Pulp and Paper Company and the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company are named as concerns likely to be able to enter the agreement with a slight increase in the price. Some of the companies, it was said at the commission's office, that expected to enter the agreement were now selling at prices below those named by the commission. Among these notably are the Crown Willamette Company and the Powell River Company, both of which, it was said, had contracts running for 1917 at considerably lower figures.

458,770 MORE CATHOLICS.

New Directory Puts Church Population in United States at 17,022,879.

There are 17,022,879 Catholics in the United States proper, according to the 1917 edition of The Official Catholic Directory, published and copyrighted by P. J. Kenedy & Sons of this city. With sixty-four American archdioceses and dioceses reporting increases, four showing decreases, and thirty-three making no change in the population figures, the increase in the number of Catholics during 1916 is given as 458,770.

According to Joseph H. Meier, the directory compiler, the figure 17,022,879 is conservative, including, as it does, only the figures submitted by the chancery officials. Taking into consideration the floating Catholic population, of which no record is kept, and the fact that some important archdioceses and dioceses take a census at intervals of only ten years, Mr. Meier believes he is safe in saying that the actual Catholic population of the United States is nearly 19,000,000.

There are fourteen Archbishops, ninety-six Bishops, and 19,983 Catholic clergymen in the United States. The Catholic population of New York State is 2,962,971. The new edition of the directory is the one hundredth.

Worldwide Plan for Single Tax.

New York has been chosen by the newly organized Joseph Fels International Commission as the headquarters for a worldwide propaganda to advance the cause of the single tax. Mrs. Mary Fels, widow of the founder of the commission, has taken the four-story house at 122 East Thirty-seventh Street to serve as a central office. The Public, a weekly journal, published for twenty years in Chicago and long edited by Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. Post, the former now an Assistant Secretary of Labor, will hereafter be issued from the Thirty-seventh Street address.

WM. H. TAFT, 2D, TO WED MISS O'NEILL

Ex-President's Nephew Engaged to Daughter of Mrs. J. A. O'Neill of Pittsburgh.

MEMBER OF SQUADRON A

He Served with His Troop on the Border, and Is Now at His Ranch in Texas.

Mrs. Joseph A. O'Neill of Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marguerite Temple O'Neill, to William Howard Taft, 2d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waters Taft of 36 West Forty-eighth Street, this city.

Mr. Taft is a nephew of former President William H. Taft and is a graduate of Yale, class of '09. He belongs to Squadron A, and was with his troop at the border. He is now at his ranch in Texas.

The marriage of his brother, Walbridge S. Taft, and Miss Helen H. Draper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Draper of Boston, took place last month in Boston, when he acted as best man. His sister is Mrs. George H. Snowden of Sewickley, Penn.

Mr. Taft's mother was formerly Miss Julia Walbridge Smith of Troy. His father is a prominent lawyer of this city, the son of the Ohio jurist, Alphonso Taft, who was Secretary of War in President Grant's Cabinet in 1876.

DAVIS-MOORE WEDDING.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Moore a Bride at Home.

The wedding of Howard Carter Davis, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Howard Davis of Elizabeth, N. J., and Miss Anna Moore, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Moore, was celebrated at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 123 Riverside Drive, which was decorated with roses and Spring flowers. The ceremony was performed at a satin-covered prie-dieu placed against a background of marguerites and palms, by the Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a white satin robe embroidered in pearls and having a full satin and tulle court train. Her tulle veil was held with a lace cap and orange blossoms, and she wore her father's gift, a pearl necklace. She carried gardenias and lilies of the valley.

She was attended by Mrs. Francis Malbone Blodget as matron of honor, in a lavender georgette and filet lace frock topped by a hat to match, and who carried lavender sweet peas, and by Miss Marie Overstreet in a palest pink georgette crepe and filet lace frock, topped by a hat to match. Francis Malbone Blodget was the best man. There were no ushers.

After the honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Davis will live in the South.

MISS MARSHALL A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldo H. Marshall Weds Tate B. Sterrett.

Miss Hazel Marshall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldo H. Marshall of 755 Park Avenue, and Tate B. Sterrett of Warm Springs, Va., were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the St. Regis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Benjamin T. Marshall, a cousin of the bride's father, in the Louis XVI. suite.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with a court train, trimmed with old point lace, and a tulle veil, which fell from a lace cap. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Flora Autenrieth was the bride's only attendant. She was in pink taffeta, and carried pink sweet peas.

Ralph W. Sterrett was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Alfred Drullard, Arthur B. Lakey, John W. Stephenson, and John T. Bishop.

Two hundred guests attended the reception, the couple leaving later for the South on their honeymoon. Their engagement was announced last December. The bride's father is President of the American Locomotive Company. Mr. Sterrett is the son of Mrs. Maria Cameron Sterrett of Bath County, Va., and attended the University of Virginia.

Graf-Hauser Wedding.

The marriage is announced of Miss Gertrude G. Hauser, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Hauser of 285 Central Park West, and a niece of Leopold Zimmermann, to Oscar L. Graf, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Graf of 200 West Fifty-fourth Street, which took place on Tuesday evening at Delmonico's. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman officiated.

A VOLTZ LANDSCAPE, $170.

83 Pictures Belonging to Mrs. E. U. Coles and Others Bring $2,341.

Pictures belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth U. Coles, which were for many years on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art with those of other owners and estates, had the opening sale at the Anderson Galleries last evening, a "Landscape with Cattle and Figures" by Fredrich Voltz bringing $170, the highest price, paid by the Holland Galleries.

"The Curé's Pet," by F. Schlesinger, went to Henry Schultheis for $155; H. D. G. Rohlfs paid $112 for "The Tease," by L. Vollmar; "La Brodeuse," by Francois Saint Bonvin, went to Ehlermaus for $130. "Raking Leaves," a water color by Kever, the Dutch artist, went to the McDonough Galleries for $75. The eighty-nine pictures brought $2,341.

The sale will be continued this evening.

TAKE RABBI AS COMPROMISE

Protestant Bride and Catholic Bridegroom Had Disagreed as to Minister.

When Thomas Burke of 235 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City, a Catholic, proposed several weeks ago to Miss Margaret Fleming of Buffalo, a Protestant, he was accepted. She refused, however, to be married by a priest, and he protested against having a Protestant clergyman officiate at the ceremony. Several notes were exchanged, and matters had reached a crisis when a friend suggested a neutral wedding at a synagogue.

Arrangements were made with Rabbi Budoff of the Temple Ohab Sholem, in Warner Avenue, and Burke said last night that the marriage would take place in two or three days. To celebrate the solution of the tangle several of Burke's married friends will hold a celebration in his honor at the home of Harry Goldoski, 120 Danforth Avenue, tonight. Burke, a Superintendent of the Thompson Contracting Company of Buffalo, was assigned recently to a freight pier of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Jersey City.

GETS GUARDIAN AND WEDS.

Alton De W. H. Anderson Marries Miss De Henrys, Count's Daughter.

It was announced yesterday by City Clerk Scully that he had performed the marriage ceremony for Alton De Witt Howe Anderson of Washington, D. C., and Miss Gertrude A. Z. De Henrys of 218 West 104th Street, this city, on Tuesday evening.

With the bride's father, Count Louis De Henrys, who says he is a member of the fourth oldest family in France, the couple had been denied a license on Monday because Mr. Anderson is only 20 years old, and had no parents or guardian to consent to his marriage.

On Tuesday afternoon Surrogate Cohalan appointed J. Seth Morse as the young man's guardian. Mr. Morse then signed his consent on the application for the marriage license, and the last barrier to the ceremony was removed.

A religious ceremony is to be performed after Lent.

Miss G. A. Coyne Wed in Detroit.

The marriage of Frank Palmer Book of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Gertrude Agnes Coyne, a daughter of Mrs. Edward Coyne of 593 Riverside Drive, took place on Monday at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. C. Harold Wills, 1,760 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, in the presence of the immediate relatives. Mr. Book is a grandson of F. F. Palms. He and Mrs. Book will make their home at Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

Wm. M. Sullivan Gives a Reception.

William Matheus Sullivan gave a reception with music yesterday afternoon at the studio of Pierre Tartoue, 6 East Forty-sixth Street. The artists included Mme. La Farge and Hans Kronold. Among the guests were Mrs. George Hammond McLean, Count and Countess Jacques de Garets, Mrs. Wheldon Keeling, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Close, Mr. and Mrs. Russell C. Cowles, Justice and Mrs. Philip Henry Dugro, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Guy E. Tripp, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence F. Day, Countess Seckendorf and E. Coster Wilmerding.

Ice Carnival in Aid of Stony Wold.

A Mi-Careme ice carnival, called an Egyptian Freeze, will be held at St. Nicholas Skating Rink, on Tuesday evening, March 13, under the auspices of Auxiliary No. 19 of Stony Wold Sanatorium. There will be a short program of exhibition skating, and a hockey game, with the players in Egyptian costume. Marshall G. Peabody and Dr. Harold Fowler will be the captains. Later there will be general skating and a room will be reserved for dancing. Miss Katherine B. Montgomery of 142 East Eighteenth Street has charge of the sale of tickets.

Meeting to Aid Asylum Children.

A mass meeting in the interest of children in institutions, that "the public may not forget the horrible picture drawn of their life," as shown by the recent charities investigation, is to be held under the auspices of the International Child Welfare League at the Meeting House for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street, at 8:15 o'clock this evening. Thomas Mott Osborne and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse will speak, and Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott will preside.

CRITIC OF DR. BUTLER REFUSES TO RESIGN

Editor of Columbia Jester Brings on New Clash in Free Speech Controversy.

DISPUTE GOES TO FACULTY

University's President Was Assailed as "Czar" for His Attitude in the Tolstoy Incident.

Columbia's free speech agitation took a new turn yesterday which again threatens to bring the issue squarely before the university. Morris Ryskind, editor in chief of the Columbia Jester, the university's humorous publication, after being called upon by his associates to resign because of the editorial which he wrote and published in the last issue of the Jester bitterly attacking President Butler and other members of the Faculty for their stand on the Count Tolstoy controversy, refused yesterday to present his resignation. The matter will now go before the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs, of which Frank D. Fackenthal, Secretary of the university, is Chairman.

All but two members of the Editorial Board of the Jester signed a resolution, a copy of which appeared yesterday in The Columbia Spectator, the college daily, calling for Ryskind's resignation. They denounce his caustic remarks in the editorial as unrepresentative, ungentlemanly, and treacherous to the highest feeling of the university.

President Butler in Ryskind's editorial is also taken to task for a speech before the students of the university in which he urged preparedness and called for the students to enroll for service to the country in case of need. This speech was pronounced by Ryskind "jingoistic, unpatriotic, and un-American." The main protest contained in Ryskind's editorial, however, deals with President Butler's stand on the Count Tolstoy incident. Dr. Butler in the editorial was called a "Czar" for his attitude, and generally was denounced as autocratic.

Interest on the campus centred in the action which the Faculty Committee will take. Mr. Fackenthal, at the time the editorial appeared, stated that the Faculty would take no action then, but preferred to leave the entire matter to the undergraduates. With Ryskind's refusal to resign from the board, however, the entire controversy comes squarely before the Faculty, and a decision must be made by the committee. Mr. Fackenthal would not foreshadow the committee's action.

It has been intimated that the members of the Student Board of Representatives, the student governing board, would take action against Ryskind, but they are as yet unwilling to make any statement. Ryskind has behind him the 300 or more students who attended the mass meeting held last month to protest against the action withholding permission for Count Tolstoy to speak before the International Club at Columbia, and many Faculty members who also voiced their protest.

MORE SMELTS FOR PERKINS.

Four Carloads Due Today to be Sold to Poor—Potatoes Drop.

Four carloads of smelts, a total of 80,000 pounds, will arrive in New York today, to be distributed by the Mayor's Food Supply Committee in those districts of the city which are most affected by the high price of foods. This is the second load of the fish brought in by the committee from the Pacific Coast. There were enough orders in the office of George W. Perkins yesterday to indicate that the whole supply would be exhausted within two days.

Coincident with the relief offered by the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, Commissioner Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures announced a further drop in potatoes and onions. He declared yellow onions should sell for not more than 9 cents a pound and potatoes at 5 cents a pound. Mr. Hartigan is convinced that an enormous supply of potatoes will be on the market within a few days.

"Never in the history of New York City," said he, "have so many potatoes from all sections of the country been received."

Mr. Hartigan said that after the crisis was over he would compel the retail trade to continue to sell potatoes and onions by the pound, instead of by the measure, as was the custom before the present situation arose. The consumer, he believes, gets more by the pound than by measure.

Live poultry went up yesterday to 25 cents a pound, with a low point at 23 cents a pound, the rise being due largely to the increased demand for poultry on the east side, where the Purim festivities are on.

Magistrate Harold P. Nash yesterday denied the statement made by Miss Helen Todd at a meeting of the International Child Welfare League in the home of Adolph Lewisohn on Monday, to the effect that the Magistrate had caused women food strikers to be locked up in a cell and "treated like dogs." The Magistrate said yesterday that not one woman of the persons referred to was locked up and not one of them was tried who was not represented by a lawyer.

WOULD DEPOSE KING SPUD.

Dr. Dixon Says Potatoes Are Far from Important in the Diet.

The advertisement given to the potato by its use in Germany as the centre of the war food system is undeserved, in the opinion of Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Health Commissioner of Pennsylvania. People eat potatoes, he thinks, largely through habit, and this tendency is to develop the custom of taking in an excess of starch with serious effect on the system. The matter, he thinks, will assume even greater importance if the country goes to war and the withdrawal of great numbers of men from agricultural production results in the endeavor to take the national food supply in hand and produce great quantities of some simple and easily raised staple.

"Potatoes," says Dr. Dixon, "have 18 parts to the hundred of starch and sugar, (carbohydrates;) jellies and marmalades, 80 to 90 parts; rice, 79; buckwheat and barley, 77; hominy, 76; cracked wheat, 75; macaroni and spaghetti, 74; raisins, 68; oatmeal, 67; toast, 66; beans, 60; bread, 50 to 60; chocolate, 50; canned pears, 9, and dried peas, 62.

"In raisins the carbohydrates are mostly of the soluble variety known as sugars. In all the other foods mentioned the carbohydrates present are mainly starch.

"With these things in mind, it is not hard to think of the potato being knocked off its pedestal."

Awarded $16,855 After 12 Years.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 7.—After four trials and five appeals to the higher courts the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court today filed a decision in the Westchester County Clerk's office in which it sustains a judgment of $16,855 awarded to Mrs. Elizabeth Clancy of New Rochelle against the New Haven Railroad Company for the death of her husband, Patrick Clancy, who was killed by a freight train in the Bartow yards of the company. Clancy was a section boss. The case has been in the courts nearly twelve years.

Miss Concklin's Will Attacked.

The will of Miss Catherine A. Concklin, who died at 285 Central Park West on Nov. 16 last leaving an estate of $120,000, was attacked yesterday in the Surrogate's Court by heirs-at-law who alleged that her signature to the will and two codicils was obtained by fraud. The contestants are a nephew, Walter W. Concklin of Quaker Hill, Conn., and his sister, Mrs. Louisa J. Paisley of Dubuque, Ia., who will receive $30,000 each if the will is set aside. The bulk of the estate now goes to Mrs. Anna C. Stephens, an aunt, who is alleged to have been a party to the supposed fraud. The charges are denied.

'OLIVER' AT TANZER TRIAL.

Nine Witnesses in Perjury Trial Identify Wax as Rae's Friend.

Charles H. Wax, alias "Oliver Osborne," made his first appearance in Rae Tanzer's second perjury trial in the Federal District Court yesterday, and during the day's proceedings nine persons were called to the witness stand to identify him. As in the recent trial, in which Franklin D. Safford was convicted of perjury, all the witnesses swore that Wax was the man who had been known as "Oliver."

Blanche M. Unger, a department store employe, swore that it was he who had attempted to flirt with her from his window opposite the store. William J. Kitchin, former proprietor of the Kensington Hotel in Plainfield, N. J., testified that Wax was the man who had accompanied Rae Tanzer to that hotel, as did also Frank Lapp, formerly a man-of-all-work at the hotel. Rose Helen Kaiser of 554 Mott Avenue, the Bronx, testified that he had wooed her as "Oliver," and her 11-year-old nephew, Fred Gibson Kaiser, identified him as the man whom his aunt had known as "Oliver." Mrs. Charles Silverstone, who lived next door to the Tanzer sisters, testified that she had seen them entertaining Wax.

Wax, on appearing before the witnesses and jury, having been brought from the Tombs for this purpose, was as debonair as at the earlier trial. On leaving the room he gazed intently at the diminutive defendant, and, when she turned toward him, grinned and winked. Her attorney, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, objected to his presence and he left the room smiling. The trial will continue this morning.

$1,000 REWARD FOR GIRL.

Father of Ruth Cruger Makes Offer Through District Attorney.

Henry D. Cruger, through the District Attorney, yesterday offered a reward of $1,000 for information leading to the recovery of his daughter Ruth, dead or alive. District Attorney Swann had under consideration the question of asking the Board of Aldermen to make a similar offer.

Yesterday, which was the twenty-second day since the girl disappeared, found the police and District Attorney as far as ever from solution of the most puzzling case of the kind since Dorothy Arnold dropped out of sight. Practically all of the clews which the District Attorney's office has found during the week it has been on the case, it was said, have led to nothing. The questioning of college students and motor cycle policemen, which has taken up most of the time of Assistant District Attorney Dooling lately, has been unproductive. Numbers of letters purporting to give information as to the girl's whereabouts have been investigated, but their statements have been found to be worthless.

CARLSTROM FALLS IN FLIGHT

Aviator and His Brother Plunged Into Hampton Roads—Both Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 7.—Although the airplane in which they were flying was wrecked, Victor Carlstrom and his brother, Carl Carlstrom, escaped serious injury today, when they plunged into Hampton Roads, just off the Atlantic Coast aeronautical station. The machine was the big biplane tractor named THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which Carlstrom made his flight from Chicago to New York several months ago. The mishap was due to engine trouble. The Carlstrom brothers had started on what was to have been a ten-hour endurance flight for a world record. While they were up about 500 feet and some distance from shore, the motor stopped. The aviator headed for land in an attempt to reach it on a glide, but the machine struck 300 yards from shore in six feet of water and crumpled up. Both men were severely shaken up and bruised.

JOHN ERVING DIES AT 83.

Retired Lawyer Was a Member of an Old New York Family.

John Erving, son of the late Colonel John Erving, U. S. A., and Emily S. Elwyn Langdon, a descendant of one of the oldest families in New York and New England, died yesterday at his home, 17 West Fiftieth Street, in his eighty-fourth year.

He was born in New York and was a direct descendant of General William Shirley, Colonial Governor of Massachusetts, and Governor John Langdon of New Hampshire. After graduating at Harvard University in 1853 Mr. Erving practised law here for more than forty years. In 1862 he married Cornelia Van Rensselaer, a daughter of William J. Van Rensselaer of Albany, where she was born in the Manor House. Mrs. Erving died in New York on Oct. 17, 1913.

Mr. Erving was a charter member of the New York Bar Association and a member of the Union League and Harvard Clubs. He retired from his law practice more than twenty years ago. Three sons, J. Langdon, William, and Shirley Erving, and six daughters, three of whom are unmarried, survive him.

EDWARD PAYSON EVANS DIES

Educator and Author Who Made a Study of Oriental Languages.

Edward Payson Evans, educator and author, died Tuesday at his home in this city, in his eighty-fifth year. He was for nine years professor of modern languages at the University of Michigan.

Mr. Evans was born in Oneida County, and moved in his youth to Michigan with his parents. He was graduated from the State University in 1854. After serving on the faculty of Carrol College, Waukesha, Wis., he went to Europe and spent three years at the University of Göttingen, Berlin and Munich, and came back in 1861 to become a member of the University of Michigan faculty. He resigned in 1870, and went to Munich, where the greater part of his latter years were spent in literary work. He devoted many years to the study of Oriental languages.

Dr. John S. McKay, Educator.

Dr. John S. McKay, one of the leading educators of Brooklyn and well known as a lecturer, died from heart disease on Tuesday in the Hudson Tunnel Station in Jersey City. Dr. McKay was 66 years old and lived at 90 Downing Street, Brooklyn, where the funeral services will be held this evening. He was born in Pennsylvania and was graduated from Allegheny College in 1876. He served on the staff of the State Normal School at Indiana, Penn., for several years, and for four years was principal of Franklin Academy at Malone, N. Y. In 1890 he became head of the Departments of Physics and Mathematics at the Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn, and continued in that post until last Summer, when he resigned. Dr. McKay is survived by his wife and son.

William Henry Starin.

William Henry Starin, a first cousin of the late John H. Starin, the New York steamboat owner, died yesterday at his home in Prince's Bay, S. I., in his ninety-first year. He was an expert taster of old wines for many years in New York, and had an office in Beaver Street, which he gave up when he retired in 1884. In his young days he was well known around the coast as a yachtsman and an expert angler. Mr. Starin is survived by a wife, a son, and a daughter.

Frederick Thurston Mason.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 7.—Frederick Thurston Mason, prominent in society, died today at his residence, 2118 Walnut Street. Mr. Mason was born in Philadelphia in 1848. When he was ready for college the civil war began and he enlisted in the Union Navy. He was with Farragut at the battle of Mobile Bay and was also in a division of the fleet commanded by Admiral Palmer.

7,000 LEFT HOMELESS BY TENNESSEE FLOOD

Chattanooga Public Buildings Shelter Refugees — Railway Traffic Seriously Hampered.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 7.—Seven thousand persons are homeless here as the result of the Tennessee River floods which tonight had reached a crest of forty-eight feet, sixteen feet above the official flood stage. Every school building in the city except one is either surrounded by water or filled with refugees being fed and sheltered through the co-operation of all county and city agencies and a multitude of other citizens.

Hundreds of other men, women, and children are being cared for in the County Court House and other public buildings and churches. In the last two days more than a thousand families have been rescued in boats, and trucks have been brought with part of their household belongings. Many factories and business houses have been shut down, some of them now standing deep in the water.

Railroad communications have been seriously interrupted, several lines entering the city being either entirely cut off and having to make wide detours. Street railway lines to practically every suburb have partly suspended operations. On lower Market Street office buildings and department stores, basements have been flooded, and heavy loss there has been averted only by the unceasing use of pumps.

Scores of relief committees are working under the direction of the city government, every department of which has suspended the usual operations and is giving entire attention to the problem of caring for the homeless and rescuing families that waited too long before moving.

Weather bureau bulletins tonight announced that by tomorrow morning the river would be falling slowly, and that within a few days it would be normal. Such a great area has been inundated, however, that it will require close attention for weeks to restore adequate and sanitary housing conditions.

MANY MOURN M. F. CONRY.

Speaker Clark and Congressional Delegation at His Funeral.

Speaker Champ Clark and a delegation from the House of Representatives and two Senators attended the funeral services here yesterday of Congressman Michael F. Conry, who died in Washington on Friday. Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, assisted by a number of priests, celebrated a solemn high mass of requiem in St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighth Street. The interment took place in Calvary Cemetery.

At the conclusion of the religious part of the services the Rev. Father Alexis, a missionary of Hoboken, referred to the career of Mr. Conry, to his many acts of charity, and said the late Congressman had died a martyr to duty and to his country.

Personal and political friends of Mr. Conry filled the church. Among them were 400 letter carriers and Post Office employes, whose welfare had always been a subject of consideration in his public work.

The delegation, headed by the dean of the New York representatives, John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, included Congressmen Griffin, Maher, Flynn, Riordan, Loft, Farley, Dooling, Patten, Carey, Chandler, Siegel, Hulbert, Bruckner, Bennet, Oglesby, Platt, Driscoll, Smith, London, and Caldwell of New York; Eagan, Scully, and Hamill of New Jersey; Morin, Liebel, and Farr of Pennsylvania; Taggart, Kansas; Gallagher, Illinois; Small, North Carolina; Lonergan, Connecticut, and O'Shaughnessy, Rhode Island. The Senators were Robinson of Arkansas and Shafroth of Colorado.

Mr. Conroy, who represented the Democratic Fifteenth District, lived at 141 East Twenty-sixth Street.

Obituary Notes.

ALDEN SPOONER DOUGLAS, who died in the Southampton (L. I.) Hospital on Monday, was a resident of Sag Harbor, and was formerly for twenty years with the old dry goods house of Journeay & Burnham, in Brooklyn.

ALFRED FITZROY, one of the oldest members of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Tuesday at his home, 47 Second Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Fitzroy was a native of Yorkshire, England, and a member of the Sons of St. George, the Dickens Fellowship, the Navy League, Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 585, F. and A. M.; Orient Chapter, No. 138, Royal Arch Masons, and of Clinton Commandery, No. 14, Knights Templar.

Mrs. MARY ANNA ROWAN, widow of James H. Rowan, who was connected with a Wall Street firm, died on Wednesday at her home, 379 Madison Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-seventh year.

Dr. JOHN GARDNER AMBLER, a Brooklyn dentist, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, 661 Flatbush Avenue, aged 73 years. He was born in this city, and came of an old New England family.

JOHN THOMAS REIMUTH, 66 years old, an oldtime compositor and formerly Secretary of Big Six Typographical Union, is dead at his home, 6,319 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease.

JOSEPH J. ROHAN, for many years in the liquor business in Brooklyn, and one of the earliest members of the Brooklyn Liquor Dealers' Association, died at his home, 189 Dean Street, on Tuesday, aged 63 years. Mr. Rohan was the Democratic Captain of his election district, a Trustee of the First Assembly District Democratic Club, and a member of Brooklyn Lodge of Elks and the St. Patrick Society.

Mrs. ELLEN DUNNE FINCH, widow of Frederick J. Finch, a Brooklyn shoe merchant, died on Tuesday at her home, 111 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 73 years old, and is survived by a son and a daughter.

Mrs. ANNA LOUISE RICKETTS, wife of Professor Pierre de Peyster Ricketts, formerly of Columbia University, died yesterday at her home, 115 East Seventy-ninth Street, in her sixty-fourth year. She was a daughter of the late George Tugnot and Anna Beers of Cold Spring, N. Y., where she was born.

Miss CAROLINE LAWRENCE MURRAY, daughter of Dr. Francis Wisner Murray and M. Gertrude Lawrence, died yesterday at her home, 32 West Thirty-ninth Street.

EDWARD HENRY ROGERS, formerly Corporation Counsel of New Haven, Conn., died yesterday at his home, 301 Orchard Street, in that city, in his sixty-fourth year.

Miss ELIZABETH V. VON ULLRICH, daughter of the late Colonel Hugo C. von Ullrich, died yesterday at her home in Cranford, N. J.

AUGUST MEHLHORN, President of the German Newspaper Association, which publishes the Seattle Daily German Press, the Washington Staats Zeitung, the Everett Volksblatt, and The Bellingham Bay Post, died yesterday at his home in Seattle, Wash., aged 85 years.

Mrs. FANNY ARGYLE AUSTIN, wife of Walter Brockway Austin, died yesterday from pneumonia at her home, 229 West 100th Street. Mrs. Austin was born in Richmond, Va., and formerly was prominent in society there. Her father, the late Joseph Argyle, was a Confederate officer, while her mother was the only daughter of Squire Baskit, well known in Virginia, whose old home near the lower James River was seized for a Union headquarters during the war. Mrs. Austin will be buried tomorrow in Columbia, Va.

Dr. FRANK E. GESSNER of Port Jervis, N. Y., died at Goshen Tuesday night, following a nervous breakdown. He was 35 years old.

JOHN C. WARD, former State Senator, died at Centreton, N. J., yesterday, as the result of illness following his participation in Governor Edge's inaugural parade in January. He was 64 years old.

JOHN R. WEED, for many years with the Merchants' National Bank of New York, died Tuesday night at his home, 140 Washington Street, East Orange, N. J. He was 85 years old.

CLIFFORD LEYS, a chemist, 57 years old, dropped dead yesterday morning on his way to board a train from Hempstead, L. I.

LEOPOLD ROSENBERGER, a member of the old jewelry firm of A. Wallach & Co., 37 Maiden Lane, is dead of apoplexy at his home, 19 West Eighty-sixth Street. He was 68 years old.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH HARRIS, 87 years old, widow of B. T. Harris, died yesterday at her home near Dunellen, N. J.

ADAM RAINEY, superintendent of the safe deposit department of the Seventy-ninth Street branch of the Colonial Bank, died yesterday at his home, 147 West Eighty-seventh Street. He was 75 years old.

I. L. ZINKE, for forty years a practicing lawyer in this city, is dead at his home, 129 West Ninety-seventh Street. He was 72 years old.

JOSEPH F. TAYLOR, for thirty-nine years a publisher and printer in this city, is dead at his home, 745 Riverside Drive. He was 59 years old.

JASON NEILSON, a piano manufacturer, is dead at his home, 428 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LOTTIE STILLMAN DARE, daughter of Amos B. (Deacon) Stillman, connected with The Sun editorial department for many years, is dead at her home, 704A Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JACOB McGAVOCK DICKINSON, wife of the Secretary of War under President Taft from 1909 to 1911, who was Miss Martha Overton, died yesterday at her home in Nashville, Tenn. She was married on April 20, 1876, when Mr. Dickinson was practicing law in Nashville. A son, J. M. Dickinson, Jr., also survives her.

Born.

GOLDSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Goldstein of Cedarhurst, L. I., announce the birth of a son, Monday, March 5.

Married.

SWITZER — CRISSMAN. — On Wednesday, March 7, at Grace Church Chantry, by the Rev. J. Howard Melish, Miss Millicent Crissman to Charles S. Switzer.

Died.

ALMY.—On March 7, Frederick Almy, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, Lawrence, L. I., on Thursday, March 8, at 3 P. M.

AUSTIN.—Fanny Argyle, on March 7, 1917, devoted wife of Walter Brockway Austin, at her residence, 229 West 100th St. Funeral and interment Columbia, Va.

BROWN.—Suddenly, March 6, John H., son of Margaret Brown of 21 West 111th St. Services at funeral chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., near 102d St., March 9, at 11:30 o'clock A. M.

BULKLEY.—Suddenly, of heart failure, at his residence, 787 Madison Av., on Tuesday, March 6, Justus Lawrence Bulkley, son of the late Joseph Edmund Bulkley and Mary Lawrence Bulkley, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral private.

BURNES.—On March 6, Frank Jere, beloved husband of Hannah (nee Hirsch) and attache of the Sheriff's office, New York City, for the past 30 years. Funeral from his late residence, 206 East 70th St., Friday, March 9, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, East 67th St.

BURNES.—Members of the Delaware Club and Democratic County Committee, 18th Assembly District, are requested to meet at the Delaware Club on Friday, March 9, at 9 A. M., to attend the funeral of our deceased Treasurer, Frank Jere Burnes.
WILLIAM C. BLANEY,
Pres. and Executive Member.

BUSHNELL.—In Peekskill, N. Y., suddenly, March 5, 1917, Nathan P. Bushnell, aged 43 years. Funeral at his residence, 316 Nelson Av., Peekskill, 2 P. M., Thursday, March 8. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Terminal 11:53 A. M.

CODDING.—At Dover Plains, N. Y., March 6, 1917, George Henry Codding, M. D., in his 63d year. Interment private.

CONRY.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow-member, Hon. Michael F. Conry, on Friday, March 2, 1917, at Washington, D. C. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 28th St., between 3d and Lexington Avs., Wednesday, March 7, 1917, at 10 A. M.
VICTOR J. DOWLING, President.
JAMES J. HOEY, Secretary.

COUGHLAN.—On Tuesday, March 6, 1917, Alice, beloved sister of Dora M. Coughlan. Funeral from her late residence, 201 Penn St., Brooklyn, on Saturday at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Church of Transfiguration, Marcy Av., at 10 o'clock.

COURSEN.—Charlotte Higbee, suddenly, on Jan. 8, 1917, at Innsbruck, Austria, in her 68th year. Interment took place Jan. 10, 1917, in the cemetery at Innsbruck. A memorial service for relatives and friends will be held at the Church of the Resurrection, 74th St., east of Park Av., by the rector, on Thursday afternoon, March 8, at 4:30 o'clock.

DREW.—Suddenly, at her residence, 23 Park Av., on Monday, March 5, 1917, Mina E. L. Drew, wife of Samuel A. Drew. Funeral private.

DREW.—With deep sorrow and regret the Daughters of Ohio in New York announce the death of their beloved member, Mrs. Samuel A. Drew, who passed away suddenly on Monday, March 5, at her residence, 23 Park Av., New York City.

DUNHAM.—At Fort Worth, Tex., on March 6, Catherine Elizabeth, (nee Murphy,) dearly beloved mother of Mrs. S. H. Kiser, Mrs. Frank T. Lee, and William P. Dunham. Born in Indiana in 1835. Deeply regretted.

DURANT.—On March 7, 1917, William H. Durant, son of the late J. J. Durant and Mary Drayton, and husband of Mrs. W. H. Durant, (nee Cora F. Duke.) Funeral services on Friday evening at 8 o'clock at his late residence, 82 West 35th, Bayonne, N. J. Interment private.

ERVING.—At his residence, 17 West 50th, on Wednesday, March 7, 1917, John Erving, son of the late Colonel John Erving, U. S. A., and Emily Sophia Langdon-Elwyn, in the 84th year of his age. Notice of funeral later.

EVANS.—Suddenly, March 6, 1917, 504 West 112th St., Prof. Edward Payson Evans, aged 85 years. Funeral from George H. Kelly Undertaker's Parlor, 337 Columbus Av., Thursday, 10:15 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Bartholomew's, 44th St. and Madison Av.

FROST.—March 7, 1917, Edward Munson. Services at Yorktown Presbyterian Church March 10, at 1 P. M.

GAISMAN.—Sarah, on March 5, 1917, in her 75th year, widow of Jacques Gaisman and mother of Mrs. Celia Coleman and Henry J. Gaisman. Funeral services at her late residence, Central Av., Woodmere, L. I., Thursday afternoon at 2:30. Interment Beth-El Cemetery, Brooklyn. Memphis and Cincinnati papers please copy.

GAISMAN.—Members of Congregation Temple Israel of Far Rockaway are requested to attend the funeral of our member, Sarah Gaisman, at her late residence, Central Av., Woodmere, L. I., March 8, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Beth-El Cemetery at 4 P. M.
JOSEPH FRIED, President.

GORDON.—Jessie, at Home for Incurables, 183d St., 3d Av. Funeral services Thursday, 2 P. M., at John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av. Interment Woodlawn.

HANDRICH.—On Tuesday, March 6, 1917, at his residence, 311 East 56th St., Fritz Handrich, in his 78th year. Funeral services will be held at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock. Funeral private.

KEMMERER.—Martha H., aged 66, 143 Rodney St., Brooklyn. Funeral Friday, Factoryville, Penn.

KEMP.—Suddenly, March 6, 1917, Edward Kemp, Jr., in his 25th year. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 45th St. and 5th Av., on Saturday, March 10, at 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

MOORE.—Jacob E., at Pleasantville, N. Y., March 6, 1917. Funeral from his late residence Thursday, March 8, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:40.

MORGAN.—Entered into rest on Tuesday, March 6, 1917, Anna, wife of Reginald H. Morgan, aged 73 years, at her residence, 838 Riverside Drive. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MURRAY.—On Wednesday, March 7, Caroline Lawrence, daughter of Dr. Francis W. Murray and M. Gertrude Lawrence Murray. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSBORNE.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 6, 1917, Maude de Freitas Osborne, wife of George Osborne. Funeral services at her late residence, 57 Cliff Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

RAINEY.—Adam, on March 6. Funeral Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 308 West 122d St., Thursday, 1 P. M.

RANSOME.—On Monday, March 5, at Plainfield, N. J., Ernest L. Ransome, aged 73 years. Funeral private. San Francisco (Cal.) and Oakland papers please copy.

RICKETTS.—On Wednesday, March 7, at her residence, 115 East 79th St., Anna Louise Ricketts, beloved wife of Pierre de Peyster Ricketts, in the 64th year of her age. Funeral private.

ROGERS.—In New Haven, Conn., March 7, 1917, Edward Henry Rogers, in the 64th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 301 Orchard St., New Haven, Saturday, March 10, at 1:45 P. M.

ROSENBERGER.—Suddenly, March 6, 1917, Leopold, beloved husband of Irma Rosenberger and father of Meta and Ralph Rosenberger. Funeral from his late residence, 19 West 86th St., Thursday, March 8, at 10 A. M.

ROSTICK.—On March 7, 1917, Irene A., beloved wife of Joseph F. Rostick and sister of Mabel, Thomas, and Walter Boyd, Mrs. Marguerite McCarthy, and Mrs. Estelle McCarthy. Funeral from her late residence, 129 East 85th St., on Saturday at 9:30 A. M., to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola. Interment Calvary.

ROWAN.—On March 6, 1917, Mary Anna Rowan, widow of James H. Rowan, in her 77th year. Funeral service at her late residence, 379 Madison St., Brooklyn, Thursday, March 8, 1917, at 8 P. M. Interment New York Cemetery, Hackensack.

SHARP.—Lewis B., at Far Rockaway, suddenly, March 5, at 11:45 P. M. Services at his late residence, 1,393 Sheridan Boulevard, Far Rockaway, Thursday, 8:30 P. M. Interment Friday at convenience of family. Lynchburg (Va.) papers please copy.

STARIN.—At his residence, Prince's Bay, Staten Island, March 6, 1917, William Henry Starin, in the 91st year of his age. Funeral private. No flowers.

STEWART.—Margery S., wife of the late Robert Alexander Stewart, at Philadelphia after a two months' illness, on Tuesday, March 6. Funeral services at the Marble Collegiate Church, 29th St. and 5th Av., Thursday, March 8, at 2:30 P. M.

TAUSSIG.—March 6, in her 56th year, Rachel, (nee Manheimer,) widow of Adolph Taussig and devoted mother of Sadie Baer, Eddie, Mayme, and Addie. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 245 West 113th St., on Friday, March 9, at 1 P. M.

TOUPET.—Catherine A., at her residence, 232 Van Buren St., aged 96 years. Funeral services Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment at Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp, S. I., convenience of family. Cincinnati and Hartford papers please copy.

WALKER.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 6, 1917, John Crawford Walker, aged 68 years. Funeral service at his late residence, 552 North Broadway, Yonkers, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment Kensico Cemetery. Chicago and Pittsburg papers please copy.

WARD.—Matt J. Remains lying in state at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th Sts. (Campbell Building.) Notice of funeral hereafter. Chicago, (Ill.,) Janesville, (Wis.,) and Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

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Died.

WEED.—March 6, 1917, John R. Weed, in his 86th year. Services at his late residence, 140 Washington St., East Orange, N. J., Friday, March 9, at 8 P. M.

WESTON.—At her home, 500 West 143d St., Wednesday, March 7, Fannie Maltby Ailey, widow of Theodore D. Weston. Funeral private.

WILLS.—On Wednesday, March 7, 1917, Margaret M. Wills, wife of William Wills. Funeral service will be held at 332 West 101st St., on Friday, March 9, at 7:45 P. M. Omit flowers.

BAINTON.—Carrie, 219 East 114th St., March 5. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BEHN.—Herman, 2,608 Briggs Av., March 6. Funeral service today.

BEHRENS.—Theodore, 522 West 146th St., March 6, aged 38. Funeral March 10.

BRUNSKILL.—Ellen E., 123 West 128th St., March 6. Funeral notice later.

CAMPBELL.—Franklin K., March 5. Funeral 2,157 4th Av., today.

DAVIS.—Melton, 44 West 134th St., March 5, aged 35. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DEOUM.—William F., 43 Jane St., March 6. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

EBERLE.—Francis, 371 West 46th St., March 6, aged 33. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FALLON.—Mary, 747 St. Ann's Av., Bronx, March 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FREESE.—Caroline H., 1,520 Findlay Av., Bronx, March 5. Funeral private.

FRIEDLEBEN.—Frank, 4,601 Mathilda Av., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HANDY.—G. B., 272 West 11th St., March 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HANNIGAN.—Cornelius P., 487 East 156th St., March 6. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

HERMANN.—Marianna, Rosebank, S. I., March 6. Funeral tomorrow.

HIGGINS.—John J., West New Brighton, S. I., March 6, aged 24. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HOEHN.—Eva, 1,279 Stebbins Av., Bronx, March 16, aged 44.

HORTON.—Wilfred G., 146 West 168th St., March 6, aged 15. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

KELLY.—Cecelia, 282 West 132d St., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

KILLGREN.—Charles, 1,930 Western Road, March 6, aged 54.

McDONALD.—Rose, 2,248 7th Av., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

MATTHEWS.—James, March 6, aged 44. Funeral, 606 East 161st St., today.

MENKE.—Henry, 496 Hudson St., March 6, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

MURPHY.—Marie, 236 East 45th St., March 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

NATHAN.—Josephine, 580 East 182d St., March 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Thomas, 172 Sherman Av., March 6. Funeral notice later.

O'RORKE.—Catherine, 347 East 23d St., March 5.

RIESZ.—Carrie, 328 10th Av., March 6. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

ROACH.—Helen, 464 9th Av., March 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SCHMITT.—Valentin O. F., 12 8th Av., March 6, aged 28.

SHERLOCK.—John, 2,066 3d Av., March 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SLATTERY.—Patrick, 110 West 103d St., March 6. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SUESS.—Mary F., 224 West 122d St., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

TAUSSIG.—Rachel, 245 West 113th St., March 6, aged 56. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

TAYLOR.—James S., 408 West 54th St., March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

TOEBELMAN.—Frederick W., 316 Washington St., March 6, aged 38.

TOPSIG.—Henry, March 5, aged 69. Funeral 3,630 3d Av., today, 1 P. M.

WHITNEY.—Bridget, 452 West 48th St., March 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

WICHELS.—John, 25 Grove St., March 6. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

Brooklyn.

AMBLER.—John G., 661 Flatbush Av., March 5.

ANDRE.—Jacob, 208 Menahan St., March 5, aged 52. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BATTAM.—Mary A., 350 Ovington Av., March 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 A. M.

BLACK.—Mary, 36 Putnam Av., March 7. Funeral notice later.

CARSHAW.—John A., 421A McDonough St., March 7.

FINCH.—Ellen, 111 8th Av., March 6. Funeral private.

FITZROY.—Alfred, 47 2d St., March 6. Funeral service today.

FOGERTY.—Catherine, 285 Halsey St., March 6. Funeral private.

GARRABRANT.—Grace, 1,008 Bushwick Av., March 5. Funeral service today.

GONSALVES.—Anna, 204 Front St., March 6. Funeral tomorrow.

KOCH.—William, 188 Adelphi St., March 5, aged 72. Funeral private.

McCABE.—Elizabeth, 848 East 18th St., March 6. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MACNAIR.—Matthew, 804 Lexington Av., March 6. Funeral March 10.

PALMER.—George H., Lutheran Hospital, March 6. Funeral service today.

REIMUTH.—John T., 6,319 15th Av., March 6, aged 66. Funeral notice later.

ROPKE.—Lillian M., 8,687 21st Av., March 7. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SCHMIDT.—William, 23 Van Cortlandt Av., March 6, aged 22. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

STARK.—John P., 161 Quincy St., March 5, aged 66. Funeral service today.

TYLER.—Catherine, 781 Eastern Parkway, March 6. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

VAN NAME.—Charles R., 8,705 Bay Parkway, March 5, aged 51. Funeral private.

ZOWE.—Leona, 380 Lewis Av., March 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

ALBERT.—Isabella, 117 Washington St., Hoboken, March 6, aged 53.

BEATTY.—Charles, Jersey City, March 7. Funeral private.

BOEHM.—Charles, 222 Belmont Av., Newark, March 5, aged 29.

BRAUN.—Conrad, 178 Claremont Av., Jersey City, March 6, aged 83.

BYRNES.—Aloysius, 281 Grove St., Jersey City, March 7.

CORCORAN.—Elsie L., 781 South 18th St., Newark, March 6, aged 21. Funeral tomorrow.

CULLIGAN.—Gilbert P., 139 Bergen St., Newark, March 5. Funeral today, 8:15 A. M.

DREYFUSS.—Jacob, 243 Court St., Newark, March 5, aged 82.

HEYDER.—Amalie, 305 South 16th St., Newark, March 6, aged 85.

McGUINNIS.—James P., 465 Broad St., Newark, March 7. Funeral notice later.

MORRIS.—Bridget, 259 Clinton Av., Jersey City, March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

O'TOOLE.—Thomas, 816 New St., Newark, March 6.

PALMER.—Henry A., 61 Webster Av., Jersey City, March 5, aged 26.

PFIEFER.—Frederick, Newark, March 7. Funeral notice later.

SCHAAF.—Emma, 421 New York Av., Jersey City, March 6. Funeral private.

WALSH.—Mary, 96 Mercer St., Jersey City, March 6. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

WERNER.—Charles, 624 Garden St., Hoboken, March 6.

Long Island.

GIBBONS.—Mary A., 357 12th Av., Astoria, March 5. Funeral today.

KELLY.—George, Hempstead, March 5, aged 52. Funeral today.

O'CONNOR.—Mary, Rockaway Beach, March 6, aged 71.

RUDD.—John B., Elmhurst, March 5, aged 30.

In Memoriam.

SILVERMAN.—In loving memory of our dear father, Morris M. Silverman, who died March 8, 1913.

GROPP.—Mary; mass St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

HOWE.—James F.; mass St. Bridget's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

MULHOLLAND.—John; mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

REILLY.—Thomas; mass St. James's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

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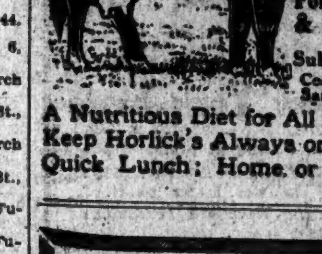

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction in Prices—Reasons Underlying the Movement—Steel Trade Status.

The reaction in prices yesterday followed the publication of reports from Washington that it had been decided that the President has power to arm American ships, but it cannot therefore be argued that the market was weak because of that news. Yet it did play some part. There is a minority which has some representation among Stock Exchange operators, including certain of the active professional traders, who are more concerned over the possibility of the United States being drawn into war through defense of its rights than they would be over the continued submission of the country to the interdict which Germany has issued against all trade, including our own, with the nations with which she is at war.

This minority may have contributed to yesterday's selling when news was received which indicated that the country would not have to wait upon legislation to be passed by a Congress not yet called into session to proceed with the protection of its rights at sea. But that alone would not suffice to account for a decline in stocks, for the great majority hold precisely an opposite opinion, and they, rather than a small minority of would-be surrenderers of American rights, would control in any situation where the issue lay clearly between these two forces.

The course of prices is dependent upon the internal development of the market as well as upon outside influences, and yesterday there were several elements in the situation making for reaction quite aside from the interpretation put upon the news which suggested that means were to be adopted to protect American vessels at sea against illegal attack. The forward movement in prices, chiefly in the industrials, had gone far enough to invite profit taking and far enough also to tempt bears, recently dislodged from their position, to resume a position on the short side. Having sold, traders of this sort did what they could to lower prices, and efforts to that end probably accounted for some of the change in market sentiment. Such suggestions, for instance, as that Germany's submarine warfare is causing the loss every week of as much tonnage as the Allies have admitted losing in the course of a month indicated a willingness to make the most of a troublesome situation.

It is true, of course, that notwithstanding the whole-hearted support which the great majority of speculators, in common with all the rest of the people, would give to the Government in steps decided upon to protect the nation's rights, there are many who would be impelled to sell, if they thought war were near, merely as a measure of financial protection, even though they might, as many do, believe that once the shock of the news was over war would not stand in the way of a renewed broadening of the market for American securities. This is an element in the situation which has to be taken into account in any break which may occur while the question of war or of continued peace remains in the balance.

Were it not that the decline in iron production in February seems amply accounted for by the transportation difficulties encountered in that month, the sharp falling off in the output would be a disturbing sign of a change for the worse in the industrial position. As a matter of fact, the fall in pig iron output is recorded coincidently with further advances in steel prices and with news of the placing of orders further ahead than American consumers had previously gone to fill their prospective requirements. This conjunction of news shows clearly that the reduction in output was due to physical difficulties of production and not to any apparent or expected falling off in demand. On the contrary, the indications are that the steel industry of the country will for a long time to come have to be operated to the fullest extent which weather and other conditions permit in order to meet the existing home and foreign demand.

LONDON MARKET IRREGULAR

Inquiries for First-Class Stocks Indicate Money Is at Hand.

LONDON, March 7.—The weaker tendency of the money market, owing to the redemption of Treasury bills, has revived discussion of the possibilities of an early reduction of the bank rate, but it is considered that the authorities will not alter the rate in view of the uncertainties of the American situation.

The stock market was irregular today. The inquiries for first-class stocks indicated that there is still a good deal of money waiting for investment. British funds improved and rubber stocks were in demand, but other speculative issues dropped from lack of support and foreign rails were weak on poor traffic returns. American securities were dull and undecided.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 7.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 45 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 83½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs.

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Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75	$4.75	$4.75	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76	4.76	4.76	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.85½	5.85½	5.85½	+.00⅛
Cables	5.84½	5.84½	5.84½	..
Marks—				
Demand	68.30	68.25	68.25	+.12½
Cables	68.37½	68.37½	68.37½	+.12½

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75	4.76
5.1825	Paris	5.85½	5.84½
95.28	Berlin	68.25	68.37½
20.26	Austria	11.35	11.40
	China—		
	Hongkong	55.95	56.05
	Peking	80.25	80.37½
	Shanghai	84.25	84.37½
19.295	Greece	20.00	20.05
40.10	Holland	40.87½	40.93¾
32.84	India—		
	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
3.1820	Italy	7.70	7.75
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45	Russia	27.70	27.75
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	28.35	28.45
	Stockholm	29.55	29.65
	Christiania	28.75	28.85
19.295	Spain	21.20	21.25
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	44.37½	44.50
32.44	Rio	23.75	23.87½
5.1826	Switzerland	5.04½	5.03½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71	$4.69	$4.70½	$4.68

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $322,165,476; balance, $26,475,980; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $589,556; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $442,428.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $3.4375@3.75 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37 5-16d, unchanged; in New York, 75⅝c, off ⅜c; Mexican dollars, [illegible].

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	854,445	883,828	175,229
Year to date	33,889,315	31,371,644	11,168,062

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Advance Rumely	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Ajax Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	700	Alaska Gold Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	800	Am. Agricul. Chem.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,000	Am. Beet Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	24,000	Am. Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Am. Can pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,500	Am. Car & Fdry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	900	Am. H. & Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Am. Ice Securities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8,200	Am. Linseed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Am. Linseed pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,100	Am. Locomotive	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Am. Malt cfs. of dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8,100	Am. Malt pf. cfs. of d.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Am. Steel F'dries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Am. Sugar Ref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Do. sub. rcts. 1st pd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Am. Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,900	Am. Woolen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Am. Woolen pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,200	Am. Writing P. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,300	Am. Zinc L. & S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	34,700	Anaconda Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Assets Realization	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,500	Atch., Top. & S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	At., Birm. & At.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Atlantic Coast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	16,200	At., Gulf & W. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,800	Baldwin Loco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Baltimore & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	Baltimore & O. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	40	Do., odd lot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	Barrett Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Barrett Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Batopilas Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,300	Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8,100	Beth. S. class B t. cfs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	B'klyn Rapid Tran.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Burns Brothers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	Butte & Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	900	California Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	California Pet. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,100	Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	54,700	Central Leather Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,200	Cerro de Pasco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Chandler Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chi. Great Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,700	Chi. & Northwest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	C., R. I. & P. cfs. of d.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. t. r. 1st in. pd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,300	Chile Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	11,000	Chino Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Cluett, Peabody	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	13,950	Columbia Gas & El.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Consolidated Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Consol. Gas, Balt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Continental Can	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Continental Can pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	825	Continental Insur.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	49,800	Corn Products Ref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	14,700	Crucible Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Delaware & Hud	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Det. Edison rights	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	8,700	Distillers' Secur.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,000	Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,400	Erie 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Federal M. & S. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Fisher Body pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	General Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	General Cigar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	General Cigar pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,400	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	Great Northern pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	20,800	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	800	Greene-Cananea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Gulf States Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	50	H'state Min. sel. 5 f.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	15,700	Inspiration Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,100	Interboro Consol.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	Interboro Con. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Int. Agricultural	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	19,300	Int. Mer. Marine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	50,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,600	Int. Nickel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,100	Int. Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,200	Int. Paper pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Do., cfs. of dep.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Jewel Tea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Kansas City South	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,700	Kelly Spring Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	21,000	Kennecott Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,100	Lackawanna Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	10,700	Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Mackay Cos.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Mackay Cos. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,900	Maxwell Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	700	Max. Motors 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,600	Mexican Petroleum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,600	Miami Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Minn. & St. L. new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Mo. Pacific t r	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	Mo. Pacific w i	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Montana Power	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	18,300	Nat. Enam. & St.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Nat. En. & St. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	900	National Lead	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	National Lead pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,400	Nevada Con. Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	700	N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Norfolk & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	North American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,600	Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	Ohio Cities Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,700	Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	Pan.-Am. P. & T. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,200	Penn. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,900	People's Gas, Chi.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Philadelphia Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,400	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,900	Pressed Steel Car	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Pullman Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	Railway Steel Sp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	16,000	Ray Con. Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,600	Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Reading 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	7,600	Rep. Iron & Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	Royal Dutch T. Co. cfs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	700	St. Louis & San F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Seaboard Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	900	Shattuck-Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,700	Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	80	Do., odd lot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Southern Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,100	Southern Ry. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,700	Studebaker Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,500	Studebaker Co. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Do., s 60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Stutz Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	700	Tenn. C. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	700	Texas Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	180	Tex. Co. sub. rcts. pt p.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Third Avenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	Tobacco Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Tobacco Prod. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Transue & Wms.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	800	Underwood Typew.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Union B. & P. new	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,400	Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	United Alloy Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,300	United Cigar Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	United Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	United Drug 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,800	United Fruit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,800	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,900	U. S. Indus. Alco.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,400	U. S. Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,400	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	156,600	U. S. Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,300	U. S. Steel pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	22,400	Utah Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Utah Securities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	700	Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,500	Wabash pf. A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	Wabash pf. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Western Maryland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Western Union Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	3,500	Westingh. E. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Wheeling & L. E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	400	White Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,500	Wilson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,700	Willys-Overland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SILVER OFF NEARLY A CENT.

Rise in Express Rate Puts New York Price Below That of London.

A sharp advance in the ocean express rate on silver caused a drop of ⅜ of a cent an ounce to 75⅝ cents yesterday, while the London price, on which New York quotations are based, remained at the same level as on Tuesday. The express rate rose from 1 to 2 per cent. of the value of silver to be shipped to Europe and the exact equivalent of this increase would have been about ¾ of a cent an ounce. Silver merchants must allow for extra interest on consignments because of the uncertainty about sailings and that was covered by a quarter of a cent an ounce in setting the price.

The gold movement yesterday consisted of withdrawals of $500,000 in coin from the Sub-Treasury for shipment to Canada, $25,000 for Mexico, and $[illegible] for South America. The gold for Canada was withdrawn by a Canadian bank, presumably to strengthen reserves across the border. Mexican consignments so far this month have aggregated about $125,000. So far as the movement may be traced, it represents payments for sisal and other commodities imported from Mexico.

Munsey Not in Fisher's Bank.

Edmund D. Fisher, Deputy Controller of the City of New York, who is organizing the Nation's Exchange National Bank, with a capital of $2,000,000, denied last night the report published in a Brooklyn afternoon paper that Frank A. Munsey was interested in the venture. Mr. Munsey recently applied for a charter for the Knickerbocker National Bank, which he expects to house on the main floor of the building occupied by his magazine.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	74.10	73.53	73.66	[illegible]
25 industrials	91.83	90.27	90.68	[illegible]
50 stocks	82.96	81.90	82.17	[illegible]

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Mar. 7	82.96	81.90	82.17	[illegible]
Mar. 6	83.05	81.97	82.36	[illegible]
Mar. 5	82.91	81.12	82.87	[illegible]
Mar. 3	81.65	80.92	81.50	[illegible]
Mar. 2	81.01	80.13	80.85	[illegible]
Mar. 1	80.32	79.42	79.98	[illegible]
Feb. 28	81.51	80.44	80.65	—1.01

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

[illegible]

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

[illegible]

Bonds.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

[illegible]

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

[illegible]

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Where the Buying Started.

Brokers say that just as conditions about the middle of December, when every one was long of stocks and the banks were filled with collateral put up to secure the unusually heavy call loans, made it patent that a period of liquidation was coming, so the situation in the last few days has pointed plainly to the conclusion that the market was oversold. One big house has reduced its bank loans $20,000,000, and the amount of stocks carried on margin has been greatly reduced. The borrowing demand for stocks has been so good that many issues have loaned flat. A great many traders not only sold out their stocks in the break, but sold a few they did not have in order to make up losses on the other side. The rally induced by this situation was followed yesterday by selling for the profits it brought.

Relieved of Financial Burden.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the 5 per cent. rebate provision in the Underwood tariff act to be inoperative has relieved the United States Government from a contingent liability estimated in the neighborhood of $30,000,000. Had the court decided the case in favor of the importers, the Treasury would have been obliged to pay out approximately that amount in claims. The decision of the court not only saves such money to the Government, but it makes it richer by the protest fees which importers have been paying since the tariff law became operative, and which have accumulated to about $100,000. Under the law, if a customs case is won by the importer, the protest fee is returned to him, but if the Government wins, it retains the fee. In banking circles attention was called to the fact that it was fortunate that the Supreme Court had decided against allowing the claims for the reason that the payment of the rebate at this particular time would have been a considerable burden to the Government. It would have caused, it was said, much embarrassment, and probably would have complicated the financing problems now under consideration.

U. S. Bonds as Collateral.

The Federal Reserve Board in Washington has just ruled that any member bank may rediscount with its Federal Reserve Bank a note, draft, or bill drawn for the purpose of carrying or trading in bonds or notes of the United States, and may also procure advances from its Federal Reserve Bank on its own promissory note secured by a deposit of or pledge of bonds or notes of the United States.

Where Congestion Is Defeated.

The mammoth new export coal pier just completed by the Baltimore & Ohio in the harbor of Baltimore tosses 100-ton cars around like so many bales of cotton. It was built of concrete and steel at a cost of $2,500,000, and is electrically operated. It is the first of its type, and takes the place of a wooden structure which itself held the record for rapid loading of a vessel. The new machinery consists of two car dumpers, each of which can handle sixty 50-ton cars or forty 100-ton cars every hour. It is estimated that the pier has a maximum capacity of 7,000 tons of coal an hour, or 12,000,000 tons a year. The loading devices were worked out with a view to minimizing breakage of coal, and with their enormous capacity it is expected that there will be no more congestion in the export coal terminal. It is possible to work on four vessels with cargo coal and bunker fuel at the same time.

Corn Products' Earnings.

The Corn Products Refining Company has about 14½ per cent. of back dividends due on the preferred stock. Last year's net income, after accounting for all items to be charged against earnings, was $6,064,764, equivalent to 20.39 per cent. on the preferred stock, enough to cover the full year's dividend and eliminate nearly all the payments in arrears. The study of these figures persuaded the Street yesterday that, as earnings are reported running higher than in the same period of 1916, something would be done by the Directors soon to remove a substantial part of the accumulation in the dividend account. The preferred shares rose nearly 3 points and the common more than 2 points in consequence of this feeling.

Times Are Changed.

The experience of the Corn Products Company illustrates amply the changed conditions brought about among manufacturing corporations by last year's business boom. The net income almost doubled that of 1915, but, more than that, the company was made to look not so badly overcapitalized as it did before. There was a time not long ago when "insiders" were quoted as saying that the common stock was worth hardly anything and the market displayed this opinion rather fully. Now estimates of 12 per cent. net for the junior shares this year are mentioned. A lot of the common stock would have been eliminated in 1913 and 1914 if the management could have found an acceptable method, but plans to this end have not been discussed publicly for a long period.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Baltimore & Ohio	1917-'26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian North.	1917-'28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chic. & Northwest	1917-'23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware & Hud.	1922	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Railroad	1917-'20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	1917-'26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisv. & Nash.	1917-'23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	1917-'20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norf. & West.	1917-'24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & S. W.	1917-'26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	1918-'23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$2,358,500	$3,128,500	$2,463,000
Year to date	217,502,800	218,805,500	121,994,000

[illegible]

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

[illegible]

Closing quotations of stocks in which there were no transactions:

[illegible]

$13,000,000 STOCK INCREASE

American Radiator Shareholders Authorize That Addition to Capital.

Stockholders of the American Radiator Company, at their annual meeting held yesterday at East Orange, N. J., ratified the action of the Directors recommending an increase of the common stock from $5,000,000 to $22,000,000. The preferred issue of $3,000,000 remains unchanged.

The present issued common stock amounts to $5,155,600, and of the increase authorized the sum of $4,003,800 will be issued on March 15 as a 80 per cent. stock dividend. A regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the common on March 31, and will apply on the increased issue. The quarterly dividend rate has been 4 per cent. heretofore on the smaller issue.

The annual report of the company for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, made public yesterday, showed net profits of $2,604,068, compared with $2,364,953 the previous year. After deducting $210,000 for dividends on the preferred, there was a balance of $2,394,068, which was equal to 20.24 per cent. on the common, compared with 26.82 earned the previous twelve months.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]					

SHORT-TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
[illegible]					

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
[illegible]					

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SEES PERIL IN SIZE OF HARVESTER TRUST

Competition Menaced, Attorney General Gregory Asserts in Arguing Dissolution Suit.

DUMMIES USED TO FORM IT

Perkins Led Them by the Hand at Morgan's Signal—Bancroft Defends Company.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In reargument before the Supreme Court today of the Federal dissolution suit against the International Harvester Company, Attorney General Gregory personally presented the Government's reason for seeking disintegration of the so-called trust. He declared that if the intent of Congress to prohibit undue concentration of capital and restraint of competition were not carried out, Government control, if not ownership, in all likelihood would follow, with its evils and dangers.

Such "colossal combinations" of capital, enjoying preponderant control of an industry—even if "good" combinations—are illegal and harmful, the Attorney General argued. He pointed to evidence that the defendant controlled between 77 and 85 per cent. of the harvesting machinery trade, asserting that one "dummy" and six "office boys" formed the huge combination. This referred to the transfer of constituent corporations' assets to William C. Lane for subsequent transfer to the New Jersey corporation.

"Lane, the dummy," said Mr. Gregory, "offered to transfer the subsidiaries. The office boys gravely asked for time to consider. The next day these six office boys said the proposition 'looked good' to them, and accepted. George W. Perkins, formerly of J. P. Morgan & Co., was the little child who led them by the hand. J. P. Morgan & Co. waved the magic wand—and received $3,500,000 for promotion services—to make legal what was illegal."

There was conscious wrongdoing in the combination's formation, the Attorney General insisted, and justice would be defective if the court should say there was no intent to evade the Sherman law. By controlling the industry, he contended, the combination can control prices, competitors being few and comparatively feeble. Competition actually has been "throttled and destroyed," he added, although the percentage of trade controlled is now slightly, but not substantially, smaller than when the Harvester Company was organized.

In opening the case for the Harvester Company, Edgar A. Bancroft of Chicago contended that the proportion of trade controlled, as compared with competitors', should not cause dissolution, unless the defendants exercised actual and harmful repression, which is denied. Old and new competitors of the "trust" have been and are now flourishing, Mr. Bancroft said, emphasizing that it has not resorted to unfair trade practices. He said that the lower court had found its course "fair and just" and that the Government's charge of oppression of competitors was disproved.

The report of James R. Garfield as Commissioner of Corporations unfairly attacked the defendants, Mr. Bancroft said when questioned by Justice Brandeis. The report, he told the Justice, was published immediately after the Government's evidence in the dissolution suit was presented and before the defendants replied. Government statistics regarding the proportion of the Harvester Company's trade were criticised by Mr. Bancroft as old and misleading.

Solicitor General Davis concluded the Government's plea, contesting the defendant's suggestion that the Sherman law prohibits undue restraint of trade, but not necessarily of competition.

The hearing will be concluded tomorrow with an argument by John P. Wilson of Chicago, chief counsel for the defendants.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom:

For account of whom it may concern:

For Account of Executors.

10 shares National Lead Company preferred, $100 each. 112.

25 shares Laclede Gas Light Co. preferred, $100 each. 96¼.

$100 American Type Founders Co. 6 per cent. sinking fund bond, due 1939, interest May and November. 98.

$100 Central Georgia Power Co. first mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. bond, due 1938, interest May and November. 74½.

$1,000 Cl[illegible] Coal Co. (Scranton, Penn.) first mortgage [illegible] per cent. bond, 1917, interest April 15 and [illegible]. 90.

$500 Columbia Gas & Electric Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1927, interest January and July. 83¾.

$1,000 Georgia Light, Power & Railways first mortgage lien 5 per cent. bond, due 1941, interest March and September. 83¼.

$1,000 Park & Tilford 6 per cent. sinking fund debenture bond, due 1936, interest June and December. 90.

10 shares Manufacturers Trust Co., (Brooklyn,) $100 each. 150.

10 shares Kings County Mortgage Co., (in liquidation,) $100 each. 25.

$10,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway 5 per cent. notes, due May, 1916, Central Trust Co. certificates of deposit. 50.

$10,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway 5 per cent. notes, due May, 1916, Central Trust Co. certificates of deposit. 50.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Prairie Oil and Gas, Prairie Pipe Line, and Midwest Refining re-elected their respective Boards of Directors yesterday.

United States Circuit Judge Hook, at St. Louis, has confirmed the sale of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroads and approved plan of reorganization of the two roads.

At the special meeting of the stockholders of the American Radiator Company the recommendation of the Board of Directors to increase the common stock from $9,000,000 to $22,000,000 was ratified. The common stock at present outstanding amounts to $8,185,600. Of the increase authorized, $4,092,800 will be issued on March 15, as a 50 per cent. stock dividend on the common stock.

The stockholders of the Rice Stix Dry Goods Company, at a special meeting held yesterday, voted an increase of capital stock of $4,000,000 to $6,500,000. The increase will be in second preferred 7 per cent. accumulative securities, half of which will be distributed in the form of the stock dividend to holders of common stock, and will aggregate $1,400,000, the balance to be held in treasury. It was also decided to change the preferred stock dividend from semi-annual to quarterly payments.

The New Brunswick Power Company has sold to Boden & Co. of Providence $1,000,000 7 per cent first preferred stock, out of an authorized issue of $3,500,000. The company was recently chartered by the Province of New Brunswick to take over the St. John's Railway Company, which operates the electric light and power, gas and electric railway service in St. John, serving a population of 60,000.

The International Paper Company's Preferred Stockholders' Committee officially announces that more than two-thirds of the preferred stock has been deposited with the Bankers Trust Company under the plan to adjust the deferred dividends. Saturday next is the final date of deposit.

Hibbard, Kalbfleisch & Palmer of Rochester, N. Y., have opened a branch office at 37 Wall Street, this city, under the management of George C. Slemin.

The Ohio Utilities Commission has granted authority to the Columbus Railway, Power & Light Company to issue $508,200 Series A preferred stock to sell at par and $1,846,000 of its extension and refunding sinking fund 5 per cent. mortgage bonds at 90. The proceeds will be used in paying for improvements already made and to build new power houses.

At the annual meeting of the American Cities Company, a controlled company of the United Gas and Electric, C. K. Beekman and H. J. Prichard, both of New York, were elected to fill vacancies. No other changes were made in the directorate.

The Kelly-Springfield Tire Company has bought for cash the Northland Rubber Company of Buffalo.

At the annual meeting of the Midwest Oil Company, Tyson S. Dines succeeded J. L. Warren, and Karl C. Schyler succeeded A. E. Wilson as Directors.

The Erie Railroad has applied to the Public Service Commission for permission to issue $15,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. collateral gold notes, $9,250,000 to be used in taking up notes, due April 1 next, and $5,750,000 for reimbursement for capital expenditures, leaving unprovided for $4,530,000.

Subscriptions by employes of Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company to the stock plan, announced in January, it is stated, have almost doubled the number of shares offered by the company.

The Manhattan Electrical Supply Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock.

Chauncey B. Chapman, formerly manager of the bond department of Paine, Webber & Co., at Detroit, has become associated with J. G. White & Co., Inc.

The Guaranty Club of the Guaranty Trust Company will hold its annual dinner at the Hotel Astor on March 24.

EXTRA DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Former Members of American Tobacco Company Vote Disbursements.

Numerous extra dividends were announced yesterday, particularly by companies of the tobacco group, formerly members of the American Tobacco organization. The P. Lorillard Company ordered a payment of 6 per cent. on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly disbursement of 3 per cent. A year ago the extra was 5 per cent. The usual preferred stock dividend of 1¾ per cent. was voted, all payable April 2.

The Wayman-Bruton Company declared an extra of 2 per cent., and the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock and the usual 1¾ per cent. on the preferred, also payable April 2. Three months ago the common stock's extra dividend was 4 per cent. The Poole Engineering & Machine Company ordered an initial dividend of 1½ per cent., and an extra of 3½ per cent. payable April 2.

The Hercules Powder Company issued a statement in connection with its extra dividend of 47 per cent. in Anglo-French bonds, announced on Tuesday, which said that about $9,000,000 cash from earnings of the last two years remained in the treasury. This is to be retained as working capital until the military powder business is completed and plans are prepared to carry the company through the readjustment period expected to follow the war. The company, according to the statement, expects to pay quarterly dividends of at least $4 until such time as the return of normal conditions permits division of working capital or its equivalent in investments.

Directors of the Cosden Oil & Gas Company declared an extra of 2¼ per cent., and the usual quarterly dividend of the same amount, payable March 26. The preceding quarter's extra payment was 1 per cent. The Manhattan Electrical Supply Company voted an initial quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., due April 1.

BETHLEHEM WINS AGAIN.

New Move to Prevent Stock Increase Denied in Court.

Permission to file a supplemental bill of complaint against the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was denied Clarence H. Venner, President of the General Investment company, by Vice Chancellor Lane in the Chancery Court in Newark yesterday. The purpose of the supplemental complaint was a new move to interfere with the recent action of the Bethlehem Corporation in increasing its capital from $30,000,000 to $75,000,000.

After hearing argument on a rule to show cause, obtained by Arthur F. Egner of the Newark law firm of McCarter & English, Vice Chancellor Lane denied both the bill of complaint and one to restrain the payment of a commission of $250,000 to the underwriting syndicate formed by J. & W. Seligman & Co., which has undertaken a contract to place $15,000,000 of the new stock issue.

Mr. Egner told the court that the supplemental complaint contained more specific allegations as to the participation of certain Directors of the steel corporation in the agreement of the underwriting syndicate. Counsel also charged that certain incidents at the recent meeting of the stockholders in Newark were contrary to law and to the bylaws of the corporation.

John R. Hardin and Frederick J. Faulks, counsel for the corporation, argued that the supplemental bill of complaint sought to attack a transaction that had already been completed. In denying application to file the supplemental bill, Vice Chancellor Lane said that he based his decision on the purely technical character of the alleged defects in the proceedings. The denial of the restraining order was made on the ground that despite the wide publication of the case only one stockholder made objection to the corporation's action.

Extends New Haven Dissolution.

Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court yesterday extended the time given the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in which to dispose of 20,000 shares of stock of the Eastern Steamship Corporation and $1,500,000 worth of bonds of the New England Navigation Company to a date not later than April 1, 1918. The decree of dissolution obtained by the Government Oct. 17, 1914, directed that the railroad company should divest itself of control of the steamship lines by July 1, 1917. The company held that the securities could be sold only at a sacrifice within the time originally fixed.

Restrained in $21,500,000 Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger granted a temporary injunction yesterday restraining the Bankers Trust Company from proceeding in the Federal Court in Illinois to enforce a judgment for $21,500,000 recovered against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company on Jan. 23 last because the road defaulted on bonds of which the trust company is trustee. The injunction was applied for by Henry L. Clark and other preferred stockholders of the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, leased by the Rock Island, which has a claim for about $5,000,000 against the Rock Island for unpaid rental.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	P.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
American Cigar pf...	1½	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 15
Am. Smelters pf. A..	1½	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 16
Am. Smelters pf. B..	1½	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 16
Am. Woolen	$1.25	Q.	Apr. 16	Mar. 16
Am. Woolen pf.	1.75	Q.	Apr. 16	Mar. 16
Associated Oil	1.25	Q.	Apr. 16	Mar. 23
Bucyrus Co. pf.	1	—	Apr. 2	Mar. 21
Cent. States Elec. pf.	1¾	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 10
Cosden Oil & Gas....	2¼	Ex.	Mar. 26	Mar. 14
Cosden Oil & Gas pf..	2¼	Ex.	Mar. 26	Mar. 14
*Dayton P. & L. pf..	1½	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
G. W. Helme	2½	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 17
G. W. Helme pf.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 17
Guaranty Trust	5	—	Mar. 31	Mar. 22
Homestake Mining...	65c.	M.	Mar. 26	Mar. 20
Interborough R. T...	5	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 26
Interborough Con. pf.	1¼	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 10
J. H. Dunham & Co. 1st pf.	1¾	—	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
J. H. Dunham & Co. 2d pf.	1¼	—	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Manhat. Electrical...	1	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
P. Lorillard Co.	3	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 17
P. Lorillard Co.	6	Ex.	Apr. 2	Mar. 17
P. Lorillard Co. pf.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 17
Phila. Traction	$2	S.	Apr. 2	Mar. 10
Poole Engineering ...	1½	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Poole Engineering ...	3½	Ex.	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Rubber G. Mfg. pf...	1¾	Q.	Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Subway Realty	1¼	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 20
Texas & Pac. Coal...	1½	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Todd Shipyards.....	$1.75	Q.	Mar. 20	Mar. 10
W. Penn. Power pf...	1¾	Q.	May 1	Apr. 21
Weyman-Bruton	3	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 19
Weyman-Bruton	2	Ex.	Apr. 2	Mar. 19
Weyman-Bruton pf...	1¾	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 19

*Correction.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Tin, spot.......	53.50	54.50	53.50	55.50
Lead	....	10.37½	....	10.00
Spelter	11.75	....	11.75	....
Antimony	30.00	32.00	30.00	32.00
Quicksilver	$108.00	....	$130.00	....
Aluminium	*55.00	60.00	*55.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	33.50	34.50	33.50	34.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 36@38c, carload lots, first quarter; 33½@35c, second quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	139	0	0	139	0	0
Copper, futures.........	139	10	0	139	10	0
Tin, spot..............	202	5	0	201	0	0
Tin, futures...........	201	15	0	201	0	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$2,192,496	$139,730,931
Ord'y. internal revenue.	5,026,962	271,194,254
Income tax	547,641	27,888,900
Miscellaneous	980,775	45,826,239
Total receipts	$8,747,875	$484,640,336
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts....	490,806	163,462,218
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts...	769,791	174,668,006
Expenditures	9,247,773	648,102,525

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS.

Investors and students of economics will find much to interest them in The Annalist, a magazine which marks the industrial progress of the country and presents an independent view of financial movements. Every Monday, 10c.—$4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

A BILLION IN NOTES ON MOMENT'S CALL

Federal Reserve Banks Ready for Expansion of Currency in Any Emergency.

$300,000,000 NOW ISSUED

Board in March Bulletin Explains the Preparedness Measures Which It Has Taken.

In the event of an emergency, requiring an expansion in the nation's currency, the Federal Reserve Banks could issue notes to the amount of $1,000,000,000.

Attention is called to this fact by the Federal Reserve Board in Washington in its March bulletin, which points out the "preparedness" measures taken by the board in the way of accumulating a large supply of notes in Washington and in the vaults of the twelve Federal reserve agents, ready to be issued at a moment's notice. In this connection, reference is made to the delays experienced by banks at the outbreak of the war when there was a sudden rush of applications for notes issued under the Aldrich-Vreeland Emergency Currency act. When the Federal Reserve Board was first organized, it directed the printing of $500,000,000 of notes; and later it raised the amount to $700,000,000. Very recently it increased the total to $900,000,000, in addition to the notes outstanding, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is working at full speed upon the new currency, so as to keep well abreast of any conceivable demand that may be made.

In placing the note-issuing capacity of the Federal Reserve Banks at $1,000,000,000, the Federal Reserve Board makes the following calculation: "The twelve banks hold reserve money to the extent of $512,000,000. Their necessary reserve holdings against deposits are, roughly speaking, $237,000,000. They have thus $275,000,000 of free gold which can be used as a 40 per cent. reserve against notes, thereby permitting an issue of $687,500,000. In addition to this they hold today over $112,000,000 of free commercial paper, available as collateral for the issuance of Federal Reserve notes over and above the paper now pledged to protect outstanding notes. By withdrawing from Federal Reserve agents an equal amount of the gold held by the latter and putting this paper in the place of it, they would, after deducting the reserves required by law to be held against notes already outstanding, be able to issue fully $168,000,000 more. Inasmuch as there would still remain a sum in gold amounting to nearly $191,000,000 in the hands of Federal Reserve agents, a considerable portion of which could be released and used under favorable conditions as a basis for notes, there may safely be added another $250,000,000 to the sum of $687,500,000 and $168,000,000 already enumerated, thus raising the potential issue power of the banks to fully one thousand million dollars."

Figures such as these, says the board, have little meaning in and of themselves, adding: "It may be noted by way of comparison that during the year 1914, when the modified Aldrich-Vreeland law was called into active operation, the issue of notes to the banks was less than $400,000,000 for the country as a whole, while additional issues of Clearing House certificates were less than $150,000,000. In round numbers we may say that notes available today are double in amount the total of emergency issues called for at any single time in the past."

At the present time there are approximately $300,000,000 of Federal Reserve notes in circulation.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

		Increase.
4th week February.....	$350,604	$3,912
Jan. 1-Feb. 28.........	2,939,086	399,013

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

4th week February......	736,282	*16,651
Jan. 1-Feb. 28........	6,305,511	1,242,906

*Decrease.

MOBILE & OHIO for January—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	$1,143,682	$937,748	$839,705
Net aft. taxes.	285,328	203,266	227,521
7 mos. gross.	7,361,463	6,793,724	6,480,469
Net aft. taxes.	1,520,232	1,550,097	1,427,394

PERE MARQUETTE—

		Increase.
4th week February.....	$361,687	*38,242
Jan. 1-Feb. 28..........	3,188,568	*158,453

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM—

Lines East and West:		
4th week February.....	2,161,732	*30,871
Month of February......	7,753,589	286,083
July 1-Feb. 28..........	68,806,217	8,237,775
Georgia Southern & Florida:		
4th week February......	57,958	3,257
Month of February......	228,584	9,627
July 1-Feb. 28..........	1,923,364	278,237
Mobile & Ohio:		
4th week February......	257,183	*10,524
Month of February......	894,080	7,696
July 1-Feb. 28..........	8,255,493	875,435
Texas & Pacific:		
4th week February......	402,413	*30,509
Jan. 1-Feb. 28..........	3,825,830	278,049

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

CLEVELAND, SOUTHWESTERN & COLUMBUS for January—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	113,080	103,305	9,725
Expenses	68,130	57,569	10,561
Taxes	6,156	5,481	674
Other income..	98	112	*14
Int. and disc..	27,707	27,678	29
Surplus	11,134	12,689	*1,555

*Decrease.

OHIO STATE TELEPHONE CO. for January: Gross earnings, $321,795, an increase of $34,815 over January, 1916; net earnings were $129,284, a gain of $8,425, with a surplus of $78,906, an increase of $4,582. Preferred dividends for the month were $35,806, compared with $26,088 in January, 1916, leaving a balance available for depreciation and distribution on the common stock of $43,100, a decrease of $5,136.

UNITED RAILWAYS CO. OF ST. LOUIS for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross op. rev..	12,641,294	11,681,200	960,094
Other income..	82,589	98,484	*15,895
Total income..	12,723,883	11,779,684	944,199
Oper. exp.....	6,953,124	6,837,982	115,142
Depreciation ..	1,516,955	1,337,309	179,646
Taxes	821,684	739,539	82,145
Int. chgs. &c.	2,544,614	2,599,327	*54,712
Total deduc...	11,836,377	11,514,157	322,220
Surplus	887,506	265,527	621,979

*Decrease.

UNITED FUEL GAS CO., controlled by the Columbia Gas and Electric Co., for January—

Gross	860,688	411,597	449,091
Net	555,080	273,902	281,178
Sur. aft. chgs.	609,316	238,119	371,197
12 mos. gross.	5,201,680	3,116,783	2,084,897
Net	3,336,986	1,518,610	1,818,376
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,852,436	1,088,665	1,763,771

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN RADIATOR for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1917, compares as follows—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net profits....	2,604,068	2,364,958	2,289,075
Pfd. divs......	210,000	210,000	210,000
Balance	*2,394,068	2,154,958	2,079,075
Com. divs.....	1,309,696	1,309,696	911,580
Surplus	1,084,372	845,257	1,167,495
Com. stk. div.	......	......	744,100
Surplus	1,084,372	845,257	423,395
Prev. sur.....	7,972,843	7,127,586	6,704,190
P. & L. sur...	9,057,215	7,972,843	7,127,586

*Equal to 29.24 per cent. on $8,185,600 common stock, compared with 26.32 per cent. earned on same stock in 1915.

Sales of the F. W. WOOLWORTH CO. for February were $5,643,710, compared with $5,347,262 in 1916, a gain of $296,457. For the first two months sales were $11,241,750, compared with $9,995,518 for the same period of 1916, a gain of $1,246,232.

LEE RUBBER & TIRE CORPORATION has issued its first annual report for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net sales	$3,587,761
Cost and expenses......................	3,340,860
Gross operating profit..................	246,901
Rentals	4,162
Total	251,063
Deductions	13,726
Net profit	237,337
Dividend paid	225,000
Surplus	12,337
Adjusted surplus Jan. 1, 1916....	4,058
Surplus Dec. 31, 1916..............	16,395

MIDWEST OIL CO. for the year ended December 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross income..	1,150,610	820,464	1,148,459
Other income..	......	6,144	......
Total income..	1,150,610	826,608	1,148,459
Total deduction	1,535,322	701,694	1,347,584
Deficit	384,712	*124,914	199,125
Prev. surplus..	451,835	230,287	1,358,000
Total surplus..	67,123	355,201	1,158,875
Cash	......	†96,634	‡928,589
P. & L. sur...	67,123	451,835	230,286

*Surplus. †Add cash paid to sinking fund by Midwest Refining Co. ‡Deduct cash invested in that part of property transferred to Midwest Refining Co.

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SHORT TERM NOTES
FOR BANK FUNDS
Bankers Commercial Corporation
(Inc. under N. Y. State Banking Law)
Bankers Trust Co. Bldg. New York

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
NOTICE OF MEETING.
165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on Wednesday, April 4, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 17, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 5, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGH NEILL, Secretary.
Dated, January 2, 1917.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.
Parsons, Kansas, March 1, 1917.

The regular annual meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors, in conformity with Chapter 197, Laws of Kansas, 1895, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, including the ratification of such action at any time taken or authorized by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, or the executive officers of the Company as may be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 6, 1917, until 10 A. M. April 6, 1917.

C. E. SCHAFF, President.
E. F. BROOMHALL, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 6, 1917.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid, April 2, 1917, to the registered holders of March 13, 1917. Transfer books will be closed on March 13, and will be reopened March 19, 1917.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY.
Memphis, Tenn., March 7, 1917.

Dividends of 1½ per cent. on the Preferred Stock and 3 per cent. on the Common Stock of AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY were today declared payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1917. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books will remain open.

M. E. FINCH, Treasurer.

THE TEXAS COMPANY,
Houston, Texas.

A dividend of $2.50 per share on the outstanding capital stock of this company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable March 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record March 16th, 1917.

GUY CARROLL, Assistant Treasurer.
March 6th, 1917.

AMERICAN CAN CO.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 2d, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1917. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

E. F. Coombs & Co
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT MR. ROGERS H. WOODS HAS THIS DAY WITHDRAWN FROM OUR FIRM, AND THAT MR. F. J. H. O'RORKE (CASHIER), HAS BEEN ADMITTED AS A PARTNER. THERE WILL BE NO CHANGE IN THE FIRM'S NAME OR IN ITS BUSINESS.

MARCH 1ST, 1917.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND TO HOLDERS OF PREFERENCE SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER

Notice is hereby given that the Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 5% per annum on the Preference Shares for the half year from the 30th September, 1916, to 31st March, 1917. The said dividend (less British Income Tax at the rate of 5/- in the £), that is to say 4½d per share net, is payable on the 31st March, 1917. Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer for Preference Shares will be entitled to be paid the said dividend on or after the said 31st March, 1917, at the office of the National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., Savoy Court, Strand, London, W. C. Coupon No. 27 must be left for examination at the office of the said National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd., Savoy Court, Strand, W. C., three clear business days (excluding Saturday) before payment is made.

Dated 19th February, 1917.
By order A. M. RICKARDS, Secretary.
Westminster House, 7, Millbank, London, S. W.

UNITED LIGHT & RAILWAYS CO.
Davenport Grand Rapids
Chicago

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 26
Common Stock Dividend No. 9

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock and a dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) on the Common Stock, payable out of the surplus earnings on April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business 3:00 P. M., March 15, 1917.

Stock transfer books will reopen for transfer of stock certificates at the opening of business March 16, 1917.

L. H. HEINKE, Secretary.
March 1, 1917.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.
120 Broadway, New York, March 1st, 1917.
REGULAR DIVIDEND NO. 35.
EXTRA DIVIDEND NO. 5.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared regular quarterly dividend No. 35, of Two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) per share, and extra dividend No. 5, of One dollar ($1.00) per share, both payable March 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., March 9th, 1917.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORP.
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS.
THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Monday, April 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 17th, 1917.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 9.
New York, March 7, 1917.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the Ninth Consecutive Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Springfield Railway and Light Company, payable April 2, 1917, to the preferred stockholders of record as of the close of business March 15, 1917. Books for the transfer of the Preferred Stock of the Company will not be closed.

J. DUNHILL, Treasurer.

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT COMPANY.
FIRST PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NUMBER 20.
New York, March 5, 1917.

The Board of Directors have declared the Twentieth Quarterly Dividend of $1.75 per share on the outstanding first Preferred Stock of the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, payable April 2nd, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 17, 1917. The Transfer Books will not close. Checks will be mailed.

JOHN H. WILES, Treasurer.

Interborough Consolidated Corporation.
NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Consolidated Corporation at a meeting held today declared from surplus a dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable at the office of the Corporation, No. 165 Broadway, New York City, on April 2, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on March 10th, 1917.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
New York, March 6, 1917.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The third installment of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) of the six per cent. (6%) dividend, upon the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, which was declared September 13th, 1916, is payable on March 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 15th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

WEYMAN-BRUTON COMPANY,
1,107 BROADWAY.
New York, N. Y., March 7, 1917.

Dividends of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock and 5% on the Common Stock, and an extra dividend of 2% on the Common Stock of Weyman-Bruton Company were this day declared, payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 19, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

I. L. ELLIOTT, Sec'y and Treas.

BUTTE & SUPERIOR MINING CO.
25 Broad St., New York, March 1, 1917.

The Directors of the Butte & Superior Mining Co. have today declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share, and in addition thereto an extra dividend of $1.25 a share, payable March 31 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 9.

C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.
25 Broad St., New York, March 1, 1917.

The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of seventy-five cents per share, together with an extra dividend of twenty-five cents per share, payable March 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 9th, 1917.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

CHINO COPPER COMPANY.
25 Broad St., New York, March 1, 1917.

The Executive Committee of the Chino Copper Company has this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share and an extra dividend of $1.00 per share, payable March 31st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 9th, 1917.

C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED INTERSTATE-CALLAHAN MINING CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
New York, February 19, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared Dividend No. 10 of $1.00 per share on the outstanding stock of this Company, payable March 31, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 20, 1917.

JULIAN B. BEATY, Secretary.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
New York, March 7, 1917.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company for the quarter ending March 31, 1917, payable at the close of business on that date to stockholders of record, March 22, 1917.

F. W. ELLSWORTH, Secretary.

KANSAS GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
Wichita, Kansas.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 28.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1917, payable April 2, 1917, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on March 23, 1917.

M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.
Dated Jan'y 16th, 1917.

105% OF PAR AND INTEREST
THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS.

To the holders of the bonds secured by the General Mortgage of The Denver Gas and Electric Company, dated May 1, 1903:

You are hereby notified that the Company intends to pay off and redeem the following numbered outstanding General Mortgage 5% Bonds, issued pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage of The Denver Gas and Electric Company to the Trust Company of America (The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger), dated May 1, 1903; and the supplemental General Mortgage between the same parties, dated September 1, 1906, to wit:

ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR BONDS.

87	1931	2879	4874	6988
236	2166	3027	4901	6992
363	2175	3040	4916	7110
435	2181	3071	5024	7112
625	2237	3269	5175	7167
736	2407	3340	6253	7315
977	2430	3636	6283	7318
1223	2547	3701	6495	7404
1342	2562	3968	6608	7782
1370	2587	3998	6673	7789
1743	2765	4021	6720	7894
1916	2801	4520	6776	7966
	2863	4869		

$250 Bond: B65. $100 Bonds: C104, C240, C299, C334, C463, C473, C546, C550, C553, C608.

The above numbered bonds will be redeemed and paid at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, New York, on May 1, 1917, at the rate of 105% of par, plus accrued interest to that date, and upon such date all future interest upon such bonds will cease, and the coupons therefor will be void; of all of which you will please take notice.

THE DENVER GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
By FRANK W. FRUEAUFF, President.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE CO.
St. Louis, Mo., February 7, 1917.
NOTICE

To the Holders of United States Public Service Company Five Year Six Per-Cent. Collateral Lien Gold Notes, secured by the Trust Agreement dated as of April 1st, 1912, between the United States Public Service Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee.

Pursuant to the terms of Article Three, of the Trust Agreement between the United States Public Service Company and the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated as of April 1st, 1912, relating to the United States Public Service Company Five Year Six Per-Cent. Collateral Lien Gold Notes (authorized issue $1,300,000.00 par value), the United States Public Service Company will redeem and pay on April 1st, 1917, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, the principal of all of the said Collateral Lien Gold Notes issued and outstanding in the hands of the Public under said Trust Agreement (to-wit: $1,200,000.00 par value), together with a premium of One Per-Cent. thereon and interest accrued thereon to said date. Said notes to be redeemed are numbered from 1 to 1300, both inclusive. No interest will accrue on said notes from and after April 1st, 1917.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE CO.
By H. Wurdack, President.
Attest: Horace W. Beck, Secretary.
(Seal)

TO THE HOLDERS OF
ST. JOSEPH AND SAVANNAH INTERURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
DATED APRIL 1ST, 1910.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ST. JOSEPH AND SAVANNAH INTERURBAN RAILWAY COMPANY has elected to pay off and redeem on the 1st day of April, 1917, all of its First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds dated April 1st, 1910, secured by indenture of said Company to Empire Trust Company (of St. Joseph, Missouri,) Trustee, and that on said date said bonds will be paid off at 102½ per cent. of the principal thereof, plus accrued interest to said redemption date. On said redemption date the holders of said bonds will, upon surrender of their bonds, with all unmatured coupons thereto attached, to Empire Trust Company (of St. Joseph, Missouri,) be entitled to receive a sum equal to 102½ per centum of the principal amount of said bonds, plus accrued interest to said redemption date. On and after said date all interest on said bonds shall cease and all coupons thereafter to accrue shall from that date be void and of no effect.

Dated, January 15th, 1917.
EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY (OF ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI,) Trustee,
By CHAS. E. FOSTER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice of Interest Payment on Adjustment Mortgage Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Income Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to resolution of its Board of Directors duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of its Adjustment Income Mortgage, dated December 20, 1911, to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Trustee, Third Avenue Railway Company will pay the semi-annual installment of interest amounting to Two and one-half (2½%) per cent., due April 1, 1917, for the period of six months ended December 31, 1916, upon its Adjustment Mortgage Fifty-Year Five Per Cent. Income Gold Bonds, secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Such payment will be made on April 2, 1917, at the office of United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, upon presentation and surrender of Coupon No. 9.

The transfer books for registered bonds will be closed at the close of business on March 22, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on April 3, 1917.

Dated New York, February 15, 1917.
SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

REDEMPTION
of First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of
ERIE LIGHTING COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that the Erie Lighting Company, elects to make payment in full on April 1st, 1917, of all the bonds secured by its first mortgage dated April 1st, 1912, to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee. Said bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to April 1st, 1917, on presentation (duly transferred to bearer if registered) at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, on and after April 1st, 1917. Interest will cease on said bonds on April 1st, 1917.

February 28, 1917.
ERIE LIGHTING COMPANY,
By E. D. CARTER, President.

Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company

Pursuant to Article 6 of the Mortgage made by the above-named Company to the Brooklyn Trust Company, as Trustee, the undersigned offers to purchase for the Sinking Fund the 6 per cent. bonds of the said Company, due May 1, 1927, at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest to May 1st, 1917, sufficient to exhaust the sum of $17,380.01.

Offers will be received at its office, 177 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, until the close of business on March 31, 1917.

Brooklyn Trust Company, as Trustee.
E. P. Maynard, President.
Brooklyn, New York.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY, OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.
First Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1909. Due 1939.

The Trustee has $33,903.56 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon Thursday, March 15, 1917.

Proposals should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, February 27, 1917.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 2, 1917, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 6% bonds of The Colorado Fuel Co., due 1919. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1917, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 28, 1917.
J. A. WRITER, Treasurer.

GEORGE W. HELME COMPANY.
111 Fifth Avenue, New York, March 7, 1917.

Dividends of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock and Two and One-half Per Cent. on the Common Stock of George W. Helme Company were this day declared, payable April 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 17, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

R. O. CHRISTIAN, Sec'y and Treas.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 American Chicle Com.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Germania Insurance
25 Home Insurance
25 Jos. Dixon Crucible
100 Remington Typew. Com. & 2d Pfd.
100 Semet Solvay "Rights"
25 Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel Com.
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
100 Woodward Iron Com. & Pfd.
100 Unexcelled Manufacturing
25 Yale & Towne

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 American Hawaiian S. S.
100 Continental Insurance
100 Cripple Creek Central Com.
125 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
10 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
25 German Alliance "Rights"
50 Galena Signal Oil Com.
100 International Elevating
75 Remington Typewriter 1st Pfd.
10 Singer Manufacturing
50 Splitdorf Electric Mfg. Pfd.
50 Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel Pfd.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

We Are Specialists In

Manhattan Electrical Supply
Common & Preferred

A dividend of 4% has just been declared on the common shares of this company.

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25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

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Butterworth-Judson
Crocker-Wheeler Com.
Dayton Lighting 5s 1937
Hale & Kilburn Com.
A. B. Kirschbaum Com.
Magnolia Petroleum 6s
Remington Typewriter 2nd Pfd.
Semet Solvay Rights

For Sale
Cardenas-Amer. Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
Crocker-Wheeler Pfd.
Dayton Power & Light Com.
Great Lakes Transit
Kentucky Solvay Coke
N. Y. State Railways Com.
Penn Seaboard Steel
Pettibone-Mulliken 1st Pfd.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce 1st Pfd.

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Garfield Natl. Bank
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
Continental Ins. Co.
Natl. Surety Co.
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Spokane Lt., H. & P. 6s, 1919
Penna. Water & P. 5s, 1940
Babcock & Wilcox
Borden's Milk com.
Remington Type. Stocks
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.

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2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

American Graphophone
Ironton Solvay Company
Semet Solvay
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
500 Charcoal Iron Pfd.	100 Electric Properties Pfd
50 Lehigh Valley Coal	25 Wash'tonWater Power
50 Chic. Lumber & Coal	15 Sinclair Gulf 6s
50 Del. Edison Elec. Pfd.	75 U. S. Finishing
100 Ward Baking Pfd.	50 A. B. Kirschbaum

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

U. S. Finishing
Common
DAWSON, LYON & CO.
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
42 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Babcock & Wilcox
Atlas Portland Cement
Grand Rapids & Ind. Ry.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
120	Central States Electric	15¾	14¾	14¾	16
595	Cities Service	297	293	293	294½
1,170	Cities Service pf.	91½	90¼	90¼	90¾
130	Federal Light & Traction	15¾	14½	14½	15½
610	Pacific Gas & Electric	64½	63½	64	64¾
260	Republic Railway & Light	43¾	42¾	43	44

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	24	26	Illinois Traction	..	46
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	81	84	International Traction	49	51
American Cities	5	15	International Trac. pf.	90	92
American Cities pf.	34½	38	Interstate Electric	30	42
American Gas	118	120	Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95
Am. Gas & Electric	137	140	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	51	52	Miss. River Power pf.	35	39
Am. Light & Traction	355	357	Northern Ohio Electric	40	44
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	113½	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	79½	81½
Am. Power & Light	84½	85	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	10	15
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	92	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	52	56
Am. Public Utilities	35	37	Northern States Power	101	102
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	70	71	Northern States P. pf.	99	100
Am. Water Works & E.	11½	12	Northern Texas Elec.	59	..
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	72	74	Northern Texas El. pf.	81	85
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	27	29	Ozark Pow. & Water	44	48
Appalachian Power	6½	7½	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	93	94
Appalachian Power pf.	38	40	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	94	97
Carolina Power & Light	40	43	Puget Sound Traction	27	30½
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	100	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	72	..
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf	70	75	Public Service Inc. pf.	83	86
Central States Elec. pf.	73	76	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	74	75
Colorado Power	30	31½	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	75	..
Colorado Power pf.	99	101	Southern Cal. Edison	92	93
Commonwealth P. & L.	58	60	South. Cal. Edison pf.	106	108
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	81½	83	Southw. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85	Sprgfld. L., H. & P. pf.	97	99½
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96	Standard Gas & Elec.	12½	14
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99	Standard Gas & El. pf.	39	40
Dayton Pow. & Lt. pf.	94½	97½	Tampa Electric	122	127
Eastern Texas Electric	62	65	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power	8¼	9
Eastern Texas Elec. pf	89	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	35	40
Electric B. & S. pf.	99½	100	Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100
Electric Properties	60	64	Toledo Traction	53	55
El Paso Electric	114	..	United Gas & Electric	10	12
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..	United Gas & El. 1st pf.	75	79
Empire Properties	60	64	United Gas & El. 2d pf.	12	15
Empire D. Electric	88	92	United Light & Rys.	50	51
Fed. L. & T. pf.	52	53	United L. & Rys. 1st pf	76½	77½
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	34½	..	Western Power	17½	18
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	75	78	Western Power pf.	65	67
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325	West. Penn. pf.	105	107
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	96	Yadkin Riv. P. 7% pf.	99	101

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	98½	99½	Middle West U. 6s, '25	98	99
Am. W. W. & E. coll. 5s	79½	81	Mah. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	81	84	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	76½	78
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	92	95
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	88	93	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	88
			Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	100	100½
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	101½	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	96	98
			Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	87	90	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	79	88	O. & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	95	98
C'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
			Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	86	90
Conn. Power 1st 5s	95	99	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	99	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	99	100
			Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¼	101¼	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	93½	97
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100	Stand. Gas. & El. 6% notes, 1935	93	96
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94			
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	98	100	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	98	99
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	99¾	..	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	..
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	92	95	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	91	92
El Paso Electric 5s	96	99			
Empire G. & F. 6s, '26	99½	100¾	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89	91
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	91	95			
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35	99	101	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	87½	89	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	97½	98
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	97	100	U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	..	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102	Western Power 1st 5s	99	100
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95	West P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	97	99½
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½	Wis. Edison 6s, '24	98½	99½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99			

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
125	Adventure	3½	3½	3½	50	Ojibway	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
140	Ahmeek	108	107½	107½	265	Old Domin.	66	65½	65½
35	Alaska Gold	7⅝	7½	7½	125	Osceola	94¼	93	93½
175	Allouez	70	69	69	2,748	Pond Creek	20¾	20	20¾
1,255	Am. Zinc	38⅜	37⅛	37⅛	54	Quincy	89	88½	88½
25	Do pf.	69	69	69	20	Ray	30½	30½	30½
390	Ariz. Com'l	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	30	Santa Fe	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Butte & Bal.	1¼	1¼	1¼	585	Shannon	9⅝	9¼	9¼
81	Cal. & Ariz.	83½	82¾	82¾	100	Shan. & Ariz.	13¾	13¾	13¾
130	Chino	63	62½	62½	10	Shat. & Ariz.	29½	29½	29½
1,015	CopperRange	66¼	64¾	65	550	South Lake	4½	4½	4½
430	Davis-Daly	6¼	6	6	30	St. Mary's Ld.	89½	88½	88½
550	East Butte	15	14½	14½	1,060	Sup. & Bos.	6¼	6	6¼
75	Hancock	18⅝	18	18⅛	105	Superior	16½	16½	16½
10	Inspiration	60	60	60	70	Tamarack	57½	57½	57½
135	Island Creek	64¾	64¼	64¾	20	Trinity	4½	4½	4½
145	Isle Royale	34¼	34	34	200	Tuolumne	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
720	Lake	14½	14¼	14¼	1,280	U. S. Smelt.	63	61⅝	61⅝
50	Mass Con.	14¾	14¾	14¾	149	Do pf.	50¾	50½	50½
50	Mayflower	2½	2½	2½	259	Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2½
50	Miami	41¼	41¼	41¼	515	Utah Con.	19½	19	19
281	Mohawk	86	85	85	50	Utah Metal	5½	5½	5½
12	Nevada Con.	26¾	26¾	26¾	125	Victoria	5¼	5¼	5¼
370	Nipissing	8¼	8	8	85	*Wolverine	46½	45	45
365	North Butte	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝					

Railroads.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
106	Bost. & Alb.	172	171½	172	50	Mass. Elec.	4½	4½	4½
30	Boston El.	73½	73½	73½	50	Do pf.	24	23	23
130	Bost. & Me.	43	42	42	35	New Haven	43¾	43¼	43¾
1	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	105½	105½	105½	3	Old Colony	122	122	122
6	Conn. & Pas.	130	130	130	19	W. E. St. pf.	70	70	70
10	Maine Cent.	100¼	99½	100¼					

Miscellaneous.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Ag. Ch.	101¼	101¼	101¼	390	New Riv. pf.	89½	89	89
75	Am. Pn. Ser.	2½	2½	2½	22	N. E. Cot. Y.	80	80	80
30	Do pf.	13½	13½	13½	10	N. E. Tel.	124	123½	123½
65	Am. Sug. pf.	119	118	118	125	Punta Al. Su.	33½	33½	33½
161	Am. Wool. pf.	98½	98	98½	9	Pullman	160	160	160
3,790	A., G. & W. I.	106½	103½	104	8	Reece Button	15½	15½	15½
35	Do pf.	62	62	62	64	Swift & Co.	145	144½	145
40	Cuban Cem.	16	16	16	2	Torrington	59	59	59
40	Edison	202	200	202	476	Un. Fruit	144	143	143
25	Gen. Elec.	165½	165½	165½	470	Un. Sh. Ma.	55½	55½	55½
45	Int. Por. Cem.	16	16	16	335	Do pf.	30	29¾	30
75	Do pf.	32	32	32	29	U. Drugist pf.	52	52	52
85	Mass. Gas	89	88½	88½	60	Do 2d pf.	91	91	91
85	Do pf.	79½	79½	79½	600	Ventura Oil	7½	7	7½
195	New River	28½	26½	28	115	West. Union	94½	94	94½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$17,000	A. T. & T. 5s	101¼	101	101¼	$2,000	Pond Ck. 6s	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Cub. Cem. 6s	100½	100½	100½	3,000	Pun. Al. S. 6s	86½	86½	86½
40	Cent. Vt. 5s	100½	100½	100½	22,000	Swift 5s	101½	101½	101½
1,000	C. B. Q. Kt. 4s	98	98	98	10,000	W. T. & T. 5s	99½	99½	99½
5,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼					
10,000	New Riv. 5s	82	82	82					

*Ex dividend.

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85	A. W. Gl. M.	53¼	53	53¼	100	Pitts. Brew.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
60	Caney River	44½	44½	44½	100	Do pf.	16½	16½	16½
800	Colum. Gas	45¼	44¾	45¼	30	Pitts. Pl. Gl.	133	133	133
20,900	Cable Con.	8c.	7c.	7c.	887	Pure Oil	24¼	24¼	24¼
1,000	Gold Bar	32	32	32	95	Pitts. O. & G.	13	13	13
150	Ind. Brew.	3¼	3¼	3¼	4,000	Pitts. Jer.	1	85c.	85c.
135	Do pf.	15½	15½	15½	200	Pitts. Con.	9c.	9c.	9c.
20	Lone Star G.	96	96	96	14	River. W. E.	15	15	15
95	La. B. I. & S.	85¾	85¾	85¾	800	Ross. Mining	20c.	20c.	20c.
25	Mfrs. L. & H.	65¾	65¾	65¾	10	Un. Nat. Gas	179	179	179
5,680	Mt. Shasta	75c.	75c.	75c.	50	U. S. Steel	110¾	110¾	110¾
40	Nat. F'p'f'g.	7	7	7	85	West. A. B.	150	149	149
120	Ohio F. Sup.	52½	52½	52½	191	Westing. El.	49¼	49¼	49¼
246	Ohio Fuel Oil	21	20¾	20¾	100	W. P. T. & W. P.	22½	22½	22½
105	Okla. Nat. G.	100	100	100					

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Bald. L. pf.	101½	101	101	343	Phila. Elec.	33	33	33
100	Buffalo & S.	64	64	64	7,804	P. R. T. t. c.	31¾	30¾	30¾
1	Cambria I.	45	45	45	61	Reading	94½	93½	93½
25	Cramp & S.	87	87	87	35	Tonopah M.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
110	Elec. Storage	66¼	66¼	66¼	95	Union Trac.	44	44	44
1	Ins., N. A.	26½	26½	26½	468	U. G. Imp.	89½	89	89½
2,370	Lake S. Cp.	21⅜	21	21	40	W. N. Y. & P	24½	24½	24½
94	Lehigh Nav.	83	83	83	440	War. I. & S.	9½	9½	9½
475	Lehigh Val.	69	68⅝	68⅝	12	West. Coal	79½	79½	79½
1,294	Penn. R. R.	54⅝	54	54	30	York R. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
10	Penn. S. M.	95	95	95					

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. G. & E. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	$1,000	Pa. cn. 4½s	105½	105½	105½
2,000	B. L. 1st 5s	104	104	104	1,000	P. Co. cn. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼
2,000	E. & P. T. 4s	83½	83	83	26,000	Phila. E. tm. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1,000	Har. El. 6s	103½	103½	103½	6,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	94½	94½	94½
3,000	K. T. 1st 5s	98½	98	98	1,000	S. G. & E. 6s	100½	100½	100½
1,000	L. V. gn. 4s	91	91	91	2,000	Un. Ry. Inv. 5s	70	70	70
3,000	L. V. cn. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼					

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Al. Co. 1st pf.	81½	81½	81½	794	Cos. O. & G.	15	14⅞	14⅞
30	A. S. & G.	37½	37	37½	40	Do pf.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10	Balt. Trust	158	158	158	100	Dav. Chem.	38½	38½	38½
9	Balt. El. pf.	45½	45½	45½	17	Exch. Bank	158	158	158
280	Con. Coal	105½	105	105½	10	M. & B. Bk.	30½	30½	30½
125	Com. Credit	26½	26½	26½	5	Penn. W. P.	80	80	80
272	Con. Power	124¼	123	123	130	Poole Eng'g	92	91	91
765	Cosden Ref.	15½	15⅜	15⅜	150	United Ry.	32½	32½	32½
					8	U. S. Fid'y	109½	109½	109½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	At. C. 4½s	92	92	92	$1,000	Cos. & Co. 6s	103½	103½	103½
2,000	A. S. & G. 6s	102½	102½	102½	3,000	C. O. & G. 6s	107½	107½	107½
4,000	C. Coal ref. 5s	94	94	94	1,000	Elkhorn 6s	100½	100½	100½
1,000	Con. Coal 6s	104½	104½	104½	6,000	F. W. P. 5s	95½	95	95
3,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	96½	96½	96½	1,000	S. Md. 4s	101½	101½	101½
2,000	Con. P. 4½s	93	93	93	1,000	S. F. & W. 5s	106½	106½	106½
2,000	Ch. Ry., L. & P. 5s	100	100	100	1,000	U. Ry. inc. 4s	65½	65½	65½
5,000	Coal & C. 5s	96	96	96	13,000	Un. Ry. 4s	83½	83	83½

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2	Am. Radia.	440	440	440	20	Linde Air	260	260	260
1	Am. Ship B.	62	62	62	70	Lind. Light	21	20½	21
50	Am. Straw	67	67	67	106	Mont. W. pf.	117	116½	117
218	Booth Fish	75	75	75	270	Presto Lt.	130	130	130
68	Do pf.	92½	91	91	265	Peo. Gas	99	97	97
25	C. C. & C. Ry. pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	801	Sears-Roeb.	233	230½	230½
5	C. Ry. S. A.	1¼	1¼	1¼	10	Shaw	56	56	56
195	Cudahy	112	111½	112	55	Stew. War.	84½	83½	83
5	Com. Edison	135	134½	134½	581	Swift & Co.	145	144½	144½
165	Dia. Match	123	122	122	426	Union Carb.	205	202½	203
25	H., S. & M.	81	81	81	250	United P. B.	29½	29	29
75	Ill. Brick	86	86	86	2,075	Wilson	66½	64½	64½
					155	Do pf.	106	106	106

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Armour 4½s	93½	93½	93½	$2,000	M. El. Ry. 1st 4s	68	68	68
12,000	Chi. C. Ry. first 5s	99	99	99	1,000	P. G. R. 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	101½	101½	101½	2,000	Swift 1st 5s	101¼	101	101¼
					5,000	Wil. 1st 6s	102½	102½	102½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

			Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.			Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.
4s	Sept.,	1917	101	101¼	101	3½s Nov.,	1955	..	90½	..
4½s	June,	1965	107¾	107¾	107⅛	3½s May,	1954	89½	90½	88½
4½s	Mar.,	1963	107½	107¾	107⅛	3½s Nov.,	1954	89½	90½	88½
4½s	Nov.,	1957	107¼	107¾	107	The following are quoted on a percentage basis:				
4½s	May,	1957	107¼	107¾	107					
4½s	Apr.,	1966	102¾	102¾	102½	4½s	1924-1930	4.25	3.85	4.25
4½s	Mar.,	1964	102¾	102¾	102½	4½s	1918-1923	4.25	..	4.25
4½s	Mar.,	1962	102¾	102¾	102	4½s	1924-1931	4.25	3.85	4.25
4½s	Sept.,	1960	102½	102½	102	4½s	1921-1923	4.25	..	4.25
4s	May,	1960-30	101¾	102	101½	4½s	Apr., 1920	4.10	..	4.10
4s	May,	1959	100¼	100¾	100¼	4½s	1917-1919	4.10	..	4.10
4s	May,	1957	100¼	100¾	100¼	3½s	1940-1953	4.20	4.05	4.20
4s	Nov.,	1958	100¼	100¾	100¼	3½s	1930-1939	4.15	4.00	4.15
4s	Nov.,	1955	99½	100	99½	3½s	1922-1929	4.15	4.00	4.15
4s	Nov.,	1956	99½	100	99½	3s	1940-1953	4.15	3.90	4.15
4s	Nov.,	1936	99	100	99	3s	1926-1930	4.15	3.90	4.15

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The day on the Consolidated Stock Exchange ended with the majority of the list reflecting a heavy tone. At the same time the net losses, excepting in a few stocks, were of a minor character. There were a few exceptional advances. Profit taking was a feature in the market throughout the day.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. B. Sug.	92½	92	92	400	Mex. Petrol.	88½	87	87¾
1,500	Am. Can	47¾	45¾	46¼	100	Miami Cop.	41¼	40¾	41
50	Am. C. & F.	68	68	68	450	Nat. E. & S.	35¾	34¾	35
50	Am. Linseed	20¾	20¾	20¾	50	N. Y. Cent.	96¼	95½	95½
150	Am. Loco.	72¾	71½	71½	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	44	44	44
500	Am. S. & R.	101⅝	100½	101⅛	50	Pac. Mail	23	23	23
10	Am. T. & T.	126¾	126¾	126¾	150	Pit. Coal tr. r.	48	46¾	47
80	Am. Wr. P. pf.	40¾	40½	40½	100	Pres. St. Car	80	80	80
150	Am. Woolen	53½	51½	51½	50	Ry. St. Spgs.	51¾	51¾	51¾
50	Am. Zinc	38½	38	38	800	Ray Consol.	31¼	30½	30½
6,120	Anac. Cop.	85¾	83⅝	84¾	850	Reading	94¼	92¾	93⅞
150	A., G. & W. I.	106	105½	105½	350	Rep. I. & S.	81¼	79½	80
850	Bald. Loco.	55¾	53½	53½	30	So. Pacific	93	93	93
50	Butte & Sup.	49½	49	49½	150	So. Railway	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
150	Cal. Petrol.	23¾	23½	23½	150	Studebaker	102½	101½	101½
5,880	Cent. Leather	94½	92¼	93½	450	Union Pac.	134¾	133⅞	134¼
100	C. M. & St. P.	82¾	81½	81½	650	U. S. Ind. A.	124¼	121½	123¾
200	Chile Cop.	24	23⅝	23⅝	200	U. S. Rub.	58⅝	56⅝	58⅝
670	Chino Cop.	63⅝	62	62½	39,990	U. S. Steel	111⅛	109⅛	109⅞
450	Col. F. & I.	49	48	48	3,970	Utah Cop.	117⅝	115⅛	116
350	Colum. Gas	44¾	44	44½	100	Wab. pf. A	48½	48½	48½
1,850	Corn Prod.	25½	23¼	25	250	Westing. El.	49½	48⅞	49
3,020	Crucible St'l	67¼	65½	65¾	100	Willys-Over.	34¼	34¼	34¼
500	Cuba Cane S.	43¾	41½	42½		MINING STOCKS.			
800	Dist. Secur.	20½	19½	19½	1,000	Atlanta	.14	.14	.14
50	Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	50	Batopilas	1.50	1.50	1.50
100	Gen. Motors	114½	112¾	112¾	1,000	Cashboy	.06	.06	.06
200	Gt. Nor. Ore	37	35½	35½	500	Jim Butler	.74	.74	.74
300	Inspira. Cop.	61	60	60¾	1,500	McNamara	.09	.08½	.09
800	Int. Mer. M.	28¾	28½	28½	1,100	Man. Cons.	.12	.12	.12
1,990	Do pf.	77¾	74½	75½	1,500	Mor. Glory	.18	.17	.17
50	Int. Nickel	42	42	42	1,000	Mon. Pitts.	.11	.11	.11
250	Int. Paper	41	39¾	39¾	1,000	Res. Eula.	.27	.27	.27
50	Interb. Con.	13¼	13⅛	13¼	200	Union Con.	.43	.43	.43
350	Kenne. Cop.	47½	47	47	1,500	West End.	.77	.71	.77
200	Lack. Steel	84½	83½	84½	1,100	Wh. Caps.	1.15	1.12½	1.12½
850	Lehigh Val.	69	67¾	68¼					
50	Max. Motor	57½	57½	57½					

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 904,450 shares of stocks and $217,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 41,080; railroads, 200; oils, 74,165, and mining, 789,005. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	‡Aet. Exp.	4⅝	4¼	4¼	600	Man. El. S.	50	48	50
606	‡A. C. of De.	4⅝	4¼	4¼	350	M. El. S. pf	98	97½	98
450	Am. Int. Cp. ($50 paid)	52	51	51	600	Mar. of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Am. S. Tob.	22½	22	22	6,900	‡Mid. Steel	57¾	57	57
1,500	Am. W. P.	5½	4¾	5	300	‡Natl. Acme	34¾	33¾	34
2,000	‡But. Chem.	⅝	½	⅝	300	N. Y. Tran.	15	15	15
900	‡Cal. P. Cp.	38	37	38	200	N. Am. P. & P.	7	7	7
1,700	‡C. L. & P.	3¼	2¾	3	50	‡P. E. & M. Co.	90	90	90
500	Car. Steel	12½	12¼	12¼	100	‡P. En. & M. Co ctfs.	89	85	89
100	‡Cent. Fdy.	16½	16½	16½	1,200	‡Red. M. T.	21½	21	21½
200	C. I. Co. of Am.	8	8	8	200	S. & T. T. pf	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	C. I. Co. of Am. pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	800	S. B. v. t. c.	26	25	25
100	Chev. Mot.	116	116	116	100	Steel Alloys	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,200	‡E. & J. Cp.	37¾	37	37¾	190	‡S. S. 1st pf	99½	99	99
1,100	‡Elite P. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	400	T. F. v. t. c.	2¼	2	2
530	Em. Phono.	9¾	9¼	9½	1,600	U. S. S. Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,200	H. & B. C. Co.	43	42½	42½	1,200	‡Un. Motors	39	38	39
3,100	‡‡J. O. S., n.	31	29	31	2,000	Un. P. Sha.	⅜	⅜	⅜
500	‡Lake T. B.	9½	9¼	9¼	1,200	‡Un. S. w. i.	35¾	35⅜	35¾
100	‡Lima Loco.	58½	58½	58½	100	W. F. Cp., v. t. ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝
110	‡L. S. 1st pf.	100	99½	100	3,500	W.-M.-A. Cp.	8⅝	8½	8⅝
					2,000	‡Zinc C. Co.	3	2⅞	3

RAILROAD.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	‡Rk. I. w. i.	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Buckeye P. L.	104	104	104	200	St. O. of N. Y.	306	300	301
25	Illinois P. L.	239	239	239	20	Un. Tank L.	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Alcoken Oil (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	3,000	‡‡Midw. Oil	69	67	68
2,100	‡‡Am. Ven. O.	23	22	23	200	‡N. Y. & Tex.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
400	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅝	2½	2½	100	‡Ohio Fu. O.	20½	20¼	20¼
500	‡Cos. & Co. (Oil Ref.)	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	5,000	‡‡Okla. Oil	10	9½	10
					2,500	Okla. P. & R.	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝
					11,000	‡Omar O. & G.	55	50	55
1,500	‡Cos. O. & G.	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	4,500	‡Osage-H. Oil	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝
500	‡ Do pf.	5½	5	5	200	Pa. Gasoline	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	8¼	8	8¼	1,500	‡Rice Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	‡Esmer. Oil	1	⅞	1	1,500	‡Sap. O. & R.	10½	10¼	10½
2,100	‡Excelsior O.	24	23	24	100	Savoy Oil	10	10	10
2,300	‡Federal O.	5½	5¼	5¼	400	Seq. O. & R.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Inter. Pet.	12	12	12	1,500	‡Sinclair O.	56	55½	55½
800	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,000	‡Un. West. O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,200	Merritt Oil	21¼	20½	20¾	2,500	Vac. G. & O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000	Met. Petrol.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	7,500	‡Victoria O.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Mid.-C. Cons. Oil & Ut.	13⅝	13½	13½	300	‡‡W. E. O. & G.	21	21	21

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	A.-R. C. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,125	‡‡Loon Lake	57	55	57
7,500	A. M. Corp.	1⅛	1	1⅛	1,000	Louis. Con.	85	85	85
3,000	‡‡A. S. Cop.	33	30	32	1,500	Magma Cop.	*51	*49½	50
3,000	‡‡Am. Com'r.	8	7¾	8	400	‡‡Mag. Cop.	24	21	23
5,800	‡Ariz. Chlo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,500	‡‡Marsh Min.	15	14½	15
100	‡Ariz. C'fields	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,400	M. G. M. Co.	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Austin Amaz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,200	Mason Val.	5⅞	5⅝	5¾
200	Beaver Con.	43	43	43	1,000	‡McK.-Dar.	55	53	55
4,500	‡Atlanta	14	13½	13½	2,000	‡Miami Con.	34	33	33
700	Big Jim	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,100	‡‡Mia. M. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6,000	B. L. C. Co.	5½	5¼	5⅜	33,000	‡‡M. M. Co.	76	65	66
4,500	‡Bisbee C., a prospect	1	1	1	1,600	‡Moj. Tung.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,800	Boston & M.	74	70	72	4,500	‡Mon. Chief.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,500	‡Brad. C. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,500	‡‡Mo. Lode	39	38	39
1,100	Buffalo M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	200	Mo. L., new	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
800	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	1,100	‡‡N. H. Mt.	88	88	88
					2,100	‡‡Ne. Z. & L.	55	54	55
425	Butte-N. Y.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	400	New U. Bin.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Calzona Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	900	Nipissing	8⅜	8	8
2,300	‡Cal. Copper	4½	4⅜	4½	900	Nixon Nev.	72	71	71
7,500	‡‡Caledonia	64	62	64	2,000	‡‡O. C.n., w.i.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,300	‡Cal. & Jer.	2⅛	1⅞	2	14,700	‡‡Old E. L.	43	39	43
3,500	Canada Cop.	1⅝	1½	1½	3,300	P. M. & M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
350	Carlisle Min.	6	6	6	1,200	‡Ray Her. M.	4⅝	4½	4⅝
13,100	‡Cashboy	7	6	7	70,000	‡‡Ray Port.	81	72	81
15,000	Con. Ariz. S.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	5,000	‡‡Rex C. Min.	36	32	35
6,500	‡Con. C. M.	3⅝	3	3⅝	950	‡R. W. Min.	1⅛	1	1
200	‡Con.-Home.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	‡Roch. Min.	58	57	57
3,000	Cres. C. G.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	1,300	‡Sac. V. C.	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,600	Crystal C. M.	80	80	80	1,900	‡Seo. Thirty.	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
100	First Nat. C.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	100	Seno. Cop.	1½	1½	1½
700	‡Dex. Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,000	‡Sio. Star	23	22	23
4,020	Dundee-A.-C., a prospect	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	20,000	S. K. of A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
					1,000	S. K. C. of U.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	Ely Con.	12	11	11	500	‡St. N. Zinc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15,000	‡Emma Con.	1⅛	1	1⅛	2,500	‡‡Silver P.	12½	12	12½
7,500	‡Globe D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	400	Stand. S.-L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	‡Gold W. M.	63	63	63	12,000	Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,700	‡Gold. Con.	63	60	60	4,800	‡‡Success M.	55	44	47
3,700	‡‡Gold. Mer.	7⅛	7	7⅛	4,100	‡S. M. & pr.	41	38	40
2,500	‡‡Gt. Bend	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,500	‡T. B. Gold.	22	21	22
4,000	‡‡Green. Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	2,000	Tonopah Ext	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
8,000	Har. Min.	19	19	19	1,000	Tri-Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
250	Hecla Min.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8,000	‡‡Troy-Ariz.	58	56	58
550	Howe Sound	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	2,000	Un. Eastern	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
100	I. N. Cp. (a pros.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	‡‡U. S. C. M.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
					3,500	‡‡U. S. T'n.	26	25	25
4,300	Ind. Lead	16	14¾	16	1,500	‡U. V. Ext.	39½	38¾	39
300	‡Iron Blos.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	7,800	‡Un. W., pr.	1	[illegible]	1
1,200	‡J. V. Ext. (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	600	United Zinc	5	4⅝	4⅝
					100	U. G. M. Co.	3	3	3
296,210	J. V. (a pr.)	3	1⅛	2⅝	825	‡Va. Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	‡‡Jim But.	75	74	75	5,000	‡W. E. Con.	83	72	78
1,200	‡Jumbo Ext.	28	27	27	35,000	‡W. C. M. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22,000	L. P. M. C. (a pros.)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	15,000	‡Yer. M. C.	33	30	31

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	‡Am. S. 5s	97	97	97	$55,000	‡South. Ry. 5% notes	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
25,000	‡B. Steel 5s 2-yr nts.	98⅛	98⅜	98½	100,000	‡U. S. Rub. new 5s	94	93⅞	93⅞
5,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s	108	108	108					
5,000	‡In. P. nw. 5s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛					
2,000	‡M. Val. 6s	75	75	75					
5,000	‡Mid. S. 5s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛					
$10,000	‡Rus. Govt. new 5½s	87½	87½	87½					

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

Note.—There were no sales of Sinclair Gulf 6s Tuesday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.	Tuesday Ask.	INDUSTRIALS.—Continued.	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.	Tuesday Ask.
Am.-Br. Mfg.	6	10	6	10	Rep. M. T.	68	70	68	70
Do pf.	20	30	20	30	Do pf.	96	98	95	98
Am. Drug Sy.	10	12	10	12	Springf. Body	70	80	70	80
Am. Su. Tob. pf.	77	85	77	85	Do pf.	110	117	110	117
Atlan. Steel	125	140	125	140	Stand. Motors	8	8½	8	9
Butt.-Judson	40	57	40	57	Superior Steel	31	32½	31	32½
Br.-A. T. Co., ordinary	19	20	19	20	St. Jo. Lead	18½	19	18½	19
Butler Chem.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞	Todd Shipyds.	80	85	80	85
Can. Nat Gas	⅝	⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S.-L. & H.	1⅝	2	1⅝	2
Erickson W.	31	33	31	33	W.-M. A. pf.	48	52	48	52
Fall Motors	7	9	7	9	RAILROADS.				
Fisk Ru. cv. pf.	..	105	..	105	R. I. pf., (A).	84	85½	83½	85
Grant Mo. Car	7	9	7	9	Do pf., (B).	69	71	69	71
Holly Sugar	40	42	40	42	Western Pac.	18	20	18	20
Do pf.	97	98	97	98	OIL STOCKS.				
Hupp M. Car	4¼	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	Houston Oil	17	19	17	19
Int. A. & Fuse	22	25	22	25	Midw. Oil pf.	88	90	88	90
Kay T. & R. pf.	13	15	13	15	Mon. Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. S. Kresge	12	12½	12	12½	N. Y. & Okla. O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kath. Brass pf.	3	4	3	4	Ohio F. Oil	20½	21	20½	21
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	9	9½	9	9½	Pierce Oil	12½	13	12½	13
Leh. V. C. S.	96	100	96	100	Tuxpam Oil	60	65	60	65
Marlin A. ctfs.	90	94	89	93	Tidewater Oil	205	212	205	210
Mexican Mun.	2½	3¼	2½	3¼	Utah Petrol	29	31	29	31
Max. Pet. Ex.	20	21	20	21	Way. O. & G.	4	4¼	4	4¼
Mitchell Mot.	49	51	49	51	BOND.				
Nat. Auto.	20	30	20	30	Pierce Oil 6s	80	85	80	85
N. Y. Ship.	39	42	39	42	MINING STOCKS.				
Peer. T. & M.	14	19	14	19	Butte Detroit	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
					Inter. Mines	8	9	8	9
					Mont. G. M.	30	50	30	50
					Ton. Belmont	4¼	4½	4¼	4½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16½	17¼	16½	Penn.-Mex. F. Co.	52	56	52
Atlantic Refining	1060	1080	1060	Prairie Oil & Gas	600	610	610
Borne-Scrymser	450	475	450	Prairie Pipe Line	327	332	330
Buckeye Pipe Line	103	106	103	Solar Refining	400	410	400
Chesebrough Mfg.	420	440	420	Southern Pipe Line	202	207	202
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	South. Penn. Oil	325	330	330
Continental Oil	600	610	600	South. W. Penn.	112	117	110
Crescent Pipe Line	37	42	37	Stand. Oil of Cal.	300	308	305
Cumberland Pipe L.	135	140	135	Stand. Oil of Ind.	865	875	875
Eureka Pipe Line	215	225	215	Stand. Oil of Kan.	550	570	550
Galena Signal Oil	165	170	163	Stand. Oil of Ky.	725	735	725
Galena Sig. O. pf.	138	142	138	Stand. Oil of Neb.	595	610	595
Illinois Pipe Line	237	242	238	Stand. Oil of N. J.	685	690	685
Indiana Pipe Line	103	107	103	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	298	302	300
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¾	12	12	Stand. Oil of Ohio	470	480	475
National Transit	18	19	18	Swan & Finch	100	110	100
N. Y. Transit	212	217	212	Union Tank	92	96	92
Northern Pipe L.	100	105	100	Vacuum Oil	415	425	420
Ohio Oil	390	395	390	Washington Oil	30	40	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.
Aetna pf.	20	30	30	Colt's Arms	780	800	775
Am. Brass	310	315	307	Du Pont	230	235	230
Atlas Power	155	160	155	Du Pont deb.	102	105	102
Do pf.	99	101	99	Hercules Powder	290	300	280
Babcock & Wilcox	119	123	116	Do pf.	116	119	116
Bliss	550	575	550	Inter. Arms	22	26	22
Do pf.	73	78	73	Niles-Bement-Po'd	172	177	174
Can. F. & F.	175	185	175	Scovill Mfg.	550	570	565
Can. Explosives	400	500	400	Winchester Arms	750	850	750
Do pf.	104	110	104				

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.		Yesterday Bid.	Yesterday Ask.	Tuesday Bid.
MacAndrews & F.	208	218	208	Amer. Cigar	110	115	110
Do pf.	99	102	99	Do pf.	98	101	98
P. R.-Am. Tob.	230	250	250	Conley Foil	250	325	250
R. J. Reynolds	550	600	550	J. S. Young	165	170	165
Do pf.	117	123	117	Do pf.	107	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do warrants	15	20	15	Johnson T. F. & M.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]

LACK OF FUEL CUTS THE STEEL OUTPUT

Daily Production of 94,180 Tons in February Lowest Since August, 1915.

QUICK RECOVERY EXPECTED

The Iron Trade Review Says That the Week's Upward Changes Have Been Notable.

Steel trade centres report that the transportation situation has improved this week, with a consequent increase of coke shipments. Lack of fuel in February because of railroad congestion was reflected sharply in statements of blast furnace activity, the output of pig iron being smaller than in any other month for more than a year. The demand for steel products continues to increase with further price advances.

The Iron Age says:

How serious has been the coke shortage is indicated in the pig-iron production figures for February, which give the month's output at $2,637,042 tons, or a daily production of 94,180 tons, the lowest since August, 1915, when the average daily output was 89,666. For September, 1915, the output was 95,085 tons per day. The February output compares with 101,648 tons per day in January, or over a 7 per cent. drop. Three more furnaces were in blast on March 1, 315 in all, than on Feb. 1, but the rate at which they were making iron was 96,874 tons a day against 101,866 tons on Feb. 1. A rapid recovery may undoubtedly be looked for, as coke production is better and railroad transportation is improved. This fact is shown in easier prompt coke prices, Pittsburgh sales being $10 against $12 last week.

Belief in early Government purchasing on a war footing scale seems to be the underlying reason for the sharp advances and continued strength of both iron and steel markets. Facing the possible Government pre-emption of space in mills, after suffering the curtailment of output, particularly throughout February, amounting to perhaps 30 per cent. as an estimated average, both pig iron and finished steel are sensitive to even expected buying of consumers.

The Iron Trade Review says:

As a demand vigorous beyond all precedent continues to narrow the unsold supplies for the current year, a fresh advancing movement in iron and steel prices has been accelerated. The week's upward changes have been notable. They have included wire products, tubular goods, plates, especially those of shipyard character, light rails and pig iron. The plate demand stands out by reason of its tremendous proportions. Practically every maritime nation in the world continues to seek shipbuilding supplies in this country. The tonnage of ship plates demanded is so heavy that makers are obliged to reject thousands of tons for delivery this year.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—Twenty-seven corporations, with capital stocks aggregating $228,600, were chartered today. They include:

Sphinx Productions, Inc., motion-picture films, $20,000; J. F. Hanley, W. K. Bielenberg, H. W. Lamb, 302 West 121st St.

Cayuga Heights Park Association, Inc., Ithaca, realty, $50,000; J. T. Newman, H. Davenport, C. H. Blood, Ithaca.

Gibson's Engraving and Stationery Co., Inc., Rochester, engravers, stationers, printers, stereotypers, cameras, $15,000; H. W. Schouton, E. A. Oehlsch, J. T. Gibson, 83 Cypress St., Rochester.

Western Engineering and Construction Corp., construction, mechanical engineers, founders, metal workers, $10,000; W. A. Roffe, C. F. Kelley, L. De Young, 2,392 Valentine Av., Bronx.

Lake Shore Mills, Inc., silks, cottons, woolens, pile fabrics, $5,000; B. Schotz, L. Kaempfer, J. H. Blakeman, 101 West 113th St.

The Fashion Publishers' Protective Association, Inc., collecting, mercantile agency, $5,000; H. L. Cherug, A. Boselman, J. C. Becher, 299 Broadway.

S. J. Vroman Co., Inc., Alexandria Bay, dry goods, cloth, furriers, haberdashers, $15,000; K. Westcott, C. N. Hass, S. J. Vroman, Alexandria Bay.

Reliable Mill Supply Co., Inc., Gloversville, machinery, belting, mill supplies, $12,000; W. F. and H. A. Steele, E. H. Van Valkenburg, 2 Carmichael St., Amsterdam.

Davidson Multiple Piston Ring Co., Inc., piston rings for all kinds of engines, $10,000; S. I. Herzig, J. T. and M. T. Goodwin, Rutherford, N. J.

Zboyan & Halberstadt, Inc., furriers, $10,000; E. Halberstadt, A. and J. Zboyan, 6 West 29th St.

David H. Schryver, Inc., Brooklyn, theatrical bookings, $5,000; M. Roth, A. F. and D. H. Schryver, 76 Rodney St., Brooklyn.

Tyler Dry Cleaning Co., Inc., Cortland, cleaning, pressing, repairing, wearing apparel, fabrics, $5,000; T. C. Tyler, N. M. and E. M. Griffith, Cortland.

South American Motor Truck Co., Inc., vehicles, motor trucks, cars, autos, $5,000; A. M. Barnett, E. and R. Berger, 2,258 82d St., Brooklyn.

Theresa Market Co., Inc., milk, garden, farm, dairy products, $9,000; F. Lowe, R. W. Hawley, H. Tulp, 288 St. Nicholas Av.

Little Giant Motor Truck Corp'n, motor trucking, $10,000; G. F. Hardy, A. F. Cassidy, G. C. Stevens, 1 Northern Av.

Paramount Advertising Corp'n, advertising, $10,000; W. P. Steuer, I. Schwartz, J. Yuger, 244 Grove St., Brooklyn.

Testament Publishing Co-operation, Mineola, publishing, shares no par value, working capital $8,000; L. Mancher, C. E. Francis, A. S. Hall, 92 William St.

Phoenix Garage, Inc., garage, $5,000; T. J. Kavanagh, E. J. Week, T. J. McElhinney, 216 East 122d St.

The Jamo Realty Co., Inc., realty, $5,000; W. Hauser, J. W. and M. W. Rigiander, 47 Maiden Lane.

Capital increases: French Perfume, Medicinal, and Aniline Mfg. Co., Inc., New York, $20,000 to $30,000; the Rider Press, Inc., New York, $20,000 to $50,000; Brown Knitting Co., Warsaw, $50,000 to $100,000; Long Island Lighting Co., Manhattan, $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: New Lots Development Co., Brooklyn; Palmer Moore Co., Syracuse; Turin Mills and Cream Co., Turin.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—Charters filed:

F. D. and C. Realty Company, Perth Amboy, deal in real estate, $100,000; Samuel M. Fishkin, Hyman Fishkin, and John J. Doyle, all of Perth Amboy.

Chemecheleo Company, Camden, deal in minerals, chemicals, &c., $10,000; Frank A. Lane, Frank A. Rowcroft, and H. Lindsay Vogel, all of Philadelphia.

Jarrett Chambers Company, a New York corporation, Jersey City, perform construction work and to deal in chemical processes, $50,000; Edward S. Jarrett, Ralph H. Chambers, and Huger M. Jervey, all of New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER Del., March 7.—Charters filed:

Prudential Pictures Corporation, manufacture motion pictures and film for the same, $5,000,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Wright, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

American Pine Products Corporation, establish and conduct one or more stores, $1,000,000; Guy V. Ferguson, S. F. Peaver, Jr., Albert T. Rateliff, all of New York.

United States Premium Corporation, deal in and with trading stamps for premium purposes, $1,000,000; Franklin L. Mettler, Kenneth A. Horner, W. F. Gallagher, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

The Kellum Company, trade and deal in and with coffees, teas, baking powder, &c., $1,500,000; A. R. Kill, M. J. Kilroy, Sutton R. Layton, E. A. Scholer, F. C. Kile, Kansas City, Mo.

The Auto-Hydro Corporation, manufacture and sell airships of all kinds, $200,000; Harry B. Davis, Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, all of New York.

RAILWAY CLEANUP WEEK.

All Roads Urged to Clear Their Lines by March 12.

A "cleanup" week, in which the railroads should make every effort to clear their lines of freight, has been suggested by the American Railway Association, whose committee is now in Washington co-operating with the Interstate Commerce Commission in an effort to relieve the car shortage and freight congestion in some parts of the country.

After calling attention to the 168,496 cars held at various places loaded with freight, the association says:

"It is suggested that roads immediately check all cars currently reported, giving special attention to getting those moving which were billed or loaded prior to Feb. 1. Urgent appeals are coming to the Commission on Car Service seeking aid in dislodging shipments long delayed. It would also be well immediately to dig out and forward all cars containing foodstuffs or feed for live stock which may be held for any reason whatsoever. If any road is holding cars because of an embargo, cars which may have been loaded subsequently to the issue of the embargo, by error or otherwise, it is recommended that in the interest of prompt release of equipment, authority be given that these cars be moved.

"It is urged that definite accomplishments be shown not later than Monday, March 12."

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ORDER.

Calls for Delivery of 68,332 Tons in 1918, Against 205,000 in 1917.

The Pennsylvania Railroad System has placed orders for 68,332 tons of steel rails for delivery in 1918. This compares with a total of 205,000 tons ordered for delivery in 1917, the decrease being due to the extremely high prices prevailing for steel rails at the present time.

The price of the rails ordered for delivery in 1918 will be $40.80, compared with $30.80 a ton paid for rails delivered during the current year.

The 1918 order is divided as follows: Bethlehem Steel Company, 19,133 tons; Cambria Steel Company, 15,033 tons; Lackawanna Steel Company, 4,100 tons, and United States Steel Corporation, 30,006 tons. Of the order 41,666 tons are for the requirements of the lines east of Pittsburgh and 26,666 tons for the lines west.

BETHLEHEM TO BUILD PLANT

Corporation Will Expend $350,000 at McAfee, N. J.

NEWTON, N. J., March 7.—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has awarded a contract for buildings to be erected at McAfee, in Vernon Township, at a cost of $350,000. It has also arranged for a spur of the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad, three-quarters of a mile long, to be run to the plant when completed.

Some time ago when the corporation purchased the land of the New Jersey Lime Company for $72,000 and then six acres from the Linn estate at McAfee, many rumors were in circulation as to the purposes for which the company was to put this property. Material began to arrive at McAfee today for the construction of the buildings, and it is expected that as soon as the frost is out of the ground the actual work of excavation and building will be started.

NEW YORK'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Port Had $3,805,882,189 in 1916, or 52 1-2 Per Cent. of Nation's Total.

New York's share of the country's total foreign commerce in 1916 was slightly more than 52½ per cent., according to a compilation made by the Chamber of Commerce. This compares with 46.6 per cent. in 1915, 46 per cent. in 1914, and 47 per cent. in 1913.

The total foreign commerce of the New York district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, is placed at $3,805,882,189, comparing with $2,255,672,244 in the previous fiscal year. The increase amounted to $1,155,209,945.

It is noted that of the $3,525,720,982 of imports and exports, merchandise having a value of only $620,085,610 was carried in American vessels.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Cloudy Thurs., warmer in e. Fri. fair; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Thurs., probably rain. Fri. fair; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Unsettled Thurs. Fri. probably fair; moderate variable winds, mostly n. e. over s.

Ala.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Miss.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate w. winds, become variable.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri. fair.

Ind.—Fair and colder Thurs. Fri. fair; fresh w. to n. w. winds, becoming variable Fri.

Lower Mich.—Snow in w. and n., snow or rain in s. e. Thurs. followed by fair, colder; strong s. w. to n. w. winds. Fri. fair.

Upper Mich.—Snow and colder Thurs. Fri. fair; fresh to strong winds becoming n. w.

Ohio—Cloudy and colder Thurs. with strong s. w. to n. w. winds. Fri. fair.

Ill.—Colder with cloudy in n. and fair in s. Thurs. Fri. fair, warmer, with diminishing w. winds.

Mo.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate temperature.

Wis.—Unsettled Thurs., probably snow in n. and colder in e. Fri. fair, warmer, diminishing w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri. Warmer Fri.

Iowa.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer Fri. and in w. Thurs.

N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate temperature.

La.—Fair Thurs., cooler in n. e. Fri. fair.

Ark and E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate temperature.

Okla. and W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

MUNICIPAL BONDS
Exempt from Federal Income Tax.
Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.
List and Prices furnished on request.
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Sinclair Gulf Corp.
10 YEAR CONVERTIBLE 6'S
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Wm. S. Muller & Co.
Phone 3115 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING BY contract fifteen Torpedo Boat Destroyers Nos. 95-109 will be received at the Navy Department until 12 noon Wednesday, April 4, 1917, when they will be publicly opened. Full information and data, together with plans and specifications relating to said vessels are ready for distribution among prospective bidders. Forms of proposal and contract may be had on application to the department. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, March 3, 1917.

MORRISTOWN TRUST CO.
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
RESOURCES - - over - $10,000,000.00
SAMUEL FREEMAN, President

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SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT
Newly built of Armor Plate, absolutely fire-, burglar- and bomb-proof and sufficiently removed from the Danger Zone to be beyond the reach of any possible bombardment.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY

To the Stockholders:

A plan has been prepared and approved by the Board of Directors for the readjustment of the capital stock and indebtedness of the Company which provides among other things that The Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall receive for indebtedness of the Long Island new twenty-year 5% Debenture Bonds of the Long Island (to be secured by any future mortgage on the franchises and property of the Company) to the amount of $5,202,100 and shall in turn exchange such bonds par for par for shares of the present outstanding stock of the Long Island held by owners other than the Pennsylvania, provided owners of such stock to an amount satisfactory to the Pennsylvania shall assent to the plan and agree to exchange their stock for the Bonds.

A circular letter outlining in detail the plan and approving it has been written by a committee consisting of Messrs. Herbert C. Lakin, Charles M. Pratt, August Belmont, Walter G. Oakman and Ralph Peters, ex officio, and has been mailed to stockholders of record. An agreement between The Pennsylvania Railroad Company and The Long Island Railroad Company and such shareholders of the Long Island as may become parties by depositing their shares with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, depositary, has been executed and filed with the depositary. Copies of the circular letter and agreement may be procured from the depositary or from FRANK E. HAFF, Secretary of The Long Island Railroad Company, Room 329, Pennsylvania Station, New York City.

Attention is called to the fact that stock of assenting shareholders must be deposited with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, under the agreement, on or before March 23rd, 1917.

Dated, February 24th, 1917. RALPH PETERS, *President.*

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
Bought—Sold—Quoted
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

PEOPLE generally seem to believe that it is not as difficult to keep money as it is to get it, and that rich men can always command money, and that they have abundant ready cash. Moneyed men well know that none of these suppositions is correct. The facts are that few men get money, and fewer of those who do get it keep it. Most wealthy men borrow heavily, have little ready cash, and there are times when the richest men feel the need of ready money.
Mellor & Allen
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How the management of
Standard Motor
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is discussed at length in special articles contained in our current
MARKET LETTER NO. 849
which also contains late news on other important features, including
Lake Torpedo — U. S. Steamship
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115 Broadway, New York
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Cities Service Com. & Pfd.
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Southern Utilities Com.
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW York, ss.:

I, DAVID M. PERRY of Bound Brook, in the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify:

That heretofore, and for a period in excess of three years, one WILLIAM R. PHELPS and myself have been transacting business at 3 Maiden Lane, New York City, in the State of New York, under the name of "PHELPS & PERRY," in the buying, selling, and dealing in jewelry and precious stones of all kinds.

That said partnership expired by limitation as of January 31, 1917.

That said partnership was duly dissolved, and that by the terms of the dissolution agreement said William R. Phelps has retired from the said firm, and I, the said David M. Perry, have purchased his interest in the said firm and the good will thereof, and am continuing to conduct and transact the said business at the location aforesaid, under the late firm name of "Phelps & Perry."

That the true or real full name of the person conducting or transacting the said business with the Post Office address of said person is as follows:

Name: DAVID M. PERRY. Post Office address: 113 East Maple Avenue, Bound Brook, New Jersey.

Dated, New York, February 13th, 1917.
DAVID M. PERRY.

County of New York, ss.:

On this 13th day of February, 1917, before me personally came DAVID M. PERRY, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

EDWIN F. VALENTINE,
Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co. No. 38.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW York, ss.:

Whereas, The partnership heretofore existing under the name of JAMES B. COLGATE & COMPANY, also known as JAS. B. COLGATE & CO., was dissolved by the death of James B. Colgate, and had transacted business in the State of New York for not less than three years prior to such dissolution, and the business thereof continued to be conducted and said partnership name continued to be used by the undersigned James C. Colgate, who was a partner in said firm until about May 1, 1908, and subsequent thereto by said James C. Colgate, Craig Colgate and Harvey N. Wadham, and subsequent thereto by said James C. Colgate, said Craig Colgate, said Harvey N. Wadham and Edward W. Harden, and subsequent thereto by said James C. Colgate, said Harvey N. Wadham and said Edward W. Harden; and,

Whereas, The undersigned said James C. Colgate, said Harvey N. Wadham, said Edward W. Harden, Charles M. Fair, and Howard E. Andrews intend to deal under said name of Jas. B. Colgate & Co. on and after the first day of March, 1917;

Now, therefore, we, James C. Colgate, whose place of residence is Bennington, Vermont; Harvey N. Wadham, whose place of residence is Tenafly, New Jersey; Edward W. Harden, whose place of residence is Tarrytown, New York; Charles M. Fair, whose place of residence is Glen Head, New York, and Howard E. Andrews, whose place of residence is East Orange, New Jersey, do hereby certify, pursuant to Article III of the Partnership Law of the State of New York, that we are the persons intending to deal under said name of "Jas. B. Colgate & Co." on and after March 1, 1917, and that our principal place of business will be in the City and County of New York, in the State of New York.

Dated New York, Feb. 28th, 1917.
JAS. C. COLGATE,
EDWARD W. HARDEN,
HARVEY N. WADHAM,
CHARLES M. FAIR,
HOWARD E. ANDREWS.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 28th day of February, 1917, before me personally came James C. Colgate, Harvey N. Wadham, Edward W. Harden, Charles M. Fair, and Howard E. Andrews, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[Seal.] EDITH M. BROWN,
Notary Public, Kings Co., No. 18. Ctf. filed in New York Co., No. 44. New York Co. Reg. No. 8052.

BREAK HITS COTTON

Drop Follows Rumors of Damage by Submarines but Partial Recovery Is Made.

The cotton market yesterday opened steady at a net advance of 13 to 16 points in response to relatively firm cables, but the circulation of unconfirmed rumors, emanating from Chicago, that the German submarines were destroying daily 70,000 tons of shipping precipitated a rush of selling orders, prices breaking 28 to 38 points from the high opening figures. March contracts, which opened at 17.90c, 17 points above Tuesday's closing prices, broke to 17.63c; and May contracts, which opened at 17.78c, (18 points above the previous day's final quotation,) declined to 17.40c. Later in the day a modified report of the submarine damage, credited to Berlin, checked the selling movement shortly after midday and rallies of 20 to 24 points occurred during the afternoon. They were not fully sustained, however, as the bulges seemed to meet a renewal of scattering liquidation; and the final prices showed recoveries of some 10 to 15 points from the lowest of the day.

It was explained that the early reports from Chicago, which purported to indicate the loss of tonnage since the first of March, were based on Berlin figures referring to submarine successes during February—figures which had previously been made public by the Allies.

Southern spot advices were more conflicting than recently. Reports were received of an improved demand from domestic spinners and continued firmness on the part of holders, but there were also a few reports of a falling off in spot demand and increased offerings. These conflicting advices helped to confuse sentiment. The report that President Wilson had decided to arm American merchant vessels was considered a factor in the afternoon rally, as many believe that such action will help the export situation.

Following were yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
March	17.90	17.90	17.63	17.65@17.67	17.73
April	..	..	..	17.60 bid.	17.68
May	17.78	17.78	17.40	17.55@17.56	17.60
June	..	..	..	17.55 bid.	17.60
July	17.59	17.59	17.27	17.42@17.44	17.43
Aug.	..	..	..	17.27@17.30	17.20
Sept.	..	..	..	17.78 bid.	16.60
Oct.	16.70	16.75	16.47	16.62@16.63	16.58
Dec.	16.80	16.83	16.60	16.71@16.72	16.68
Jan.	16.65	16.65	16.65	16.75 bid.	16.73

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 25 points lower at 17.85c for middling upland; sales nil. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 25 points lower. Galveston, 18.00c; Memphis, 17.75c; Houston, 17.85c; Savannah, nominal, 18¼c; Augusta, 16.82c; New Orleans, 17.50c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton in moderate demand; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 6,000; imports 3,000, American 2,000. Middling upland, 11.89d. Futures opened steady at 2 to 3 points advance. Closed steady at a net advance of 10 to 15 points. March-April, 11.46d; May-June, 11.36d; July-August, 11.16d; October-November, 10.46d; January-February, 10.28d.

Manchester: Yarns and cloths dull.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 10,8[illegible] bales, compared with 9,129 last year. The stocks total 1,263,306 bales. Exports for the day were only 2,100 bales, making 4,136,618 so far this season.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The upward movement in the wheat market which has been in progress for the last three weeks culminated yesterday, at least for the time being, and prices after an opening advance broke 2¼c to 5c a bushel. During the course of the bullish operations values gained 10c to 22½c, and it has been the impression in some quarters for several days past that the technical position was overstrained on the long side. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.17½; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $2.27¾; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $2.22¼, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.92	1.87	1.87½	1.90⅝	1.10⅞
July	1.60	1.57	1.57⅛	1.59⅞	1.08⅞
Sept.	1.47⅝	1.45¼	1.45⅜	1.46⅛	..

CORN.

The corn market made new high records early in the session, but encountered heavy selling pressure and sold off sharply, closing with net losses of ⅝c to 1⅛c. The shipping situation is looked upon as unfavorable, and it was said that a cargo for March shipment to a neutral country was transferred to April on account of the inability to secure tonnage. Offers of cash corn were more liberal, and the local cash market was easy with No. 2 yellow quoted at $1.22¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.09⅝	1.07¼	1.07⅞	1.08⅝	74½
July	1.09	1.06⅝	1.06⅞	1.07⅝	74⅞
September	1.07⅞	1.06	1.06	1.06⅝	..

OATS.

The oats market was lower in the West, prices declining a cent a bushel under liquidation prompted by the weakness in the other markets. The Eastern cash situation was very weak, with reports that cargoes which were ready for shipment to a neutral country had to be transferred to April shipment. In the local market standard oats were quoted at 75@75½c; No. 2 white, nominal; No. 3 white, 74½@75c; fancy clipped white, 77@79c; ordinary clipped white, 75@77c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	60⅛	58⅝	59	60	43
July	58⅛	56⅝	56⅝	57⅝	41½

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products came in for heavy liquidation yesterday and prices broke sharply, especially May pork, which sold down over a cent a pound. The market was doubtless in a weak technical position as a result of the recent heavy buying, and consequently there was a lack of buying power. The hog market was very strong early, Chicago reporting sales as high as 15 cents, but late in the day values gave way. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 38,000, estimated for Thursday 26,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 13,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	19.40	18.70	18.97	19.40	10.82
July	19.42	18.75	18.95	19.42	11.02
Ribs—					
May	17.87	17.42	17.50	17.87	11.87
July	17.90	17.50	17.60	17.90	11.97
Pork—					
May	33.97	32.95	33.00	33.90	22.17
July	32.65	32.25	32.45	33.37	22.07

COTTONSEED OIL.

The decline in lard and in all hog products as well as the reaction in grain caused a heavy liquidating movement in the cottonseed oil market, and at the close values were down 19@25 points. Total sales for the day were 30,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	13.20	13.50
March	13.40	13.20	13.28@13.30	13.32
April	..	..	13.30@13.36	13.34
May	13.46	13.30	13.32@13.33	13.56
June	13.35	13.35	13.32@13.34	13.54
July	13.42	13.21	13.34@13.35	13.56
Aug.	13.41	13.35	13.35@13.37	13.56
Sept.	13.42	13.30	13.36@13.38	13.55
Oct.	12.78	12.70	12.76@12.78	13.00

COFFEE.

There was a renewal of liquidation and trade selling in the coffee market yesterday with prices making new low ground for the movement. May contracts sold off to 7.26c and September to 7.53c, with the general list selling about 15 to 19 points net lower. Moderate rallies followed on covering, with September selling up to 7.65c in the late trading, and with the market closing steady at a net decline of 6 to 9 points. Sales were reported of 122,500 bags. The local spot market was unsettled, but nominally unchanged on the basis of 9⅝c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	....	....	7.22@7.25	7.31
April	....	....	7.29@7.30	7.38
May	7.39	7.26	7.35@7.36	7.44
June	....	....	7.43@7.44	7.51
July	7.50	7.40	7.50@7.51	7.59
August	....	....	7.57@7.58	7.65
September	7.65	7.53	7.64@7.65	7.70
October	....	....	7.69@7.70	7.75
November	....	....	7.74@7.75	7.80
December	7.80	7.70	7.79@7.80	7.85
January	7.85	7.85	7.84@7.85	7.90
February	....	....	7.89@7.90	7.95

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market opened weak on the accumulation of selling orders and first prices showed declines of 9 to 17 points. But after the first flurry of liquidation the market turned strong, owing to sales made in the spot raws which steadied that market and reports that cane fires had been started by the rebels in Cuba. Prices rapidly gained all of the early losses and the close was firm but somewhat irregular, 3 points net lower to a net advance of 7 points. Sales for the day amounted to 15,800 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.40	4.23	4.40@4.45	4.34
April	4.38	4.36	4.45@4.47	4.40
May	4.50	4.34	4.50@4.51	4.44
June	4.51	4.37	4.51@4.52	4.47
July	4.56	4.38	4.55@4.57	4.50
August	4.43	4.43	4.58@4.60	4.52
September	4.62	4.44	4.61@4.62	4.54
October	....	....	4.50@4.53	4.49
November	....	....	4.40@4.45	4.43
December	....	....	4.30@4.35	4.28

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged at 7.00c to 8.00c for fine granulated. There were good withdrawals on old contract, but new business was light, as refiners are still unable to handle the business. The labor situation is improving daily and meltings are increasing. Refiners and operators entered the market late in the session and established the spot price at 4¼c, cost and freight, equal to 5.27c, duty paid. Operators bought 13,300 bags Cubas, about due, at 4¼c, cost and freight, and later purchased about 40,000 bags Cubas, afloat, at 4¼c, cost and freight. Refiners bought about 75,000 bags Cubas, loading, March and first half April shipment, at 4¼c, cost and freight, partly with outport options, mostly to the American. There was also a sale of 17,000 bags Porto Ricos, March shipment, at 5.14c, cost, insurance and freight. At the close operators were showing a further buying interest at 4¼c for prompt Cubas and refiners were showing an interest in shipments and it was thought holders could get 4⅜c, cost and freight, in a moderate way for April shipment from operators. Quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.27c; molasses, 4.40c; cost and freight, 4¼c.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits left unadministered which were of John Weir, deceased, plaintiff, against Hattie Mallinson Weir, American Surety Company of New York, Ruby M. Arosemena, William Auld and John Auld, the name "John Auld" being fictitious, the true name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said name to designate the copartner of William Auld, doing business with him under the firm name of William Auld & Son; Edwin Bennett, Kate Carter, Frederic Culver and Granville Whittlesey, formerly copartners, doing business under the firm name of Culver & Whittlesey; William A. Farish; Edwin S. Grey, John B. Knight or John Doe, as the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the property of Hattie M. Weir, said first names "Edwin" and "John" and said name "John Doe" being fictitious, the true name of said Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said names to designate the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the said Hattie M. Weir appointed under the bankruptcy laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Edwin S. Grey, John B. Knight or Richard Roe, as the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the property of D. F. C. Steuart-Seton, said first names "Edwin" and "John," and said name "Richard Roe" being fictitious, the true name of said Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said names to designate the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the said D. F. C. Steuart-Seton appointed under the bankruptcy laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; John Harold, Margaret H. Hewett, Edwin S. Hooley, Pauline G. Kelly, Edmund Kimber, Michael F. Laffan, John McKellar, also known as John McKillan; Arthur McLaren, the name "Arthur" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said name to designate a slater residing at North Berwick, Scotland; North Berwick Town Council, as trustee for the Edington Bequest; John B. Pruyn and Charles W. Whittlesey, copartners doing business under the firm name of Pruyn & Whittlesey; The Royal Bank of Canada; Alfred E. Smith, as Sheriff of the County of New York; Henry King Smith, as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of John Weir, deceased; Beatrice Mallinson Steuart-Seton; Daniel F. C. Steuart-Seton, said first name "Daniel" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said name to designate the husband of Beatrice Mallinson Steuart-Seton; Andrew Dewar Wallace, individually and as the sole surviving partner of the firm of Lyle & Wallace; Harold M. Weir; Mary Norton Weir, also known as "Sister Mary Margaret"; Robert Duncan Weir, also known as Robin Duncan Weir; John Whitecross, Thomas B. Whitson, individually and as Judicial Factor of the estate of John Weir, deceased; Frank P. Wilson, The People of the State of New York; the unknown widow, heirs at law and next of kin of John Weir, deceased; the unknown creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of the said John Weir, deceased; the unknown persons claiming through or under any of the defendants named or described herein as unknown; and if any of the defendants named or described herein as unknown has died, the unknown widow or husband, heirs at law, next of kin, executors, administrators, legatees, devisees, assignees and grantees of such person or persons; all of the defendants above described after the defendant The People of the State of New York being persons who are unknown to the plaintiff, and whose names and places of residence are unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.

To the above named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 25th, 1917.

GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office Address, 22 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

To Hattie Mallinson Weir, Ruby M. Arosemena, William Auld, and John Auld, the name "John Auld" being fictitious, the true name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said name to designate the copartner of William Auld, doing business with him under the firm name of William Auld & Son; Edwin Bennett, Kate Carter, William A. Farish, Edwin S. Grey, John B. Knight or John Doe, as the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the property of Hattie M. Weir, said first names "Edwin" and "John" and said name "John Doe" being fictitious, the true name of said Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said names to designate the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the said Hattie M. Weir, appointed under the bankruptcy laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Edwin S. Grey, John B. Knight or Richard Roe as the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the property of D. F. C. Steuart-Seton, said first names "Edwin" and "John" and said name "Richard Roe" being fictitious, the true name of said Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said names to designate the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the said D. F. C. Steuart-Seton, appointed under the bankruptcy laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; John Harold, Pauline G. Kelly, Edmund Kimber, John McKellar, also known as John McKillan; Arthur McLaren, the name "Arthur" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said name to designate a slater residing at North Berwick, Scotland; North Berwick Town Council, as Trustee for the Edington Bequest, Henry King Smith, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Weir, deceased; Beatrice Mallinson Steuart-Seton, Daniel F. C. Steuart-Seton, the said first name "Daniel" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said name to designate the husband of Beatrice Mallinson Steuart-Seton; Andrew Dewar Wallace, individually, and as sole surviving partner of the firm of Lyle & Wallace; Harold M. Weir, Mary Norton Weir, also known as "Sister Mary Margaret"; Robert Duncan Weir, also known as Robin Duncan Weir; John Whitecross, Thomas B. Whitson, individually, and as Judicial Factor of the estate of John Weir, deceased, and the persons described in said summons as "the unknown widow, heirs at law and next of kin of John Weir, deceased; the unknown creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of the said John Weir, deceased; the unknown persons claiming through or under any of the defendants named or described herein as unknown; and if any of the defendants named or described herein as unknown has died, the unknown widow or husband, heirs at law, next of kin, executors, administrators, legatees, devisees, assignees and grantees of such person or persons; all of the defendants above described after the defendant, The People of the State of New York, being persons who are unknown to the plaintiff, and whose names and places of residence are unknown to the plaintiff":

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Joseph E. Newburger, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the first day of March, 1917, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GELDER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 22 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on February 16, 1917, SUGAR PRODUCTS CO. and SUGAR PRODUCTS SHIPPING COMPANY, INC., filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of the steam tug "C. W. MORSE," for any loss, damage or injury arising out of or connected with the loss of the said tug "C. W. MORSE" and of the lives on board for the reasons mentioned in said petition; that the petitioners have stipulated to pay into this court the value of their interest in said tug and pending freight as appraised, viz.: Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000), with interest from June 23, 1916; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said loss are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before MAX ROCKMORE, Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before May 28, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,538 packages. The market developed a slightly firmer tone on the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery. Buying interest was a little more in evidence, and, while the supply of these qualities was fair, buyers paid a little more money, and the market closed in pretty good shape. Secondary grades are steady. Renovated, ladles and packing stock without further change. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb, 41¾@42½c; extras, (92 score,) 41@41¼c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37½c@40½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35@37c; thirds, 34@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 42@42½c; extras, 40½@41½c; firsts, 38@40c; seconds, 35½@37½c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39c; extras, 38½c; firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 35@36½c; thirds, 34@34½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 40c; good to prime, 37@39c; common to fair, 29@36c; renovated, extras, 33@33½c; firsts, 31½@32c; lower grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@32c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28c; lower grades, 27@27½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28@28½c; No. 2, 27@27½c; lower grades, 26@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,561 cases. There was fairly active trading. Quite a good deal of stock came in, but it was all wanted, and prices were sustained without difficulty on the basis of 35c for fresh gathered firsts; here and there a lot grading a little higher selling at 35½@36c. Cheap stock was relatively scarce and very active. During the afternoon quite a good deal of stock came in by freight and express, and the market weakened about 1c, closing unsettled. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35c; extra firsts, 34½c; firsts, 34c; seconds and lower grades, 32½@33½c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 37@38c; ordinary to good, 34½@36c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 34@37c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@36c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery browns, 35@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@34½c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 48@50c; Far Southern, 43@46c.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE PUBLIC BANK OF NEW YORK CITY

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.: $4,282,400.48
Public securities, (book value, $163,815.75;) market value..
Private securities, (book value, $4,119,176.73;) market value.
Real estate owned ... 423,190.17
Mortgages owned ... 52,250.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral ... 78,983.63
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral ... 4,449,608.30
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral ... 3,318,531.22
Overdrafts ... 3,971.26
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets ... $2,349,826.19
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item ... 110,326.99 — 2,460,153.18
Specie ... 1,028,874.01
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks ... 632,827.00
Federal Reserve notes ... 15,000.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings ... 120,166.46
Other assets, viz.:
Furniture and fixtures ... $55,422.40
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date ... 34,647.37
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date ... 64,206.48
Other assets ... 51,228.51 — 205,504.76

Total ... $17,065,065.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock ... $750,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund ... $350,000.00
Undivided profits ... 400,142.34 — 750,142.34
Surplus on book values, $728,935.86.
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions ... $7,318.35
Deposits by the State of New York ... 273,000.00
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets ... 4,986.54
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check ... 6,155,614.90
Demand certificates of deposit ... 20,600.00
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books ... 8,702,036.72
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers ... 63,788.64
Certified checks ... 170,071.43
Unpaid dividends ... 44.50
Due trust companies, banks and bankers ... 72,113.77
Total deposits ... 15,474,574.85
Other liabilities, viz.:
Mortgages on real estate owned ... $35,000.00
Reserves for taxes ... 190.75
Reserves for contingent fund ... 9,016.65
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date ... 23,200.88
Estimated unearned discounts ... 23,000.00 — 90,348.28

Total ... $17,065,065.47

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRONX BOROUGH BANK,

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $55,184.90;) market value ... $54,467.50
Private securities, (book value, $426,194.88;) market value ... 418,711.88
Real estate owned ... 271,120.25
Mortgages owned ... 206,950.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral ... 21,831.07
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral ... 174,175.72
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral ... 921,610.72
Overdrafts ... 106.45
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets ... $91,911.11
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item ... 37,332.88 — 129,243.99
Specie ... 21,620.15
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks ... 161,385.00
Federal reserve notes ... 15,250.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings ... $126,906.79
Other cash items ... 1,930.21 — 128,837.00
Other assets, viz.:
Furniture and fixtures ... $12,150.00
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date ... 20,077.14 — 32,227.14

Total ... $2,556,936.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock ... $150,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund ... $50,000.00
Undivided profits ... 17,206.00 — 67,206.00
Surplus on book values, $64,599.80.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks ... $61,136.90
Deposits by the State of New York ... 140,000.00
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets, N. Y. City ... 40,000.00
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check ... 1,752,170.38
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books ... 176,204.23
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers ... 5,572.56
Certified checks ... 26,023.11
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers ... 21,612.16 — 2,222,369.39
Other liabilities, viz.:
Mortgages on real estate owned ... $107,100.00
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date ... 3,411.27
Estimated unearned discounts ... 5,850.20 — 116,370.47

Total ... $2,556,936.86

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $3,669,681.56;) market value ... $3,669,681.56
Private securities, (book value, $9,583,344.90;) market value ... 9,583,344.90
Real estate owned ... 857,160.98
Mortgages owned ... 2,027,525.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral ... 627,951.70
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral ... 47,976,291.88
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral ... 7,144,477.70
Overdrafts ... 17,795.08
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets ... $3,892,384.18
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item ... 586,878.87 — 4,479,263.00
Specie ... 5,904,907.47
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks ... 90,619.00
Federal Reserve notes ... 78,235.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings ... 1,574,612.73
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra) ... 217,000.00
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date ... 320,786.60

Total ... $84,283,752.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock ... $3,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund ... $10,000,000.00
Undivided profits ... 1,632,428.87 — 11,632,428.87
Surplus on book values, $11,582,450.87.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks ... $3,315,618.85
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary ... 3,663,055.60
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any ... 873,160.82
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check ... 41,042,218.77
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days ... 7,739,937.05
Demand certificates of deposit ... 1,547,148.43
Other certificates of deposit ... 1,191,782.00
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers ... 2,561,597.70
Certified checks ... 972,353.34
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers ... 5,916,657.54 — 68,853,530.00
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit ... 217,000.00
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc. ... $130,200.00
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date ... 45,733.21
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date ... 337,344.00
Estimated unearned discounts ... 47,515.87 — 560,793.08

Total ... $84,283,752.55

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF UNITED STATES

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $99,637.56;) market value ... $99,637.56
Private securities, (book value, $502,843.22;) market value ... 502,843.22
Real estate owned ... 215,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral ... 13,500.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral ... 468,597.64
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral ... 700,537.82
Overdrafts ... 879.55
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets ... $1,318,953.32
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item ... 167,168.16 — 1,486,121.48
Specie ... 268,064.33
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks ... 81,900.00
Federal Reserve notes ... 11,350.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings ... $23,145.47
Other cash items ... 6,096.40 — 29,241.87
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra) ... 205,068.58
Other assets, viz.:
Furniture and fixtures ... $8,760.00
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date ... 19,055.48
Foreign money ... 10,555.94 — 38,311.42

Total ... $4,122,073.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock ... $200,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund ... $60,000.00
Undivided profits ... 74,045.49 — 134,045.49
Surplus on book values, $134,045.49.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Deposits by the State of New York ... $35,000.00
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets ... 25,000.00
Not preferred as follows:
Deposits subject to check ... 1,114,300.20
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days ... 21,905.00
Demand certificates of deposit ... 1,100.00
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks ... 2,200,358.30
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers ... 31,985.11
Certified checks ... 21,758.65
Due trust companies, banks and bankers ... 68,142.03 — 3,519,539.39
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit ... 229,545.89
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c. ... $19,073.26
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date ... 5,335.91
Estimated unearned discounts ... 4,531.58 — 28,942.79

Total ... $4,122,073.47

DIVIDENDS.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

New York, March 7th, 1917.

Dividends of $1.75 per share on the Preferred Stock and $3.00 per share on the Common Stock, and an extra dividend of $6.00 per share on the Common Stock of P. Lorillard Company, have been declared payable April 2d, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 17th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company, which are now closed for the purpose of the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held March 13th, 1917, will reopen March 14th, 1917.

WM. B. RHETT, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

New York, March 7th, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Registered Seven Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1917, for the payment of interest thereon, due April 1st, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2d, 1917.

WM. B. RHETT, Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $2,587,530.87,) market value ... $2,533,545.62
Private securities, (book value, $9,464,875.05,) market value ... 9,512,100.04
Real estate owned ... 24,794.00
Mortgages owned ... 8,276,630.84
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral ... 1,600.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral ... 59,118,184.91
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral ... 9,877,071.53
Overdrafts ... 221.90
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets ... $9,328,159.54
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item ... 4,235,230.54 — 13,563,390.08
Specie ... 4,851,908.62
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks ... 196,450.00
Federal Reserve notes ... 18,000.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings ... $19,128.46
Other cash items ... 45.00 — 19,173.46
Other assets, viz.:
Exchanges for Clearing House ... $3,534,106.75
Advances to Trusts ... 5,725.77
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date ... 247,217.52
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date ... 383,716.93 — 4,173,766.97

Total ... $92,185,848.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock ... $2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund ... $4,000,000.00
Undivided profits ... 507,138.70 — 4,507,138.70
Surplus on book values, $4,219,006.09.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks ... $719,495.17
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions ... 6,089.00
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary ... 4,442,290.29
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York ... 55,634.33
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets ... 266,337.13
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check ... 36,971,402.34
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days ... 12,731,995.52
Demand certificates of deposit ... 2,891,549.99
Other certificates of deposit ... 544,083.18
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers ... 2,012,852.25
Certified checks ... 73,719.77
Unpaid dividends ... 165.00
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers ... 16,362,616.88
Total deposits ... 77,085,530.85
Other liabilities, viz.:
Mortgage trust bonds ... $7,977,500.00
Reserves for taxes, expenses, depreciation, &c. ... 343,073.90
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date ... 46,511.24
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date ... 129,208.07
Estimated unearned discounts ... 96,880.80 — 8,593,174.01

Total ... $92,185,843.56

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $368,060.71;) market value ... $563,060.71
Private securities, (book value, $1,472,792.95;) market value ... 1,472,792.95
Real estate owned ... 83,728.53
Building, 204 Fifth Avenue ... 82,500.00
Mortgages owned ... 717,853.56
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral ... 95,489.17
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral ... 9,825,505.91
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral ... 1,825,849.92
72d St. leasehold improvement ... 24,000.00
Overdrafts ... 3,978.41
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets ... $1,144,849.83
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item ... 402,731.73 — 1,547,581.56
Specie ... 1,214,838.71
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks ... 215,800.00
Federal Reserve notes ... 17,000.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings ... $429,570.06
Other cash items ... 26,786.14 — 456,356.20
Due from Treasurer U. S. ... 19,000.00
Other assets, viz.:
Advanced to trusts ... $16,576.54
Rents receivable ... 4,466.67
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date ... 101,294.65 — 122,337.86

Total ... $18,088,273.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock ... $1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund ... $500,000.00
Undivided profits ... 33,404.54 — 533,404.54
Surplus on book values, $500,743.13.
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks ... $635,536.28
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary ... 383,639.63
Deposits by the State of New York ... 334,000.00
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York ... 1,027.17
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets ... 18,047.77
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check ... 13,446,785.64
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days ... 543,277.20
Demand certificates of deposit ... 108,041.40
Other certificates of deposit ... 268,978.50
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers ... 3,286.53
Certified checks ... 80,612.29
Due trust companies, banks and bankers ... 637,000.31
Total deposits ... 16,486,421.81
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit ... 2,707.52
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c. ... $17,046.60
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date ... 32,578.30
Estimated unearned discounts ... 16,054.94 — 65,679.84

Total ... $18,088,273.51

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $3,080,209.05,) market value ... $3,080,209.05
Private securities, (book value, $6,923,359.93,) market value ... 6,941,587.50
Real estate owned ... 5,610,620.45
Mortgages owned ... 5,061,898.76
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral ... 824,515.64
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral ... 42,271,483.10
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral ... 28,954,071.21
Overdrafts ... 5,512.33
Foreign exchange ... 6,676,305.21
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets ... $5,824,830.67
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item ... 2,397,682.03 — 8,222,512.70
Specie ... 7,001,231.55
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks ... 461,445.00
Federal reserve notes ... 146,520.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings ... 2,903,047.12
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra) ... 1,071,690.80
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date ... $486,733.25
Trust department advances ... 94,520.68 — 581,253.93

Total ... $117,833,864.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock ... $5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund ... $5,000,000.00
Undivided profits ... 1,442,921.54 — 6,442,921.54
Surplus on book values, $6,424,743.03
Deposits—Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks ... $1,730,040.18
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions ... 116,886.01
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary ... 574,040.06
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York ... 853.21
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets ... 175,169.87
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check ... 65,073,126.64
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days ... 14,363,188.02
Demand certificates of deposit ... 3,179,810.46
Trust ledger — not preferred ... 9,010,878.23
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers ... 1,683,528.68
Certified checks ... 205,136.71
Due trust companies, banks and bankers ... 5,254,116.77
Total deposits ... 101,366,834.84
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit ... 1,071,690.80
Foreign exchange ... 3,231,151.82
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c., and dividend ... $248,473.54
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date ... 224,289.47
Estimated unearned discounts ... 248,452.42 — 721,215.43

Total ... $117,833,864.43

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $588,161.72;) market value ... $503,002.50
Private securities, (book value, $8,237,068.97;) market value ... 8,126,026.21
Real estate owned ... 2,692,906.84
Mortgages owned ... 9,292,442.12
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral ... 1,479,761.23
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral ... 18,804,440.40
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral ... 2,943,237.83
Overdrafts ... 20,045.68
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets ... $8,310,362.62
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item ... 446,031.70 — 8,756,394.32
Specie ... 2,043,655.03
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks ... 263,117.00
Federal Reserve notes ... 35,960.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings ... $1,499,620.12
Other cash items ... 10,545.00 — 1,510,165.12
Other assets, viz.:
Premiums, examinations and search fees due ... $204,861.34
Other outstandings ... 11,401.00
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date ... 360,387.34
Suspense ... 1,000.00 — 577,649.68

Total ... $52,138,899.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock ... $5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund ... $11,000,000.00
Undivided profits ... 1,404,497.93 — 12,404,497.93
Surplus on book values, $12,505,699.91.
Deposits: Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks ... $1,088,744.69
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions ... 680,760.71
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary ... 1,253,308.19
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets ... 86,982.61
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits not subject to check ... 772,318.91
Deposits subject to check ... 25,289,945.66
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days ... 1,062,080.93
Demand certificates of deposit ... 198,854.12
Other certificates of deposit ... 481,455.56
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers ... 425,381.11
Certified checks ... 164,738.85
Unpaid dividends ... 1,535.00
Due trust companies, banks and bankers ... 868,986.13
Total deposits ... 34,971,570.49
Other liabilities, viz.:
Mortgages on real estate owned ... $28,500.00
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc. ... 178,364.85
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date ... 138,910.93
Estimated unearned discounts ... 17,055.71 — 362,831.49

Total ... $52,138,899.91

DIVIDEND PAYERS.

The Open Security Market of The Annalist, every Monday, makes easy the transfer of bonds and stocks not dealt in on the exchanges but offered by reputable houses. 10c.—$4.00 a year by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $2,086,900.68,) market value ... $2,108,049.73
Private securities, (book value, $4,638,201.15,) market value ... 4,421,112.38
Real estate owned ... 3,412,041.75
Mortgages owned ... 7,072,479.12
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral ... 254,962.12
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral ... 3,319,407.24
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral ... 2,988,477.04
Overdrafts ... 485.33
Due from approved reserve depositaries less amount of offsets ... $1,703,876.57
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item ... 500.00 — 1,704,376.57
Specie ... 1,670,612.83
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks ... 461,130.00
Federal Reserve notes ... 46,760.00
Cash items, viz.:
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings ... $546,053.70
Other cash items ... 1,699.10 — 547,752.80
Customers' liability on acceptances, (see liabilities, per contra) ... 500,000.02
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date ... $381,065.35
Accounts receivable for search, title fees, &c. ... 126,253.66 — 507,319.01

Total ... $24,300,987.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock ... $4,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund ... $5,000,000.00
Undivided profits ... 511,551.45 — 5,511,551.45
Surplus on book values ... 5,407,551.21
Deposits:
Preferred, as follows:
Due New York State savings banks ... $1,096,577.99
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions ... 19,565.88
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary ... 1,436,288.30
Deposits by the State of New York ... 843,528.22
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York ... 33,049.83
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets ... 105,382.52
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any ... 244,015.58
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check ... 16,724,060.56
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days ... 850,860.05
Demand certificates of deposit ... 1,714,695.62
Other certificates of deposit ... 45,243.79
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books ... 49,533.07
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers ... 170,524.99
Certified checks ... 66,986.79
Due trust companies, banks and bankers ... 593,398.30 — 24,005,712.30
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit ... 500,000.02
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c. ... $127,631.74
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date ... 118,553.89
Estimated unearned discounts ... 39,538.15 — 285,723.78

Total ... $24,300,987.55

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:
Public securities, (book value, $29,073,502.56;) market value ... $28,973,785.14
Private securities, (book value, $24,946,424.61;) market value ... 25,072,083.68
Real estate owned ... 3,607,500.00
Mortgages owned ... 1,725,309.98
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral ... 31,800.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral ... 88,173,087.02
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral ... 49,260,489.74
Overdrafts ... 12,741.87
Overdrafts secured ... 911,482.42
Advances to trusts, secured ... 131,831.07
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets ... $15,108,491.81
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item ... 18,205,862.86 — 33,314,354.67
Specie ... 12,322,044.72
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks ... 621,900.00
Federal reserve notes ... 111,500.00
Liabilities of customers for acceptances (see liabilities, per contra) ... 8,807,052.40
Other assets, viz.:
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date ... 910,065.34

Total ... $263,996,628.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock ... $5,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:
Surplus fund ... $1,000,000.00
Undivided profits ... 11,577,372.70 — 12,577,372.70
Undivided profits and surplus on book values, $12,551,431.05.
Deposits:
Preferred as follows:
Due New York State savings Banks ... $4,463,874.82
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary ... 7,686,261.64
Not preferred, as follows:
Deposits subject to check ... 137,035,162.93
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days ... 12,435,936.00
Demand certificates of deposit ... 345,750.00
Other certificates of deposit ... 4,730,978.96
Certified checks ... 814,310.91
Unpaid dividends ... 79.25
Due trust companies, banks and bankers ... 8,109,608.97 — 175,623,863.57
Domestic and foreign acceptances ... 8,807,052.40
Other liabilities, viz.:
Reserves for taxes and dividends ... $172,869.94
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date ... 1,310,628.17
Reserve for unearned interest ... 501,841.37 — 1,985,339.38

Total ... $263,996,628.05

DIVIDENDS.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,

Allegheny Avenue & 19th Street.

Phila., March 7th, 1917.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 2d, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 19th, 1917. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

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U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three boxes, each containing two five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 26, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated March 6, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 50 cases, each containing 48 packages of tomato pulp.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 26, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated March 5, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold six five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold four five-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one five-gallon can of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DAISY H. ANDREWS, Bankrupt.—No. 21,458.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Joseph H. Adams, the trustee, at public auction by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, New York City, on March 8, 1917, at 12:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

1. The interest of the bankrupt as contingent remainderman under the will of Blandina B. Andrews, deceased, which will was admitted to probate by decree of the Surrogate of New York County, entered December 18, 1883. The bankrupt's interest is of the value of approximately $8,000, and is contingent upon her surviving her father.

2. The interest of the bankrupt under a trust deed from Walter S. Andrews to Henry De Forrest Weekes, dated June 27, 1884, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Nassau County, New York, on September 9, 1899. The interest of the bankrupt is of the value of approximately $11,000, and is contingent on her surviving her father and her mother.

3. The interest of the bankrupt in a contract between her and Elisabeth S. Marbury, dated 1903, for a share in the royalties to be received from approximately ten plays, including "Love Watches," "The Marionettes," and others. The interest of the bankrupt is one per cent. (1%) on the royalties from these plays.

4. The interest of the bankrupt under a contract with Charles Frohman, dated 1907, by which she was to receive royalties from the production of plays by certain French authors.

5. The interest of the bankrupt in a contract between Arthur Bourchier and the bankrupt for certain royalties from the production of the play "Baron de Batz."

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Details of the above may be obtained from Messrs. Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer, attorneys for the trustee.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

ELKUS, GLEASON & PROSKAUER, Attorneys for Trustee, 111 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DIST. COURT, SOUTHern Dist. of New York.—In the matter of GREATER NEW YORK FURNITURE CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale of property.

Take notice that the property, assets, and effects of the Greater New York Furniture Co., bankrupt, located at 1,351 3d Av., also basement 1,353 3d Av., and 245 East 77th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be offered for sale as a going concern on March 8th, 2:30 P. M., 1917, at the office of William H. Willis, Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver St., New York, at which time and place all offers and bids are to be submitted, accompanied by a deposit of cash or certified check of 25 per cent. of the bid. Also take notice that Harris Levine has filed an offer for said property, which offer can be seen at the office of either of the undersigned. The outstanding accounts can be inspected at the office of Julius H. Reiter, Esq., attorney for receiver. The other assets can be inspected at the premises of bankrupt any day, between 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. For further particulars apply at office of receiver or his attorney.

The receiver reserves the right to reject all bids.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
82 Beaver Street, New York City.

JAMES A. FOLEY, Receiver, 66 Broadway, New York City.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER LASKER and MORRIS LEVETAN, individually and as co-partners trading under the name of LASKER & LEVETAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, March 8, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 85 East Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of linings, trimmings, cutting machines, machinery, office furniture, fixtures, etc.

WILLIAM E. BUCKLEY, Receiver.

ROBERT P. LEVIS, Attorney for Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 24263.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES N. FREEDMAN, Bankrupt.

Creditors are hereby given notice that on the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1917, the above named Charles N. Freedman was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 1305, Woolworth Bldg., City and County of New York, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1917, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 8, 1917.

NO. 24269.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAURA HERING, Bankrupt.

Creditors are hereby given notice that on the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1917, the above named Laura Hering was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 1305, Woolworth Building, City and County of New York, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1917, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

March 8, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24268.—In Bankruptcy.—W. REID AUGSBURY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said W. Reid Augsbury are hereby given notice that on March 2, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 19, 1917, at 12:00 noon. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, March 7, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22708.

Notice is given that LOUIS KRUHL, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 9, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated New York, March 7, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24277.—In Bankruptcy.—ALEXANDER BLOCK, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Alexander Block are hereby given notice that on March 5, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 19, 1917, at 12:15 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, March 7, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24080.

Notice is given that GEORGE OKEN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, April 9th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

HELPING MERCHANTS.

Out-of-town storekeepers needing goods at once should send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times, giving particulars. Next morning a short advertisement costing 50 cents a line of six words will appear on the Business Page of The Times. Replies may be addressed to name or box number.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG SERGES.—7,614-7,301, in apple green and mustard. Phone Orchard 6548.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Eastern, 448 Broadway. Spring 358.

COATS.—Jobber looking at infants' and children's Fall coats; call with samples between 4 and 6 all week. 19-21 West 24th, 2d floor.

COATS.—Placing orders; snappy styles dress coats in poplin and silks. 159 West 25th St., 7th floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; snappy styles. 39 West 28th, 1st floor.

PERCALE.—We are open for a quantity of 64 square printed percale, lights, at a price for spot cash. Shapiro Bros., 516 Broadway.

PLUSHES.—Pile fabrics; will buy for cash Salts guaranteed sealette velour de nord; H. & H. 200 Skinner's satin; all colors. Louis A. & Jack Brous, 115 West 30th. Madison Square 7518.

PLUSH.—Open to buy large quantity of plush. Morris Jaffe, 40 West 25th.

PLUSH.—We pay spot cash for esquimette; other kinds. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

POPLINS wanted; 36-inch Parker, Wilder & Co., 1055, colors apple green, gold, Copenhagen, for cash. Chelsea 2709.

POPLIN.—Cotton, white, single yarn, for immediate only; 27 and 36 inches. J. Z. Farwell Co., Franklin 1774.

POPLINS wanted, all shades, for cash. W. Rubens, Madison Square 7145.

SERGES.—Open for gray and copen serge. Greeley 5213.

SPORT SUITS.—Placing orders on wool and silk jersey sport suits, coats, and dresses. 8th floor, 48 West 25th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on cloth and silk suits. 33 to 39 West 34th, room 617.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at a better grade suit. D. Charmas & Co., 49 West 24th.

TAFFETA.—We are open for a quantity of high-grade taffeta that will compare with Skinner. Hershfield & Co., 164 W. 25th St.

VELOURS, Stevens, all colors; also velour checks. Room 503, 1,182 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Jobber can use 500 dozen silk waists, $2.25, $3.75; will pay cash. Call 9-12. 33 West 32d, Room 707.

WOOLENS.—Open to buy staples and fancies in men's and women's wear; any quantity; call with samples at any time. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St.

WOOLENS.—Export house interested buying Juilliard's 3504 serge, 4050 satin; Lawrence's S. G. D. cloth; Lorraine's 1871-3665 serge; Bennett. Rector 6114.

WOOLENS.—Wilson & Lawrence style 480-2 and 480-4; also tan all-wool poplin wanted. Chelsea 2763.

Offerings to Buyers

BROADCLOTH, white, all wool, 56 inches, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

CHECKS.—Black and white checks; worsted; also wool plaid. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

CHEVIOTS.—High shades, tussah linings, Jerseys, chuddahs, checks, white chinchillas. Farragut 9811.

COATING.—Big job of Poiret twill velour, high colored. Herman Bruner, 621 B'way.

COATS.—All wool F. & M. cloth in the best leading shades at $3.50. Call and see this wonder besides others. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS.—We are ready to show plush coats, fur trimmed, to jobbers; preference to resident buyers. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 W. 27th.

COATS, Suits, and Sport Coats.—Very cheap; must be closed out immediately; now working on Fall lines. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—We are ready to show, jobbers only, silk plush coats, trimmed bottom, $8.75 up. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Children's coats on hand in taffetas, serges and checks to close out. Rutinger & Oppenheim, 821 Broadway.

COATS.—We have all-wool sport coats for immediate delivery. Broadway Dress Co., 107 Bleecker St.

COATS.—Fifty fancy styles American all-wool poplin to close out at $4.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Cloths and silks, $6.75 to $14.50, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

COATS.—Job of children's Spring coats for sale. Globe Cloak Mfg. Co., 149 Spring St.

COATS.—New lot, 500 plush coats, fur trimmed; sacrifice. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Come up and select your coats and suits, right off the rack; exceptional value. A. Hollander, 28 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—100 American poplin coats at $5.50; 150 suits at $6.75. Atlas Cloak Co., 32 East Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Newest styles; orders given if snappy models. See Mr. Massoff, 12th floor, 141 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Latest creations popular priced for immediate delivery. Max Lampert, 120 West 18th St.

COATS, SUITS.—American woolen poplin coats, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Job to close out below cost. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

CREPE METEORS.—Silk and wool poplins, satins; all graces; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES.—Street and afternoon high class models, immediate delivery, $13.50 up. Leading Dress and Costume Co., 65 W. 36th.

DRESSES.—Silk serge and evening dresses for immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—We have on hand 300 French serge dresses at a price. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—300 net, voile, and lace juniors', misses' to close out. Subin, 36 West 20th.

DRESSES, silk and serge; Spring merchandise close out. Phil Levenson, 39 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—500 serges and silks, to close; good bargain. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Taffeta, Georgette, close out. Modern Dress, 136 West 21st St.

DRESSES, evening and serge, to close out. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

GABERDINES AND SERGES.—All grades, at reasonable prices. H. Cohen Co., 45 West 25th St. 2950 Farragut.

GEORGETTE.—Domestic dark shades for sale, below present market price. Royal Mfg. Co., 35 W. 35th.

GUNNIBURLS. — Poplins, Poiret twills, serges, velours; all colors at low prices. Farragut 2368.

JERSEY CLOTH, (Direct from Mill.)—Best quality worsteds; all shades; immediate delivery; cheap. Loquitur Co., Phone Spring 4442.

LININGS. — Susquehanna flowered poplin, 67½c., 6 off. Madison Square 448.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Will exchange tan for other shades. Siegel, Madison Square 3121.

PIECE GOODS.—Striped taffetas and plaids for immediate delivery. Suit and Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av.

POIRET TWILL, Botany 5861, black, gold, tan; also serge in purple, rose gold, tan. Chelsea 7884.

POPLINS.—Apple, gold; fine poplins, 38-inch; also chuddahs, checks, white chinchillas, and tussah linings cheap. Farragut 9812.

POPLIN.—Silk and wool poplin, taffetas, Georgettes, all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-3446.

POPLIN, all wool, 37, 56 inches; high shades; immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4342.

POPLIN, gabardines, cream serges, Farr. 8857. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,183 B'way.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, $1.40 net; William Whitman poplin, 787, navy and black, $1.12½ net; all kinds of serges and poplin; also Poiret twills at the right price. Madison Square 448.

SERGE.—Mannish black, also Andrews 1464, copen, tan, $1.80 net. Chelsea 1858.

SILK JAP.—60 pieces, 7½ mummy, natural color; price reasonable. S. M. Beck & Co., 40 West 20th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported finish, finest quality, largest output; all sizes; immediate deliveries; extraordinary inducements for large quantities. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,328 B'way. Suite 635-637. Greeley 3682.

SNAP FASTENERS, finest quality only, lowest prices to dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 1808 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Asco, black and white, for immediate delivery, $4.75 bulk, or $5.25 carded. B. Steiner, 145 West 28th St. Phone Farragut 4269.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes. Stuyvesant 1896.

SUITS.—1,000 F. & H. cloth, all wool, with flowered lining, all leading shades, at $6; see this wonder; best in town. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—75 samples velour, serges, American poplin to close out at $8.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS.—Cloths and silks; $8.50 to $16, immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th St.

VELOUR.—Steven's check, style 2745, at $1.37½; also velours in all colors, $1.75, and Forstman & Huffman velours, all colors, $1.85. Madison Square 3940.

VELOURS.—American O359, apple, rose, Arthur Meyer's apple, gold, immediate delivery; excellent opportunity for quick buyer. Farragut 2338.

VELOURS.—American 15002, also Cobb & Jenkins for sale. Gottlieb Bros., 4369 Madison Square.

WAISTS.—Four momme Jap silk, $9 dozen; crepe de chine, all colors, $18; immediate delivery. Federal Waist Co., 36 Bleecker St.

Offerings to Buyers

WAISTS.—Special: embroidered Georgettes, $2.25 each; Jap, $3.50; mummy, $7.50 per dozen. Fred. R. Wright, 1,170 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Georgettes, crepe de chines and cotton waists, to close out. 15 West 20th, sixth floor.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN to handle a popular priced line of ladies' belts covering Middle West; also one for Southern States; commission basis. K 301 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..4¼@4½ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...4¼@4½ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Hour-Glass Shape to Come.

Among the buyers who have just returned from Paris openings, the opinion prevails that following the barrel skirt, which will have a vogue until early Fall, the hour glass design will be introduced. The barrel skirt, it seems, was first suggested by the zouave uniforms with their baggy trousers. The hour glass style will be a natural development. This design was described as fitting its name, a fullness of sleeves, tight waist and a skirt full at the top and drawn in at the bottom. The tightness at the bottom of the skirt, it was said, is responsible for the prevailing idea that skirts will be narrow.

Checks in High Favor.

Black and white checks are exciting quite some interest in the dress goods trade at present. During the last few weeks the call has been insistent for this class of merchandise. These goods are required for suits to some extent, but largely for separate skirts. In the silk trade the same demand has been noted, and black and white checked taffetas are in high favor. The popularity of black and white check patterns at this time is nothing very much new to sellers, and the recurrence of the demand has now begun to be regarded as a feature of the late Spring business.

Seventy Per Cent. Sport Clothes.

A manufacturer's representative, who is in a position that gives him a broad view of activities in the women's wear trade, estimates that fully 70 per cent. of the Spring and Summer business done by the trade will be on sport clothes. He adds that all these garments have been created by home talent, which is rather good proof of the advance made by designers in this country. The influence this will have, he says, in spurring on the designers to new and original creations in all lines, would be hard to calculate. The result, however, is bound to be in the direction of becoming independent of Paris fashions.

Drug Prices Show Many Changes.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that a further curtailment of spot supplies, due to freight congestion, the higher cost of raw materials and the international crisis were the cause of marked increases in prices on many of these commodities in the last week. The most important advances were in antipyrine, castor oil, belladonna leaves, caffeine alkaloid, gamboge and mastic gums, oils of East Indian sandalwood and mustard seed. Prices on mercury, in flasks, were cut $20 a flask, and other declines included tin oxide, Peru balsam, carbolic acid, citric acid, quinine—the last two in second hands—bromine, phenolphthalein, and acetylsalicylic acid.

Shortage of Gems Is Threatened.

With stocks of good "rough" and of fine cut stones smaller than for a long while, the crisis in the shipping situation has not added anything to the peace of mind of the gem importers. Last month's receipts were lighter than they might otherwise have been, and chances of a real famine in gems are not entirely remote. Opinions to this effect are given added weight by the good business that is being done on all kinds of light-colored stones, from very fine sapphires and emeralds to aquamarines tourmalines, &c., in spite of the Lenten period. The outlook is bright for a general advance in prices as the supplies on hand diminish. Diamonds continue to move, despite their enhanced values. Not much buying is being done by the importers and cutters, apparently, because of the shipping situation, which tends to make the market even firmer than might normally be the case.

Rubber Footwear Very Scarce.

An unusual scarcity of all kinds of rubber footwear exists here at present. Not only is it due in good part to the fact that the last season opened with stocks generally lighter than for some time, but also to the amount of snow and rain that has fallen this Winter. Occasions for wearing rubbers in the metropolitan district, it was said yesterday, have been more numerous in the last three or four months than in a similar period for several years. This has naturally increased the demand and lowered stocks. Rubbers of all kinds, sandals, arctics, and boots are all in scant supply, and the recent price advances by the manufacturers promise to be reflected in retail prices sooner than might otherwise have been the case. Children's goods are reported particularly scarce.

Hat Shapes Are Diversified.

Diversity is the present note of the millinery trade so far as styles in shapes are concerned. According to one of the best-posted men in the trade, the local consuming demand just now calls for a variety of small black hats, a great many of them made from the shiny straw known as lisere, while colored shapes in dull straws seem to be doing better outside of the metropolitan district. High-crowned, military effects are favored generally. In spite of the fact that the call for small hats is continuing here longer than it did last year, many women are buying the larger shapes in mushroom and other attractive effects. From all accounts, the consuming demand for trimmings could be better all around.

Jewelry Demand Continues.

The feature of the local jewelry trade at the moment is the demand that continues for gold and platinum merchandise at a time when the manufacturers ordinarily have more or less of a breathing spell. In the business that is now being received by manufacturers who make something of a feature of special orders, the call for unusual and attractive designs in the higher-priced pieces is said to be the most interesting thing of the moment. Stocks still are subnormal because of the continuance of the demand for goods to be shipped out as soon as completed. While the retail departments of leading silversmiths along Maiden Lane are not now crowded with purchasers, there is a seasonable business doing at wholesale, with prospects of a whole lot more near the end of this month and early next.

Uncertainty on Fur Overcoats.

Among the clothiers the question of whether fur overcoats for next Fall will "go big" or not is still of considerable interest. Doubts have been raised concerning the popularity of such garments. The leading houses do not think that the cheap models will obtain much of a vogue, but they are quite satisfied that the higher-priced garments will find a ready sale. This opinion is well illustrated in the action of one of the representative concerns in making an outlay of fully $25,000 in furs. It seems to be the consensus of opinion among style authorities in the trade that the retail customers who purchase fur garments are essentially "two overcoat" men, that is they can afford the fur overcoat for the colder weather at the same time having a plain garment for the usual run of Winter temperature.

Gray Goods Continue Active.

While the demand was not so active as on the earlier days of the week, there was little reason yesterday to complain of the movement of printcloths and other gray goods in the local market. Not a great deal was done on sheetings from all accounts, but the general converting trade were good buyers of all widths of sateens and twills. In the printcloths, bids of 6⅝ cents were refused by sellers for 38½-inch 60-48s for shipment in the next two months, but March-April business was put through on 60-52s at 6⅝ cents. July deliveries of 38½-inch 64-56s were sold at 7 cents, while for March lots of 38½-inch 64-60s 7 7-16 cents was paid in certain quarters. Other sellers were firm for 7½ cents for this shipment. Spot and March deliveries of Southern 68-72s were disposed of at 8½ cents, Eastern goods not being available at that price. Closing spot printcloth prices were:

32-inch, 80-80s	10¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*7½c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6⅝c
39-inch, 56-44s	6c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	5⅛c

*Asked.

FUR SKINS SCARCER.

Conditions Both Here and in Canada Which Caused This.

J. Gordon Noakes, field representative of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, returned yesterday from a trip through the West and Canada made in the interests of the company. He found conditions generally indicated that January prices would be maintained in most instances and probably increased on certain fancy skins.

"The Western dealers," he said, "all complained of a shortage in the entire collection due to the recent enactment in the Western States of game laws which curtailed the open season and which are being rigidly enforced. The collection of skunk, raccoon, opossum, and muskrat, which are the staples upon which the Western dealers depend, will undoubtedly be smaller this year than ever. All of these articles were held by the dealers up to last January at higher prices than the manufacturers were prepared to pay, resulting in a decreased demand and a slump in values. With the present short catch, however, Western dealers look for a steady rise in prices on all of these main articles.

"The situation in Canada is somewhat different. There is no gainsaying the shortage of the catch brought about by the scarcity of labor, which made it profitable for the trappers to secure employment elsewhere, by the extremely severe Winter which has made trapping difficult, and by the large number of trappers who have gone to the front. To these circumstances making for high prices must be added the extremely prosperous condition throughout Canada, which has led to the home consumption of such fancy articles as foxes, marten, fisher and lynx to a much greater extent than heretofore.

"The present stocks of furs in the hands of the dealers, especially of the fancy articles, throughout Canada are exceedingly low, and the same condition prevails as to most of the Western fur centres of the United States. It would, therefore, appear that the prices realized at the January sale held by the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation will in substantially all cases be fully maintained and will probably be exceeded on fancy articles which are in greater demand."

Lee Rubber & Tire Earned $251,063

The Lee Rubber and Tire Corporation reports net sales of $3,587,761 in its statement for 1916, the first to be issued. Net income amounted to $251,063, including $4,162 received from rentals, and of this $13,726 was paid out for interest, discounts, &c., leaving $237,337 for dividends. Stockholders received $225,000 and the final surplus was $12,337. The pamphlet report yesterday said that labor troubles and high costs of rubber and fabrics entering into the making of tires reduced profits in the second half of the year.

International Paper Plan Assured.

Chairman Close of the International Paper Company's Preferred Stockholders' Committee reports that 149,657 shares have been deposited under the plan to adjust the deferred dividends. More than two-thirds of the preferred stock has therefore assented to the plan, without taking into account stock deposited at sub-depositaries, or written acceptances actually lodged with the committee. March 10 is the final date for depositing stock.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Abrens & Winslow, 1,170 Broadway, resident buyers and shippers, have just added the W. H. Wright & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah, to their list of clients.

Robbins Brothers, carpets and rugs, have removed to 12 West Twenty-third Street, where they occupy the whole building.

The Munzer Lyon Kahn Company, resident buyer of 1,153 Broadway, has added the account of H. H. Butler of Troy, New York, who operates twenty-one stores.

ARGENTINA NEEDS TRADE.

Ambassador Naon Urges Closer Commercial Relations with Country.

CONCORD, N. H., March 7.—Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador to the United States from Argentina, in a public address delivered tonight at the request of the Legislature, said that the present time was one in which special efforts should be made to draw closer the social and commercial ties between the United States and his country to restore the disturbed balance of the world.

After referring to the similarity of climate and basic institutions of the two countries, he spoke of the market in Argentina for American manufactures and that in the United States for the agricultural products of his country. To stimulate this trade, he said, three things should be done—there should be a complete neutralization of commerce between the nations of the Western Hemisphere; American manufacturers should study local conditions and prejudices in Argentina, as German merchants did before the war, and Americans should inform themselves more fully regarding South America.

19,114 Living Yale Graduates.

A directory of 19,114 living graduates of Yale University has just been issued by Edwin Rogers Embree, alumni registrar. Of this number 5,719 live in New England. Among the occupations of graduates, law leads, with 4,018; engineering follows, with 2,218; then come in order, manufacturing, 2,175; finance, 2,087; education, 1,919; mercantile business, 1,688; medicine, 1,387; the ministry, 1,255; science, 471; journalism and letters, 454; agriculture, 451; art, 271; transportation, 222; permanent Government and civil service, 207.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman, silk waists, children's coats, men's dress white shirts; 1,140 Broadway.
AUBURN, N. Y.—Foster, Ross & Co.; H. B. Glitner, housefurn. goods; 1,170 B'way.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; B. Ormsby, silks, dress goods; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—D. Caplan & Sons; M. Caplan, trimmings; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. D. Sampson, women's, misses' coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Fribush Bros.; L. Fribush, cloaks, suits; Wallick.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—M. Morris & Co.; M. Morris, piece goods; 1,270 B'way; Albert.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; D. Rosenberg, silks; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss P. Louis, toys; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, toys; S. Trautman, millinery; F. Quellmals, dry goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; Mrs. M. Katz, children's headwear, infants' wear; 1,239 B'way.
BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
BOSTON—Mass. Pants Co.; S. Cohen, woolens; Imperial.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; C. J. McCabe, white goods; Miss F. Yoffer, hdkfs.; Miss F. Ash, laces; Miss M. Glynn, ribbons; Miss M. King, gloves; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; L. S. Root, silks; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Sweeney, Miss O'Hearn, misses' suits, dresses; W. T. McLain, jewelry; F. S. Lawson, toilet goods; Miss McHugh, misses' wear; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Barry, corsets; Mrs. Vincent, ladies' coats, raincoats, bathing suits; Mr. Oregan, Mr. Abrams, Mr. Ashley, representing; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon & Co.; J. W. Watters, rep.; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. F. Varnum, youths' clothing, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Farley, Harvey & Co.; J. H. Walsh, wash goods; J. F. Johnston, dress goods; G. J. Quinn, silks; 103 Franklin.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; W. Mulcahy, linens, flannels, house furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—Cox Hat Co.; W. H. Cox, hats, millinery; Albert.
BUFFALO—Buffalo Millinery Stores; S. H. Solomon, millinery; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. B. Reynolds, rugs; W. J. Boyle, silks, dress goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. F. Smith, coats, suits; 18 W. 35th.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—E. E. Clarkson & Co.; G. F. Bell, dress goods, silks; 1,239 B'way.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—S. Bourne, general mdse.; Latham.
CHATTANOOGA—M. Brener & Co.; M. Brener, clothing, furn. goods; Wallick.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss Koepke, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; J. A. Albietz, carpets, rugs; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Hoverland-Sardeson-McColm Co.; A. Alexander, silk suits, coats, pile fabrics; 303 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; J. A. Albietz, carpets, rugs; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Shoninger, Heinsheimer & Co.; E. R. Heinsheimer, woolens; 35 W. 31st.
CHICAGO—Lusky, White & Coolidge; C. White, upholstery goods; Somerset.
CHICAGO—M. Meyer & Sons; F. Meyer, furn. goods; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Kelly-Roth Co.; H. Levy, shoes; L. Cohen, ladies' suits; 303 5th Av., R. 909.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. M. Kyser, jewelry, fancy goods, baby carriages; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. C. Dalberg, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; Miss E. Carney, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss E. Doherty, suits, costumes; A. W. Mandel, rugs; J. H. Ling, crockery, glass; Mr. Delaney, toys; 15 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; S. Obermeyer, laces, notions; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Tebbetts & Garland; A. R. Scheele, groceries; 303 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—S. M. Hexter & Co.; R. M. Hexter & Co.; R. M. Hexter, tailors' trimmings; 1,140 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Linuner Co.; Miss B. Miller, waists; 1,140 B'way.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, silk skirts, waists; 470 4th Av.
DANVILLE, Va.—Conway, Swanson & Co.; J. W. Boswell, carpets; Breslin.
DENVER—Gano-Downs Co.; W. H. Hart, children's wear; Cumberland.
DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; J. Flanagan, silks, dress goods; 23 E. 26th.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss B. Krueck, art needlework; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT, Mich.—S. Berman; clothing; McAlpin.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—Miss K. Sullivan, millinery; Grand.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—F. E. Doolittle, dry goods; New Strand.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; D. M. Lamitie, coats, suits, waists; 1,239 B'way; Wallick.
FLINT, Mich.—Hill Bros. D. G. Co.; R. J. Osborn, women's garments; Park Avenue.
GOLDSBORO, N. C.—H. Weil & Bro.; H. Weil, dry goods; 315 4th Av.
GREAT FALLS, Mon.—Paris D. G. Co.; F. A. Fligman, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; W. Raphael, furn. goods; 353 4th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss K. Zenutz representing; 404 4th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Hibben, Hollweg & Co.; C. B. Fear, hosiery, underwear; 320 Broadway.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss E. Bentley, millinery; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; J. W. Carlyle, upholstery goods; 25 Madison Av.
LIMA, Ohio—Lima Mdse. Co.; H. K. Heiniger, general mdse.; Hermitage.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; T. S. Milburn, flannels; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—Otis-Hidden Co.; R. E. Moody, housefurn. goods; Breslin.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—N. B. McLain Co.; B. C. Wolper, novelty Spring waists; 27 W. 34th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. M. Robinson-Norton Co.; E. A. Cunningham, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.
LYNCHBURG, Va.—Quinn-Marshall Co.; Y. P. Marshall, notions, furnishing goods; 72 Leonard.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Arcade Garment Shop; A. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,190 B'way.
MONTREAL, Quebec—Seidman Bros. & Co.; M. Seidman, men's, boys' clothing; Breslin.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.; New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Laliberte, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; E. C. Mackie, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 404 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Marks, Isaacs Co.; B. M. Isaacs, millinery; 1,150 B'way.
NEWPORT, R. I.—King & McLeod Co.; D. W. Smith, silks, dress goods; Hermitage.
NORFOLK, Va.—The Edward Store; E. Arenson, general mdse.; Albert.
NORFOLK, Va.—S. J. Ullman; clothing; New Strand.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Rorabough-Brown D. G. Co.; Mr. Webb, hdkfs., hosiery; 334 4th Av.
PENSACOLA, Fla.—D. Kugelman & Co.; D. Kugelman, jobs notions, dry goods; Wallick.
PEORIA, Ill.—Gilrain Clothing Co.; W. H. Gilrain, men's, women's garments, millinery; Breslin.
PEORIA, Ill.—Given's Cloak House; H. H. Given, ready-to-wear; Somerset.
PHILADELPHIA—S. M. Cohn, cloak materials; B. M. Cohn, woolens; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. B. Lerner, women's wear; basement; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; B. Marks, men's, boys' clothing; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenbaum Bros. & Co.; Greenbaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. Garretson, trimmed millinery; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Kramer, Waldman & Fastman; G. Fastman, carpets; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss Rose Stein, infants' wear; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—J. F. Dittman & Co.; J. F. Dittman, coats, suits, materials; 2 W. 33d.
PHILADELPHIA — "Englander's;" Lewis Englander, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Oppenheimer, Greenbaum & Gross; S. Oppenheimer, clothing; Latham.
PITTSBURGH—J. York Co.; J. Weisberg, housefurn. goods; New Strand.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; A. Lapidus, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss Partno, infants' wear; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss S. Neville, corsets, brassieres; 404 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss Coyne, Miss Johnston, ladies' wear; 432 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun; G. A. Hinkley, notions; 432 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; W. R. Briggs, men's furn. goods; 220 5th Av.
RACINE, Wis.—Hilker-Wiechers Mfg. Co.; W. F. Hilker, shirts; Herald Square.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; C. N. Warner, notions, toilet, leather goods, jewelry; 23 E. 26th.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Progressive Cloak & Suit House; A. Goldman, cloaks, suits; Grand.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; F. W. Bowman, millinery; 621 B'way.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. M. Pratt, domestics; 432 4th Av.
ROME, N. Y.—F. E. Bacon Co.; G. E. Bacon, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 334 4th Av.
SAGINAW, Mich.—M. W. Tanner Co.; J. H. Wood, dress goods; Grand.
SAN FRANCISCO—Raas Bros.; P. Epstein, cloaks, suits; 1,140 B'way; Wellington.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. S. Barney & Co.; J. Harbeck, notions, laces, fancy goods; 404 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Haynes & Co.; F. T. McNamara, children's clothing; Breslin.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co.; L. D. Gill, manufacturing department; 320 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Hirshfield Skirt Co.; E. Hirshfield, silks, woolens; McAlpin.
ST. LOUIS—Pullis-Graham D. G. Co.; W. W. Steel, dry goods; Marlborough.
SUNBURY, Penn.—H. Rice Sons; S. Rice, clothing; Breslin.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; J. L. H. Wright, white goods; 72 Leonard; Park Av.
TAMPA, Fla.—Bentley-Gray D. G. Co.; J. W. Rinaldi, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
TOLEDO—Lamson Bros. Co.; Mrs. A. L. Tiudolph, dressmaking; 220 5th Av.; Park Avenue.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. E. Cunningham & Co.; Miss M. E. Maher, millinery, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
WILKES-BARRE—I. Long; H. J. Stivers, rugs; Breslin.
WINCHESTER, Va.—Baker & Co.; H. H. Baker, general mdse.; York.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Begin Bros.; T. Guerin, general mdse.; Imperial.
WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Sherer Co.; C. S. Allen, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

BERTHA TEITELBAUM. — A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Bertha Teitelbaum, doing business as the North Pole Knitting Works, manufacturer of sweaters and knit goods, 182 Second Street, by J. Rubenstein & Sons, $250; Standard Yarn Company, $225, and Max Kipperman, $110. She made an assignment on Tuesday, Judge L. Hand appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $1,500.

MATTHEW J. HARVEY, truckman, 480 East 140th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $80,632 and assets $64, a judgment for costs. Of the liabilities all but $1,000 is for claims for damages for personal injuries by one of his trucks. Max Brome has entered a judgment for $4,682 and Marker Vorobey has one for $10,000, and Michael Vorobey has a suit pending for $50,000, all of which were restrained by Federal Judge Hand for one year. There are eight other claims for damages, the amounts of which are unknown.

SAMUEL KROTENBERG, liveryman, 526 Southern Boulevard, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,634 and assets $1,500. Among the creditors are Alexander Kune, $592, judgment for personal injuries.

JOHN F. KELLY, 200 West 130th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy to get rid of a judgment obtained against him nearly nineteen years ago, which is held by C. K. Robinson of Buenos Aires, and no assets.

BOYE F. BOYD, formerly a grocer, now a laborer, Arlington, Dutchess County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,702 and no assets.

THE RIVERSIDE GARAGE COMPANY, 201 West 101st Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $18,447 and no assets.

DAVID J. GORDON, dealer in clothing, 309 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,477 and assets $402.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., March 7.—Gold Coin Stove Company of Troy filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $24,000 and assets of $5,313.

Walter C. Bennett, general dealer and undertaker, Ellenburg, filed a petition, with liabilities of $18,681 and assets of $11,841.

CHICAGO, March 7.—August F. Salow, a merchant at Manhattan, Ill., voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed. Liabilities $13,474, assets $7,183.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 7.—Frederick B. Mayo of Buffalo, manager of the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Co., Buffalo, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy today. Liabilities, $31,927.35; assets, $7,605.40.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Auchterlonie, William J.—National Nassau Bank of N. Y. $1,849.78
A. Davis & Son, Ltd.—Russian Transport and Ins. Co., costs 221.54
Atkins Structural Engineering Co., Inc.—Joseph Joseph & Brothers Co. 284.91
Abramson, Samuel—Central House Wrecking Co. 463.00
Averbach, Emil—T. J. J. De Raismes 426.21
All Americas Pub. Co.—Press of Joseph D. McGuires, Inc. 806.70
Bok, Gustav; Gilbert S. Ellithorpe, and Marcus E. Joffe—Elevator Automatic Signal Co., Inc., possession of chattels and $162.34 to 1,062.24
Bier, Samuel and Sarah—M. Friedlander 138.36
Beyni, Ernesto, or Ernesto B. Del Piatto—Carlton Chambers Co. 384.86
Baseball Magazine Co.—J. J. Little & Ives Co. 990.50
Browne, Grant H.—A. C. Asche 3,188.81
Booth, Lottie W.—J. W. Bitcher 152.23
Bay Boulevard Realty Co., Inc.—J. F. White et al. 404.41
Benarosh, Moses, or Manuel Rodriques—W. Scott et al., costs 120.40
Commercial Delivery Co.—B. Oestreich 275.65
Cohen, Barnett—Schiller-Cohen Poultry Co., Inc. 266.36
Costelli, Dominick—P. Riedel et al. 170.37
Cosgrove, Michael, and William O'Flaherty—United Distillers' Corp. 122.29
Crane, Irving M., and Bertha—Columbia Trust Co. 1,523.83
Diamant, Harry and Hannah—L. J. Graf 222.61
Ellis, Frederick G.—R. H. Bauer 251.03
Eschmann, Bettina W.; Edgar A. Eschmann, and Victor H. Englehart, exrs.—W. B. Wells 3,779.72
Fitzgerald, Archer W.—E. Du Bois 166.91
Geiger, Elizabeth—E. Stadler 141.48
Hammond, Charles N.—F. Wood 983.61
Hamilton, Paul H.—Exchange State Bank of Fort Worth, Texas 216.18
Holmes, Sarah P., and Mary E. Bolles—City of New York 572.83
Hoffman, Otto, and Isabella Neuer—M. E. Schlesiermacher 192.50
Johnson, James, and Louis Altieri—People, &c. 1,000.00
Jablin, Isaac—S. Ornstein 122.15
Koch, Frederick W., Jr.—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., costs 111.00
Kornhauser, Joseph—Lamont & Kempton 792.33
Koenigsberg, Philip or Carl—H. Schwartz 384.35
Kalman, Sam—A. Goldstein 114.16
Kuper, George H.—L. P. Stowe, costs 108.80
Kushner, Charles—Sittenfield Leather Co., Inc. 127.73
Krager, Edward—H. Horwitz et al. 234.94
Kirsch, Jacob S.—Pacific Commercial Co., Ltd., costs 112.70
Lichti, Ernst F.—A. Peuchot, Inc. 2,647.27
Laird, Wm. H.—Standard Oil Co. of New York 121.03
Larsen, Bridget, and National Surety Co.—People, &c. 500.00
Lewis, Joseph, and Louis Altenstame 1,000.00
Moulton, George R.—Gilchrist Co. 106.63
McCaffrey, Michael J.—National Casket Co. 226.87
Mendel, E. Harvey—W. L. Garber 451.31
Mathewson, Marie A. D.—G. W. Liebman 165.71
Midland Beach Co.—A. Carley 5,659.10
Nestell, Edw. W.—A. Sanford 299.86
Neuowich, Alexander H.—L. Cohn et al. 178.96
Olcott, J. Van Wechter—F. H. Platt ..1,048.91
O'Connor, John F. K.—R. M. Haan 322.28
Phillips, Moses L.—James A. Robb & Son, Inc. 140.03
Paleologue, Jean—H. Johnston 799.16
Prigge, Henry—A. C. Meyer 2,632.26
Pitkin Auto Co., Inc., and Harry I. Horwitz—J. Levitanos et al. 10,182.80
Reinhol, David W.—"Wetzel" 204.74
Rice, George—W. Demerest 1,087.32
Rapetti, Giovanni—Peugeot Auto Import Co. 160.74
Reba Realty Co., Inc.—D. O'Shea 346.43
South Shore Ferry Co.—H. Deyo 7,385.16
Sullivan, Michael, and Richard Graziadio—United Distillers Co. 102.91
Slotopolsky, Nathan—Public Bank of New York City 435.15
Simon, Michael J., and Simon's Express and Trucking, Inc.—Despatch Stables, Inc. 171.11
Stoddard, Charles H.—E. S. Edwards 308.13
Sindler, Herman—North American Brewing Co. 125.87
Sullivan, Mary, and National Surety Co.—People, &c. 500.00
Schuldt, John—United Grocers Co. 509.97
Wakschal, Max, guardian—D. Wasser, costs 295.93
Wilson Holding Co., Inc., and Nathan Wilson—J. D. Bookstaver 166.31
Washor, Abraham—J. Manheim 119.91
Warner, John E. and Lauren A.—M. Shea 161.28
William H. Moffitt Realty Co.—Glengarry Realty Corp. 1,600.55
Wolf, Gustave—N. Flaumen 169.41

In Bronx County.

Auld, Walter A.—W. F. Brown $147.22
Bard, Bernard, as guardian—City of N. Y. 37.72
Considine, Mary—Same 37.72
Carlucci, John—Pierce Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corpn. 354.47
Cotier, Joseph B.—L. Siff 229.09
Calvin, Harry L.—J. Stein 65.85
Estates Holding Corpn.—City of N. Y. 10.00
Fitzgerald, Archer W.—E. Du Bois 166.91
Goldman, Jacob—A. Hollander et al. 67.75
Greenberg, William—H. Goodstein 5,181.70
Kanter, Morris, as guardian—City of N. Y. 30.72
Klein, Pauline—Same 129.10
Klein, Samuel—Same 129.10
Lipschitz, Charles—City of N. Y. 47.72
Same—Same 27.72
Link, Margaret—Same 37.72
Levine, Charles, as guardian—Same 57.72
Loeb, Walter, and Milton Lichtenstein—M. Arnheim et al. 114.79
Mortimucci Furniture Co., Inc., Ernst Califano, and James Crisculo—C. E. Pape 220.77
Rosenzweig, Jacob—M. Arnheim et al. 205.15
Rosenfeld, Rebecca—I. Fine 107.88
Scully, Edward—H. Moore 38.52
S. B. C. Holding Corpn.—J. J. Kelly ..1,359.56
Selkowitz, Gertrude—City of N. Y. et al. 37.72
Springer, Willy—G. Abeel et al. 443.32
Warshawsky, Morris—City of N. Y. et al. 26.91

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Heymann, Julius; Harry Heymann, and Sidney Heymann—P. S. Heymann, Nov. 6, 1913 ....$2,311.59
Hesse, Gustav; Emil and Cornelius J. Bushnell, and Howard R. Bayne—J. A. Blair, May 11, 1916 ....149.59
Alper, Adolf and Bernard J.—F. Lindberg, Jan. 13, 1911 ....396.70
Cohen, Louis, and Thomas McQuade—People, &c., March 7, 1917 ....500.00
Duberstein, Jacob M.—M. Haber, March 3, 1917 ....210.00
Economic Building Co., Inc. — Hay Walker Brick Co., Dec. 20, 1916 ....326.24
Greene, Marvin M.—Greenwald Petticoat Co., Inc., Feb. 16, 1917 ....285.16
Remor Corp'n—L. Gutman, Feb. 14, 1917 ....552.41
Steinhacker, William—City of N. Y., Aug. 9, 1916 ....252.54
Tompkins-Kiel Marble Co.—A. G. Fontana, Feb. 5, 1917 ....296.38
Toronto Furniture Co., Ltd. — I. H. Isaacs, March 30, 1916 ....1,962.79
Weinsteld, Joseph—A. D. Amice, Feb. 11, 1911 ....1,003.56
Ziegfeld, Florenz, Jr.—H. A. Weatherbee et al., May 15, 1915 ....782.30
Bates, Belle B.—W. Lewisohn et al., Feb. 10, 1917, vacated 11,837.22
Nathan, Ida—M. Vorndrann et al., Oct. 22, 1915 ....794.74
Hennessy Realty Co.—A. Barnitz, Nov. 11, 1916 ....225.17
Amador, Esteran—J. D. Lohman, Jan. 4, 1904 ....492.84

In Bronx County.

Fish, Hyman, and Max Z. Horowitz—Talmud Torah Torath, &c., Inc., Feb. 28, 1917 ....$1,083.69
Rodgers, James—M. Staunton, Sept. 23, 1916 ....150.00
Reich, Samuel—B. Fink, Dec. 6, 1915 ....359.12

ACCOUNTS FINANCED
LEO. L. DOBLIN CO.
Commission Merchants
404-410 FOURTH AVE.
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Outstanding Accounts
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Advances on Accounts LEVISON & CO. 141 FIFTH AV.

HEGLA FABRICS
COTTONS LINENS
SILKS AND COTTONS
Distinctive Sport Fabrics Different
FOR
SKIRTS, DRESSES, WAISTS, Etc.
HENRY GLASS & CO.,
44-46-48 White St. Phone 1397-99 Franklin.

The Immediate Delivery Coat House
SPRING COATS
Over 15,000 coats ready for immediate shipment—and an equal amount in work.
COME IN AND PICK THEM OFF THE RACKS.
Prices range from $3.75 to $15.
SIEGEL & BARNETT Inc.
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More!
That is the call we are getting from progressive stores all over the country. They want more
STAR SKIRTS
Styled to the Minute
Star Skirts are big sellers because of newness and variety of the styles shown, and the exceptional values they offer.
STAR SKIRT CO.
15-19 East 26th Street.

Stouts in Waists
American Lady Make are popular in price and style.
Just what you need as a leader in your Stoutwear Dept.
Cotton—$12 Doz. up
Silk—$2.75 and up
Stout Department
The AMERICAN LADY WAIST CO.
Waldorf Building 2 West 33d St.

AMERICAN LADY WAISTS
If it's an American Lady it's a best seller. Bring all the sales punch and profit that ever can come to your Department.
Sold to you at the lowest prices for the best values.
Cotton—$9 to $24 Doz.
Silks—$12 to $18 Doz.
Silks—$18 Doz. to $3.75 Ea.
Stouts—$2.50 to $4.50 Ea.
THE AMERICAN LADY WAIST CO.
Waldorf Building, 2-10 West 33rd Street.
Downtown: 514-516 Broadway, near Spring St.

1200 SUITS
ON-THE-RACK
$8.75
SERGES—POPLINS—GABARDINES
FRANK & FRANK
141 West 28th St. 602 Farragut

DRESSES
SILK and SERGE
On Racks for Delivery
At Exceptionally Low Prices.
Lincoln Dress Co., 39 W. 32d St.

Immediate Delivery
DRESSES $8.75 UP
Taffetas, Crepes and the new Stripes.
PHIL. MARK & CO.,
71 W. 23RD. 4414 Gramercy

CARPETS LINOLEUMS MATTINGS RUGS
The Premier Carpet House of America
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Now at 12 West 23d St.
Two doors west of 5th Ave.

2,500 Silk Dresses
In all the new colors
For Immediate Delivery
$5.75 to $13.75
Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co.,
158-160 West 29th St.

SKIRTS SPORTS, SILKS, NOVELTIES
Biggest Values in the market because we employ no salesmen and are out of the way of high rents. Judge yourself—
Itzkowitz Bros. 245 7th Ave., Cor. 24th.

DRESSES
For Delivery
SILK and SERGES 6.00 up
Tip Top Waist and Dress Co.
134-142 W. 37th St.

VENETIANS
SHIPLEY-HOLLINS CO., 44 East 25th St.

Simon Ginsburg & Bro. Showing Complete Spring Line of Suits. 116-18 West 22d Street. Coats & Separate Skirts

SHOWING WONDERFUL LINE of coats, $3.50 up, and Suits $7.50 up. Triangle Coat Co., 127 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. M. S. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d

Coats and Suits H. B. RUBIN 36-54 WEST 25th ST.

FURS, peltries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

Velveteens and Corduroys, immediate delivery. A.Basher&Co., 354 4 Av. Mad. Sq. 3640

WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY. E. S. HIRSCH, 3 Maiden Lane.

Woolens Purchased ELIAS SURUT 19-21 Greene St.

Coats & Suits, new Spring models now ready. Joseph Schwarts, 152 W. 25th St.

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 336 Canal St.

Misses' Juniors' & IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
COATS Our FLAPPER SUITS
Will Surely Interest You.
SUITS COME AND SEE THEM
M. & H. GORDON, 22 West 26th St.

Crowley Neckwear for Women
That Something New
Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style. Nationally Advertised.
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.
40 E. 22d St. N. Y.

GOOD VALUES IN
RIBBONS—SILKS—VELVETS
GEORGETTES—CREPES—SPORT FAILLES
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85 FRANKLIN ST. NEW YORK
Seconds and Remnants of Fancy Cotton Fabrics

BRIGHTON
CARLSBAD
SLEEPING WEAR
Albertson, Beckhard & Allen,
38-40 West 32d Street.

SILK DRESSES at $6.75.
MAJESTIC DRESS CO. 129-133 W. 29th St.

SILK FROM $5.75 to $10.50 DRESSES Street Party Wedding
Novelty Waist & Dress Co. 116-118 West 29th St.

SUITS For Immediate Delivery. All Who Bought Reordered. You will do the same
Cooper & Grapes, 145 W. 28th St.

LININGS America's foremost specialty linings distributing and converting house.
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated,
America's Linings Leaders
92-94-96 Bleecker St., New York City

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold one box containing thirty-five one-gallon cans of scallops.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated March 2, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold four five-gallon cans of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold three five-gallon cans of scallops. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on March 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 28, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means corpus or certiorari.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—E. Franklin Payne of Philadelphia was admitted to practice.

No. 399. Ivey, plaintiff, vs. the State of Texas.—Injunction of the supreme court and motion for writ of certiorari submitted for plaintiff.

No. 4. Van Dyke et al., appellants, v. W. P. Geary et al., members of the Corporation Commission of Arizona, et al.—Motion to restore case to the call withdrawn, on motion of counsel for appellants.

No. 28.—International Harvester Company of New Jersey et al., appellants, v. United States.—Reargument continued.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 M.

Call for March 8: Nos. 56, 422, 431, 370, 385, 407, 733, 704, 403, 640, 633 (and 634,) 710 (and 713,) 545, 142, and 149.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Case, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 402, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Baker-Am Drug Synd
Bolton-Lee &c Co<
Cornell Steamer Co
Bell-Electric Co<J G White Co
Hansen<Glimpse Gas
Hyde-Standard Tel & E Rendrick Co<
Thomas Pub Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 857, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Bluewater<Talbain
MacDonald<Mandle-ville
Rosenberg<Int M M Co. (2.)

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 237, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

McAllister<Sloss.
Onseatwise Dredg Co<Tug Sabish.
Hunt<PR & Rdg RR.
Swanson<Tug Goodrich.
Jutes 82 Co<Marden, Orth & H.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.

Pimsuic<Nas El RR.
Favorite<Atl Transp
Greenwich<Mayor
Waldo<Aaronson.
Kane<C I & B RR.
Cont'l Spec Co of Bal<A. D. Syndicate.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 9:30 A. M.—Naturalizations. At 2 P. M.

Petrowsky<D. L & W RR.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
First Con Co<State of NY.
Weinstein<Weldon.
Veneroso<Spear & Co
Fisher<Fisher.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Smith, and Shearn, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

Re Pike<Pike.
Re Dollar Co<Canadian C & F Co.
Goodrich<McNab & Merlin-Mfg Co.
Kelly<I R T.
Foss<Ill Surety Co.
Harrison<Repetti.
Delafield<London & Lancashire F I Co.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

On calendar of Special Term, Part I, will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready argument and to fix a day for submission where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

MacMechan<MacMechan.
Rosenblum<Sloane.
Goldberg<Bedford.
Vincenzo<Bell.
Garner<Richman.
McHiernan<Borg.
Gordon<Mayer.
Klesar<Sprung.
Pfander<Cuba.
Delsa<Barnett & B.
Martin<United Hebrew Community.
Weiss<U S Hoffman.
Rosenberg<Lieberman.
Confusione<Manufacturing Co.
Johnson<Fox & Co.
Dillon<Neilman & Co.
Cohen<Hendricks & Co.
Re Schmuck<B. Mann & N-J Rty Co.
Wexler<Searles.
Re Hoffman.
Kornfeld<Mochman (2)
Rosenberg<Freedman.
Re Joseph<Michaels.
Beyel<Adamson.
Graham<Graham.
Farley<Shubert.
Herman<Smith.
Hoffman<Willoughby.
Weisberg<Knowles.
Hoffman<Willoughby.
Greenfield<Gottlieb.
Devins<Prichitt.
Jacobs<Am Play Co.
Valentine<Immerman.
Rankin<Kahn.
Broadstreet's Coll Bur<Samuel Quint Co.
Stienen<Stienen.
Mayer<Dallas Rty & Con Co.
Cohen<Ross.
Hendrick<Cobb.
Wagner<Transue.
Jacob Hyman Co<A G Hyde & Sons.
Ongley<Marcus.
Low Chai<Low Chai Co.
Re Amelia Bldg Co<Dooley.
Le Cutrahder.
Le Roy<Pennington.
Manier<Donald.
Emp City Gerard<S A Hersey Con Co.
Ruichik<Wilson.
Hutton<Equit Trust.

PART II.—Hotchkiss, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Bowne<Colt. (2.)
Sherriman<CN Y.
Re Victor St.
Tittersen<Tittersen.
Richard<Richard.
Preferred causes:
John Mulligan Co<DM Manna Const.
Heyneman<Heyneman.
General calendar.
Stewart<Stewart.
Smith<Smith.
Bdway Bldg<E W Martin Co.
Sarch<Sarch.
Cox<C G Blake Co.
Stewart<Stewart.
Stokel<Cook.
Mutual Life Ins Co<Finesse.
Sheffield<Industrial.
Hall<Hall.
Pettigor<Chester.
Steele, Jr<Arizona Cross Bar Metal Co.
Rinaldo<Zeistein.
Moskowitz<Moskowitz.
Wiesen<Wiesen.
Turner<Turner.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Rosen.

PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Am Materials<Purdy.
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ralph<Axtell.
McGregor<Assets Realization Co.
Spadaccini Bros Const Co<Shadehill Co.
Kirschenbaum<Bonds.
Dalbeattie<Adler.
Wells Pack Co<Fitzgerald.
Macomber<Strong.

PART III.—Frank, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Ing—Bunte<Michael.
Palm Trucking Co.
Miller<CNY.
Lewis<Int R T Co.
W Arscott<N Y Const Co.
D Arscott<Assets.
Ralph<Brown.
Scott<Ereshle.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Marshall<66th Av Coach
Winter<Everett.
Hirton<Remy Elec Co.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
J Carrano<Assns.
Hill<Chester Ct Corp.
Mayer<Dallas Rty & Con Co.
Goldsmith<Terry & Tench Co.
Davis<Belt Line Ry.
Clark<Bowery Bk of N Y.
Moore<Turner.
Sweetnaka<INT Cent.
Rosenbaum<Rosenbaum.
Dasris<Third Av RR.
Graham<NY Rys.
Hevlien<3d Av RR.
Hoffman<Eschenbach.
Manse<Hagedorn Estate
Vallone<Clark.
Goldhart<Druckman.
Steele<Int R T Co.
Lally<42 St & Av. RR.
Cohen<Freifeld.
Weinstein<Allmayer.
Joel Cohen<Assns.
Lisewski<Del & Hud.
Sherwood<Treasonable Reality Corp.
Geller<Edward Delilard, Inc.
Rothkoff<W Ledman.
Same<A Ledman.
Egan<Int R T.
Fessler<Griffin Mfg. Richmond<N Y Rys.
Dugan<Hollenbeck.
Fitzgerald<N Y Central RR.
Mills<Cohen.
Virtuoso<Rogers.
Babcock<N Y Rys.
De Culty<Kimball.
Fields<Peter Dodger Brewing Co.
Kelly<Int R T.
Barrett<Lindhoff.
Louis Brounstein<Cohen.
Lana Brounstein<same.
Clark<N Y C RR & Alley Mfg Co.
Paolino<Ludin Rty.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Solved<Gardiner.
PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Adjourned to March 12.
PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rosenbaum<Ambrosia Milk Co.
PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.
J Buller<Linch.
J Buller<same.
PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Donnelly<R Gordon & Son.
PART X.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.
Crutchfield<3d Av Ry.
PART XI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.
Part<Consol Gas Co.
PART XII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rudolph<Carlton Terrace Rest Co.
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Cases on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Ing—Matyas<Avalone.
Ing—Lion Brewery<Bergkamp.
Marcus<CNY.
Weintraub Brass Mfg<Emerson Phon, Inc
Owens<Toscani.
Rosbert<Levy.
Daniels<Akme Steel Goods Co.
Ascheim<Bielefeld & Spahn Co.
Mills<Mercin, Inc.
Shaw<Davis.
Weimore<Wetmore.
Rosenthal<Freeman.
Savage<Laymbe.
Conroy<Dunne.
Un Dist<Moskowits.
Celle<A Feier & Co, Inc.
Homsy<Zubow.
Regneas<Schnakenberg.
Weinschenking<Rtrearside Dr Apart, Inc.
Roslikow<Epstein.
Wilson<Piping Rock Club.
Silman<Morris.
Sholl<Smith Co. Ltd, Inc.

PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVII. (Feb. Term cent'd)—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Held in Trial Term, Part V. Hall<Kenny.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.

Estate of:
Alexander Y Pringle, Will
for probate:
Sidonia Metzger.
Charles V T Foley.
Johanna Dugan.
Philip de Bolleau, Jr<McKnight.
Thomas Fraser.
Dickey<Metro Pictures Corp.
Gross<Gross.

Case on.

PART V.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Allen<Bond.
Brown<Medbury.
Castle Co<Morrison.
Fiedelbaum<Saiomon.
Roth & Co<Wilkins.
Cohen<Geller.
Palera<same.
You<2,824 Bwy Corp.
Gerstenzang<Rosenbein.
Scott<Schneiderman Bros.
Weinstein<Schimel.
Sears<Kutner.
Waterbury-Wallace Co<Ivey (2.)
Chambers<Sterling Auto Sales Co.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Zeits<Bachrach, (2.)
Lott<F. L. Cranford, Inc.
Gerber<Kaplits.
Fiske<Hendrie.
Newman<Steiner.
Festine<2d Av RR.
I R T<Williams.
Hirschkowitz<Un Rty.
Vallish<Bolton.
Lynch<Colgate.
Giacolon<I R T.
Di Giacomo<Assns.
Greenhut<I R T.
Drillman<Brit-Am Assur Co.
Sullivan<Mr. Goodstein Rty Co.
Steinkritz<Morgenstern.
Gilman<Nat Merchandise Stamp Co.
Kalish<Int R T Co.
Prince<same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Brown<France Am Chemical Co.
Finkelstein<Wimpfheimer.
Policastro<Riley.
Toepfer & Schroff<Baxter.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Meyer<Von Nadler.
Kelly<Vico Rty Co.
Same—Marinucci.
Friedman<Tompkins.
Man Produce Co<McNamee.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Rosenzweig, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Kafter
Lyons—Hall & Friedman, German Sav Bank<Rosendorf—Santiago F. Cahill, Hahnemann Hospital<Becker—Charles A. Hickey, Loeb<Morganthau Realty Co.—Charles M. O'Keeffe, Kleeman<Hiedel—Edward J. Steckler.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Hotchkiss, J.—Premium Holding Co.<Forbin Realty Holding Co.—Joseph P. Morrissey.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Monroe Av.
Cohen<Cohen.
Brown<Romney Rty.
Truelson<Seddon Rty.
Mallon<same.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Phelan<Phelan.
D'Aniello<Bruno.
Harrison<Lee Hart.
Municipal Liens Co<Glover.
Rohmfalk<Schmitt.
Dobbs<N Y, N H & H RR.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.

Mahoney<Gilmanwith.
Brown<Sauter.
Forti<Gilman.
Chadwick<Burchhalt.
Weinberg<CNY.
Kunkel<Hovey.
Evans<Goerlitz.
Kelly<O J Stephens Inc.
Walsh<Hilgert.
Tedesco<Stand Plumb Co.
Thalman<Intsy R T.
Kenney<Nicholsen.
Tunard<Co.
Kleinfelder<Brown T & C Co.
Arney<Union Ry.
Koch<Standard Ice Cream Co.
DeSaun<Friedlander.

Trenchard<R C Jackson Realty Co. Inc—Lewis E Stern.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Mills, Rich, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Seyford<Southern Pacific Co.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR.

Clarke<Borough Asphalt Co.
Ajax<Board of Education.
King<Scott.
Ross<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Truthill<Howall.
Maxwell<Hoge.
Schramm<Wort.
Re Carpenter.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Clark, Benedict, Callaghan, JJ.—At 1 P. M.

Kelleher<S H RR; (2.)
Holbrich<Levine.
Kafka<German Fire Ins Co.
Corilloff<Deepchuck.
Rosenberg<Burd.
Kaplan<Herman & Herman, Inc.
Traffic, &c<Friedman.
Tiebout<Kovac and another.
Shelton<Teitelbaum, (2)
Nolan<Nolan.
Rosalsky et al<Jarkow et al.
Garson<Lawrence.
Newman<Anderson.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Zoberg<Zoberg.
Golden<Golden.
Nelson<Pugsley.
Bleicher<King.
Re Harms.
Blauvelt<Blauvelt.
Dunham<Rockville Centre Dev Co.
Goldstein<Gurgen.
Kings County Mtg Co<Brown.
Krause<Phillips.
Doyle<B H RR Co.
Siegel<N Y R R Co.
Ganley<B H RR Co.
Altman<N Y R R Co.
Murphy<Murphy.
Reilly<Scotto, (2.)
Beninger<Rocks.
Rucoco<Trapani.
Skelly<Wetmore.
Novack<Man RR Co.
Kinsella<Talbot.

PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Cedar Place.
Steward<Ketcham.
Solowey<Solowey.
Helfthaler<Helfthaler.
Municipal Coal Co<Emp City Lumb Co.

The remaining causes marked ready on the previous call will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial as the above cases are disposed of.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3036.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J.; Part II., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.

Shirk<Casey.
Reisam<Watson Con.
Fair & Carlton Realty Co.
Drescher<B. Q Co & Sub RR.
Ecker<Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
Dale<Phinney.
Catalano<N Y Cons RR.
CNY<Nunez et al.
Thompson<Anderson
Electric Car Co.
Wittberg<Reynolds.
Moore<Beamish.
Lott<NY Con RR.
Thompson<CNY.
McNally<Noyes.
Prothingham<Nas RR
La Barbara<B H RR.
Carison<Estates of Lohr Beach et al.
NY Cons RR<Hanf et al.
Podgil et al<Harris.
Stark<Merritt.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until March 9.

Highest number reached on regular call, 8750.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Elisabeth O'Donnell.
Caroline Saltbridge.
Harry Hall.
Daniel F Harrington.

Accounting of:
Hyman Hendler.
Edward W Day.
Rudolph Krumm.
Mary J Wheeler.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Fawcett, J.

Inq—Zuk<Isaacson.
Inq—Singaser<Kursrok.
Packtman<B-H RR.
Rakow<Nas El RR.
Kemp<C I & P RR.
Orinsky<Goldman.
Eisenberg<Krinsky.
Seligson<Carr.
Robertson<C I & B RR
Gilman<Weinberg.
Duffy<Vonderleith.
Boyce<Lozier & Co.
Hartje<Duncan.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Feder<Hanley Const Co
Yara<Cohen et al.
Soultice<same et al.
Jurick, an inf<Catalpa Co, Inc.
Pelkington, as admr<Marsden.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be reached for the day on this call:

Vallere<N Y & Q Co Ry et al.
Leahy<A. T. Simonson Co, Inc.
Manheimer<Greensam.
Krugw<Bernstein.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1578.

County Court.

EQUITY CALENDAR—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Fetterolf<S & L Const Co.
Bambauer<Schleider.
Pescia et al<C & C Realty Co.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—At 10 A. M.

Reese<Reese.
Johnson<Parodi.
NY, N H & H RR<State Bd Tax Comrs
Abrahams<Harris.
Balis<Slawickas.
Diller<Diller.
Fisher<Osborn Rty Co
Highest number reached on call, 3036.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Young, J.; Part II., Morschauser, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

McAllister<McBride(2)
Fischer<Mauser Mfg.
Buynofsky<Leh V RR
Taylor<Tuthill & Stamford Rty Co.
Walter<Oakley.
O'Connor<Webber (2).
Kosenzo<Lehigh Portland Cement Co.
Vitanza<O'Neill.
Walker<NY, West & B RR.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Williams<Bauman.
Coleman<Mason & H.
Walker<Lambiase.
Carpenter<Wright.
Paellilo<Union Ry.
Leavitt<Winston.
Tschantre<West End R.
Shapiro<Rice.
Slansky<Whitridge.
Wunder<Harsbrger.
Odell<West St RR.
Duffy<same.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

AIMS AT ROCKAWAY CLAIMS.

Bill at Albany Would Prevent Isolation of Property Near Fort.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Senate Leader Elon R. Brown introduced a bill today designed to limit the amount of damages which may be claimed by property owners as a result of the cession by the State to the Federal Government of lands for the fortification of Rockaway Point.

The measure provides that whenever, as a result of the appropriation of lands or waters, other lands or waters are cut off from access to public streets, highways, navigable waterways or other means of communication, the Governor may reserve in any deed to the State a right and easement in and over a strip of land not exceeding 100 feet in width for public highway purposes and for the purpose of affording or restoring access to such unappropriated property.

The bill went to the order of final passage and was referred to the Senate Finance Committee.

Fire Destroys Architect's Home.

An uncompleted building, which was to have been the home of Ferdinand Witt, an architect, was destroyed by fire last evening at Riverview Manor, between Hastings and Dobbs Ferry. The fire is believed to have been caused by a stove which was kept burning inside to prevent the fresh plaster from freezing. The loss was about $5,000.

SHORTAGE IN WOOL TRADE.

Not Enough Goods in the Market to Meet the Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 7.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"High prices have held up business in the Boston wool market in the last week, during which about 4,000,000 pounds were sold. The fine grades, with the exception of cases, have been virtually exhausted, so that medium wools are being taken principally.

"Dealers are facing a real shortage. There is actually not enough wool to fill the demand. As long as the European war continues the higher prices will go. Contracting in the West has been comparatively quiet, owing to the high prices of the growers and the indifference of the dealers. All the good wool in Utah and Nevada have been taken up, and large weights have been bought in those States by a syndicate.

"The feeling in the trade is strong that cotton will reach 25 cents and possibly 30 cents, and that speculation on the short side is dangerous. There has been very little buying by the mills, although a little demand has come from those in New England, including one or two in New Bedford and some in Connecticut.

"The woolen goods market continues strong. With prices at present levels and with buying largely over, it is not expected that it will be at all active. The small number of bids for Government contracts seem to indicate that a considerable number of producers are not interested in them because the manufacturers' machinery is well taken care of in some direction.

"The cotton goods market has remained steady during the last week, but is not as active as previously. This is due to the uncertainties which exist. The future appears satisfactory."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 136th St, 99.11x105; Realty Mortgage Co. to Allendale Building Co., 30 East 42d St, all liens, Feb. 28; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway. $100

CHERRY ST, 427, n s, 100.4 ft w of Jackson St, 25.1x90.7x25x92.6; Benjamin Mischner to Victor Rosenzweig, 347 Madison St, one-third part, mtg $25,000, & c; March 1; attorney, Louis Manheim, 203 Broadway. $100

FULTON ST, 22, e s, 53.9 ft w of Front St, 18.11x56.2x irregular; Mary T. Brosnan to Angela M. Brosnan, 140 West 74th St, 5-14 part, 5; and e. s. 4 & Sept. 21, 1916; attorney, Francis X. Brosnan, 120 Broadway. $1

RUTGERS PLACE, 16, e s, 189.4 ft s of Jefferson St, 25.2x126.6; Samuel Cohen to Harry W. Goodman, 1,864 7th Av, mtg $40,400, all liens, March 6; attorneys, Speir & B., 52 Wall St. $1

GRAND ST, 491, s e corner of Suffolk St, 20.11x80.1; Nathan Burnstine to Hy C. Burnstine, 523 West 112th St, mtg $87,000, Jan 31; attorneys, Burnstine & G., 35 Nassau St. $1

MADISON AV, w s, 16.8 ft s of 131st St, 16.8x74.10; Flotyette E. Rickaby to Lucy G. and Artillia Williams, 104 East 177th St, & Bronx, b. Aug. 18, 1916; address, A. C. Williams, 104 East 177th St. $100

MONROE ST, 128, n s, 116.8 ft w of Montgomery St, 28.8x100; G. & L. Realty Co. to Harris Rabinowitz, 218 5th St, Aug. 5, 1915, mtg. $27,000; attorney, D. Sternlicht. $20

98th St, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av. $11

RENWICK ST, 23-27, w s, 273.5 ft s of Spring St, 56.4x80; Chesver N. Ely et al., executors Smith Ely, to Augustus D. Juilliard, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., all liens, Feb. 27; attorneys, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $15,000

ST NICHOLAS AV, s e corner 125d St, 25.4x97.11x25.11x92.3; Samuel R. Taylor to D. H. Jackson Co., 35 Nassau St, mtg $27,500, all liens, b. and s., March 6; attorneys, Goldsmith, R., & E., 32 Nassau St. $1

187 Av, 1,510, e s, 27.2 ft s of 79th St, 16.8x94; William Connolly to Michael J. Egan, 639 Croton Park North, Bronx, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, M. J. Egan, 2 Rector St. $100

197 AV, 2,125, w s, 50.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x75; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. to Ferd. Demais, 2,265 1st Av, March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway. $1,000

SO AV, 1,530, s s, 50.3 ft n of 134 St, 25x100; John T. Bauer to Margaret, his wife, 212 East 62d St, mtg $40,000, all liens, Dec. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway. $100

167TH ST, 155 West, n s, 218.2 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 81x100.4; George T. Banehle to Myrtle G. Banehle, 140 West 79th St, mtg $38,000, Sept. 20, 1916; attorneys, Banehle & Canty, 51 Chambers St. $100

71ST ST, 322 West, s s, 224.6 ft w of West End A, 17x100; George T. Banehle to Myrtle G. Banehle, 140 West 79th St, mtg $17,000, all liens, Sept. 22, 1916; attorneys, Banehle & Canty, 51 Chambers St. $100

167TH ST, 241 West, n s, 140 ft e of West End Av, 15x100.11; Max Spiegel to Leo Spiegel, 241 West 100th St, mtg $16,500, March 6; attorney, Thomas F. MacMahon. $1

1,460 Broadway, w s, 140 ft s of 42d St. 16.8x54, March 7; John Mitchell to Mary R. Mortill, 636 4th Av, gift and interest per bond, prior mtg $4,500; attorney, T. Louis A. Britt, 271 Broadway. $1,000

1ST AV, 2,125, w s, 50.11 ft n of 109th St, 25x75, March 7; Ferd Demais to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, trustee, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $7,000

11TH ST, 244 East, s s, 225.6 ft e of Second Av, 18.9x100; Ernest Feldman to Nathan Rosenberg, 1,000 Rhode Island, Canarsie and Michigan, and gas plants, buildings, franchises, gas-making machinery, equipments and all other lands, &c.; Feb. 15. United States Rubber Co. to Gulf Central Trust; Beach W. Mott to Union Dime Savings Bank, 706 6th Av, due and int. as per bond; attorneys, Butcher, T. & Sherman. $1

1ST AV, 2,237-241 West, n s, 277 ft e of 8th Av, 51.5x98.9, Feb. 15; Laura A. Cregan to Kath. A. O'Leary, 32 West 112th St, 3 years, 5 p. c., mtg $40,000; attorneys, Mc-Laughlin & Stern, 32 William St. $4,000

82D ST, 233 West, n s, 361.4 ft e of 8th Av, 19x100.5, March 1; Letitia Jo. Kettersz to Marie J. Hyson, 405 West 34th St, gift, Feb. 7, 1917; subject to mtg $18,000; attorneys, Bennett, W. & N., 2 Rector St. $2,000

97TH ST, s s, 162.6 ft e of Lexington Av; 16.11x100; Feb. 28, 1916; Matilda Hoffman Adams to Trusts, Realty Av, Par Rockaway, N. Y. C. Gas and Int. as per bond; attorneys, Gorn, E. & F., 280 Bway. $5,000

125TH ST, 413-23 East, s s, 200 ft e of Second Av, 100x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Ferd. Demais, 2,265 1st Av, March 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. 176 Broadway. $15,000

NORTH 25 ft of Lot 11, Block A, map of Lester Park; Mary McGarry to Peter Knapp, 601 Lester Pl, East 160th St, & Bronx, b. Feb. 16; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St. $100

PROSPECT AV, 2,052, e s, 22x150.8; Arthur N. Geigerich, referee, to Josephine M. Schumacher, 247 Street St, Brooklyn, March 1; attorney, W. T. Matthies, 506 East 175th St. $2,550

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e, 125 ft s of 161st St, 25x100; Astoria Properties, Inc., and another to Union Bank of Brooklyn, June 26, 1915; attorney, Deane & Co., 45 Broadway. $1

153D ST, 823 East, n s, 24.9x100; Delta Holding Corporation to Hy. E. Haudenschield, 300 East 41st St, mtg $18,750, March 7; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $100

177TH ST, n s, 88.11 ft e of 3d Av, 40.11x94x86.11x108.11; C. Adelbert Becker to Richard Butler, 883 Union Av, mtg $37,850 on this and other property, & c.; March 7; attorney, E. T. Martin, 507 Tremont Av. $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ELLWOOD ST, w s, 223x287.6 ft n of Nagle Av, 2 lots 75x100.10, 3 mtgs, each $3,000, March 6; Joseph Sonsin Co. to Nicholas D'Agostino, 558 Morris Av, Bronx; due as per bond. 6 p. c. prior mtgs. (2) none; int. 6%; attorney, Louis S. Hirsch, 370 East 161st St. $10,000

NASSAU ST, 79, w s, 25.1x106.9x24x106.8 s s; Nassau St, w s, 24.6x106.8x24x106.8 s s; Maiden Lane, 20 & 22, n s, 24.6x106.8x24x106.8 s s; Mary Birbie Realty Co. to Norman Le Roy Edgar, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., 10 years; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 30 Wall St. $170,000

PROSPECT PLACE, 55, w s, 50.5 ft n of 42d St, 16.8x54, March 7; John Mitchell to Mary R. Mortill, 636 4th Av, gift and interest per bond, prior mtg $4,500; attorney, T. Louis A. Britt, 271 Broadway. $1,000

1ST AV, 2,125, w s, 50.11 ft n of 109th St, 25x75, March 7; Ferd Demais to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, trustee, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $7,000

11TH ST, 244 East, s s, 225.6 ft e of Second Av, 18.9x100; Ernest Feldman to Nathan Rosenberg, 1,000 Rhode Island, Canarsie and Michigan, and gas plants, buildings, franchises, gas-making machinery, equipments and all other lands, &c.; Feb. 15. United States Rubber Co. to Gulf Central Trust; Beach W. Mott to Union Dime Savings Bank, 706 6th Av, due and int. as per bond; attorneys, Butcher, T. & Sherman. $1

1ST AV, 2,237-241 West, n s, 277 ft e of 8th Av, 51.5x98.9, Feb. 15; Laura A. Cregan to Kath. A. O'Leary, 32 West 112th St, 3 years, 5 p. c., mtg $40,000; attorneys, McLaughlin & Stern, 32 William St. $4,000

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RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent unless otherwise specified.

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NORTH 25

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The realty feature yesterday was the purchase of the recently constructed Brooks Brothers' building on the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. The purchase of the property, which is one of the most valuable on Madison Avenue in the Grand Central zone centre, was the direct result of the sale of several properties in different parts of the city acquired by the insurance company through foreclosure proceedings. They represented an aggregate value of about $2,000,000, and were purchased by Robert W. Catts. The greater part of the proceeds were then used in acquiring the Brooks Brothers' building as a permanent investment. The latter property is held by the clothing firm on a long lease netting $100,000 a year, with renewal privileges.

The building was purchased from the Riverbrook Realty Corporation, composed of William H. Barnum and William Averdell. It is assessed at $1,175,000, of which $800,000 is land value. The deal, it is said, involved not only the purchase of the stock of the company but the liquidation of the $1,000,000 mortgage held by the Prudential Life Insurance Company. The building covers a site 125.5 by 110.10.

The properties sold to Mr. Catts, making possible the purchase of the Madison Avenue property, were the following seven parcels: 158 and 160 Greene Street, a seven-story loft, 41.2 by 100; 131 to 135 Prince Street, a seven-story loft, 60 by 71.3; the four-story dwelling at 63 West Ninety-fifth Street, 20 by 101.2; 20 West Ninety-first Street, 19 by 100.8, and 302 East 117th Street, 20.5 by 100.11; the six-story loft at 114 to 118 West Seventeenth Street, 74.11 by 92, and the ten-story loft at 28 West Fifteenth Street, 25 by 110.11.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers in the transaction, which, in all, represented properties valued at about $4,000,000.

New Yorker Buys Stickney House.

William B. May & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the former Joseph Stickney residence at 874 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the Harry Payne Whitney home on the northeast corner of Sixty-eighth Street. It was sold for the widow of Mr. Stickney, now the Princess de Fancigny-Lucinge of France, who was represented by Joseph Duffy. The house covers a plot 44 by 100. The buyer was a New Yorker, who will remodel it for occupancy. The house has been vacant for the last two or three years. It was held at $700,000.

West Harlem Apartment Sold.

An investing client of Morris Moore purchased from the Pasadonia Realty Holding Company 103 and 105 West 124th Street, a six-story flat on a plot 44.8 by 99.11.

Private Dwelling Sales.

The three-story dwelling at 159 East Ninety-third Street has been sold by Joseph Cohen to a client of Maurice B. and Daniel W. Blumenthal. It is 33 feet east of Lexington Avenue.

Lucy E. Reynolds purchased from Lewis E. Davis 464 West 142d Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 18 by 99.11.

Syndicate Fails to Complete Madison Square Garden Sale.

Title to the Madison Square Garden Company has not passed as yet from the New York Life Insurance Company to the syndicate headed by W. Carman Roberts, which signed contracts for its purchase last month. At that time the syndicate agreed to pay $2,400,000 for the property and a binder of $100,000 was passed over to the insurance company. The balance was to have been paid, or an agreement reached on March 1. The syndicate, however, failed to make the necessary payment and it is understood that the $100,000 has been forfeited and the property is again under the control of the company. A member of the syndicate declared yesterday that the failure of the syndicate to complete the purchase was due to the fact that a number of liens had been placed against the lessees and that by soon as these were cleaned up the sale would be consummated.

Manhattan-Bronx Trade.

E. Wildfeur purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, 59 West 105th Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100, located between Columbus and Manhattan Avenues. In part payment the buyer gave 2,454 and 2,436 Minford Place, two five-family houses on a plot 50 by 100. Edward Dressler negotiated the sale.

Recent Buyers.

The J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company is the buyer of the property at 205 to 221 East Twenty-fourth Street.

Charles Kimmelman is the buyer of the five-story apartments, 574 to 580 West 169th Street.

The Luster Construction Company is the buyer of 510 and 512 West 167th Street.

Bronx Sales.

McLarnen Brothers sold to a builder a plot 70 by 100 on the south side of Fordham Road 25 feet west of Cedar Avenue.

The Melcort Realty Company sold 1,023 College Avenue, a three-story house 20.4 by 84.9 to the B. F. & G. Realty Company.

Miss Lena Steinthal has sold the premises at 1,008 Brook Avenue to Michael J. McAuley. Maurice B. and Daniel W. Blumenthal represented Miss Steinthal.

Brooklyn.

Futino & Cerny sold for a client to John Nillsen for investment the three-story and cellar double frame flat on plot 27 by 75, known as 5,615 Second Avenue.

The Realty Associates sold 1,118 Pitkin Street, a two-story and cellar brick; two-family house, on a lot 20 by 97 by 100.2 to Herman F. Racer.

Long Island.

C. E. Reimer has sold to the W. J. Martin Construction Company the southwest corner of Grand Street and Snediker Avenue, 95 by 150 feet, Union Course, Queens.

F. E. Sheffield has sold to A. C. Ferguson the northeast corner, 50 by 100 feet, at Warburton Avenue and First Street, Bayside, and F. Trautwein has sold to Wm. C. Arend the northeast corner of Second Street and Lamartine Avenue, 100 by 100, Bayside.

J. Wilson Dayton sold a parcel of the Shethar estate at Great Neck, L. I., to

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

57TH ST., 7 EAST, (Near 5th Av.)—Elegant front parlor, heated, private bath, telephone; also one large, first-class furnished room, very sunny house.

58TH, 116 EAST.—Furnished rooms; modern conveniences; gentleman.

61ST, 61 EAST.—Comfortable, large front room, in private house; all conveniences.

119TH ST., 201 EAST.—Beautiful outside room, southern exposure; steam heat, bath; private family; Jonasson.

MADISON AV., 220, (26th St.)—Comfortable room; convenient to bath; suitable for business people.

West Side.

128TH, 124 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; all conveniences; references.

54TH, 33 WEST.—Large, well furnished front parlor, room adjoining; high housekeeping.

49TH, 60 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished, business or lodging; opposite Bryant Park.

50TH ST., 24 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; bath on same floor; references.

51ST, 315 WEST.—Rooms in richly furnished apartment to sublet, singly or en suite. Columbus 3817, Apt. 6.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; gentleman only; references.

57TH ST., 45 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentleman; steam heat, electric light.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, private tile bath; suitable two; breakfast optional.

60TH, 148 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, sunny room, closets, electricity, telephone, shower; charming apartment.

72D, 22 WEST.—Exceptionally fine, large room; private bath; separate single room.

72D, 336 WEST.—Handsome suite, two rooms and bath; other rooms; exclusive.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large newly furnished room, private bath.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor; also kitchenette apartment; private baths; reasonable.

78TH, 137 WEST.—Just open, newly furnished house; large rooms; $8-$10; telephone.

78TH, 54 WEST.—Large, warm rooms, private baths; southern exposure; electricity; $10-$12.

79TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor, furnished; references exchanged.

79TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private bath, kitchenette; also single rooms.

79TH, 119 WEST.—Large, front room; running water, electricity; telephone; small rooms; references.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable medium room, heated; running water; references.

79TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable medium sized rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $6.

79TH, 221 WEST.—Basement room; suitable one, two; bath, steam, electricity, hot water.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence, large rooms with bath, private baths; electricity, steam heat; $3-$12.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private bath, steam heat, electricity; telephone; references.

82D, 146 WEST, (Anderson Annex.)—Single, double rooms, running water, electricity, elevator. Anderson.

82D, 8 WEST.—Large front room, with dressing room; all conveniences.

83D, 15 WEST.—One sunny front room, newly furnished; special Spring rate.

86TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant suite, one, three rooms; private bath; steam, electricity; references.

86TH, 61 EAST.—Comfortable, large front room, in private house; all conveniences.

89TH ST., 601 EAST.—Beautiful outside room, southern exposure; steam heat, bath; private family; Jonasson.

MADISON AV., 220, (26th St.)—Comfortable room; convenient to bath; suitable for business people.

West Side.

125

A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE

"For the first time Mortgage Loans . . . supplant Railroad Bonds as the largest single class of investments held by Life Insurance Companies."
N. Y. Times

Buy Our
4½% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HUNT, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

NAMES MANY IN AUTO PLOT.

Twenty-five May Be Indicted on Sing Sing Prisoner's Confession.

William Stark of Richmond Hill, sentenced to Sing Sing last month for complicity in a plot whereby insurance companies were defrauded out of more than $100,000 with automobile accident claims, has made a complete confession, according to Assistant District Attorney Royal Weller, involving twenty-five New York and Brooklyn business men. Mr. Weller refused to give details of Stark's confession, but said he would ask the Grand Jury to indict the men named.

Charles H. Hoag, a laundryman of 2,301 Avenue G, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday under an indictment found on Stark's evidence charging the filing of a false proof of claim, on which it is alleged he collected $2,450 from the Royal Insurance Company. Justice Tompkins released Hoag under $7,500 bail.

"Stark told me," Mr. Weller said, "that fraud was easy because of the sharp competition among automobile accident insurance companies."

Stark was employed as a mechanic by the Moon Auto Sales Company of Brooklyn, two of the members of which were indicted for filing false proofs of claims.

Burr McIntosh to Lecture Tonight.

Four hundred members of the Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Regiments, as well as the respective commanders, Lieut. Col. Foster and Colonel Haskell, are among those who will attend Burr McIntosh's second lecture on "America for the Americans" at Carnegie Hall tonight. Mr. McIntosh has given up a stage engagement to talk in various cities about preparedness. His audience tonight will also include several hundred members of the American Women's League for Self-Defense and Preparedness and a delegation from the Junior Division of the Military Training Camps. An invitation was sent last night to the quartermaster training class conducted at DeWitt Clinton High School by Major Lawton in connection with the Army Reserve.

Furniture Men Condemn Frauds.

Resolutions condemning fraudulent furniture sales and advertising and the bringing to court of cases of defaults on installment furniture sales were passed last night by the New York Retail Furniture Association, in session at the Hotel Astor. The association held its annual dinner, at which C. Ludwig Baumann, President of the association, was toastmaster, and the speakers were Municipal Court Justices John F. Cowan and Jacob S. Strahl, Rabbi S. Raymond Cohen, and Albert Leon, President of the National Furniture Association.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Wednesday noon, lady's black leather handbag with gun metal fastenings on bench near Soldiers' Monument or west walk Riverside Drive to 72d St.; through 72d to Central Park West; contains visiting card, small black purse, handkerchief, and two sets of keys. Finder kindly send keys to Owner, 22 West 71st.

LOST—Between 52d and 55th and 5th Av., hand-crocheted handbag, with inserted colored beaded flowers, containing gold purse and gold pencil studded with turquoise, also moire memorandum book. Reward for return to office, Hotel Gotham, 55th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—ON THURSDAY, MARCH 1, FORENOON, ON EAST SIDE OF 5TH AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 74TH STS., A BUTTON-SHAPED SCREW PEARL EARRING. $500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR ITS RETURN TO CARTIER, 713 5TH AV.

LOST—Pass Book, $2,200, West Side Savings Bank. Any person having claims upon said book is called upon to present the same to the bank within 30 days, or the said book will be declared canceled and extinguished and new issued in lieu thereof.

LOST—A skunk skin muff at McCreery's or Maillard's restaurant, between 11:30 and 12:30 noon. Suitable reward by returning to Manhattan Hotel office, 42d St. and Madison Av.

LOST—Pearl necklace, pearl clasp, 30th to 78d, Madison or 5th Av., March 8, 12:30 to 5 P. M. Winthrop Chanler, 813 Madison Av.; liberal reward; no questions.

LOST—In the vicinity of 42d St. or the subway, a sapphire and diamond bar pin; liberal reward. Return to Apt. 602, Hotel Belleclaire.

LOST—On Riverside Drive, one tan pigskin billfold containing about $60; return and receive reward. 230 West 96th, Apt. 4D.

LOST—Old-fashioned cluster diamond ring, mother's gift; loved for association; liberal reward. A. Gilman, Hotel Somerset.

LOST—Gold ring, set with three diamonds, lost on Sunday. Return S. S., 230 West 79th, Apartment 5e; liberal reward.

LOST—Gold watch bracelet, vicinity Madison Av. and 30th St.; reward. Mrs. S. Worms, 1,261 Madison Av.

LOST—Saturday, silver lavalliere, quartz amethyst pendant. Reward. Wanamaker, 358 West 51st St.

LOST—Vicinity Wall and Pine Sts., bracelet watch; reward. H. Rex, Empire Dress Co., 126 Broadway.

LOST.—Drawing instruments, between 48th and Times Square; reward, Wittal, 541 West 49th St.

LOST—Yellow wire wheel and tire complete; reward. William Chester, 362 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Heart-shaped brooch, pocketbook. Davis, City Hospital Training, Blackwell's Island.

LOST—Diamond cluster ring, ruby setting. Liberal reward if returned to cashier, Waldorf.

LOST—Keys, Broadway and 72d, Tuesday night; 8:30. Gramercy 1440.

LOST—Feb. 28, diamond bar pin, sapphire in center. O'Meara, 344 West 72d.

REWARD.—Vicinity 60th, 6th Av., heart-shaped brooch, set small pearls. 37 West 50th St.

$500 REWARD return gray chamois bag lost Dec. 28 containing diamond brooch, 7 large and 25 small stones; 1 pearl surrounded by diamonds bar pin; lavalliere, three diamond drops; six loose stones. Apt. 42, 820 West 116th St.

$100 REWARD.

Lost, diamond drop earrings, on Friday, March 2, in the vicinity of 110th St. and 115th St., 5th Av. and 7th Av.; no questions asked. Return to Conay, 1,802 7th Av.

$500 REWARD, return of pearl necklace, about 93 pearls, diamond clasp; lost Feb. 6, between 30th and 73d Sts., on 5th Av. or Madison Av. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$25 REWARD, no questions; diamond and black pearl pendant; Metropolitan to Cafe Boulevard. Frisch, 18 West 31st. Columbus 8100.

Lost and Found Cats and Dogs.

$50 REWARD for return of Scotch Terrier, taken from Black Swan Inn, Bellmore, L. I. No questions asked. Louis Williams, Bellmore, L. I.

MISS DAVIS DENIES SHE WAS HEARTLESS

Parole Board Chairman Says Mrs. Sanger's Charges Are Unfounded.

OPPOSED BY THE CRIMINALS

They Object to Indeterminate Sentence Because of Investigation They Must Undergo.

Dr. Katharine B. Davis, former Commissioner of Correction and now Chairman of the Parole Board, replied yesterday to Mrs. Margaret Sanger's "message in trust," brought by Mrs. Sanger from the Queens County Jail upon her release from imprisonment for birth control advocacy. In the "message" Mrs. Sanger accused Dr. Davis of "studied cruelty and heartlessness" in the treatment of the jail's inmates. Bufdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, also came to Dr. Davis's defense in a statement branding some of Mrs. Sanger's assertions as "mere twaddle."

"The professional criminals dislike the indeterminate sentence and the parole law," Miss Davis said. "They do not like the complete investigation to which it subjects their past. The case to which Mrs. Sanger referred, of the young girl whose mother's heart was broken because our investigators acquainted her with the girl's arrest and imprisonment, is one I have in mind. The mother had been made ill by the girl's long neglect, not because we sent some one to find out about her.

"My long experience in dealing with this class of women has made it possible for me to gauge with more or less certainty the truth or falsity of the stories presented," Miss Davis said, "but in every instance my personal impressions are verified by the very exhaustive investigations which are made as to the histories and social records of the individual prisoners, and a decision is reached by the commission as a whole. A young woman prisoner on her first interview with me professed her innocence of the offense charged. On investigation I found that her story was in many particulars untrue, that she had a long criminal record, and that circumstances justified retaining her for a considerable period. On learning of this the young woman wrote me a letter in which she berated me for the term imposed, and called me unjust, hard-hearted, &c. Later on, however, she wrote me, stating that she was genuinely sorry that she had told her false story to me, and apologized for the statements she had made in her first letter.

"As to the charge that when on one occasion a girl begged for her parole, and asked to know definitely how long she must remain in jail, I said 'That's one of the beauties of the system—that you don't know,' while I doubt the use of the exact expression ascribed, it is quite probable that I explained to the girl that the earning of parole by conduct and work in the institution was one of the most valid arguments in favor of the parole system. On no occasion did I either laugh or jeer at any unfortunate girl.

"Mrs. Sanger was not serving under an indeterminate sentence. I had no personal contact with her and have never met her. Her personal attack on me may be due to the fact that she may know my position in regard to the methods which she has used in advocating the repeal of the birth control law."

Commissioner Lewis said that pickpockets and immoral characters who had largely been driven from the city because of the indeterminate sentence and parole law hated Miss Davis and lost no opportunity to manufacture all kinds of lies to inflame prison inmates against her. Mr. Lewis added that he believed that prisons should be made "as undesirable as possible."

"The City of New York," he said, "is not conducting institutions to please the inmates and to make them desire to come back again. Nothing makes me happier than to have some one go out feeling that it is a place to be avoided, provided they state the truth and say that the food is good, the clothing good, the prison sanitary, and the officers enlightened, trained, kindly, and humane."

SUFFRAGIST HECKLES LEWIS.

Interrupts Commissioner at Town Meeting and Is Ordered Out.

The third of a series of town meetings which the Civic Forum is conducting in Carnegie Hall to inform the citizens of New York about the work of their city government was disturbed last night by Kitty Marion, an English suffragist, who broke in on Commissioner of Correction Burdette G. Lewis as he was referring to "the so-called political offenders who wish to utilize our institutions as a field of propaganda." Standing up in an aisle seat near the rear of the hall, Miss Marion shouted:

"Why do you forcibly feed political offenders?" The reference was to Mrs. Ethel Byrne, the birth control crusader who tried a hunger strike. Commissioner Lewis went on to the end of his paragraph, assuring the audience that none of these offenders had disturbed his department seriously, and added: "And I fed one of these offenders because she was trying to starve herself, and if I had aided her I would have been guilty of manslaughter."

As Miss Marion rose again, the applause that followed the Commissioner's remark was prolonged with the object of silencing her, but in vain. Again she called: "You have no right to feed prisoners by force."

"It was my duty to prevent her from committing suicide," said the Commissioner. "I obeyed the law and she didn't. I did my duty and if necessary I'll do it again."

Miss Marion shouted something more, and there were voices raised in the galleries, but whether in approval or condemnation of her outburst it was impossible to understand. Robert Erskine Ely, Director of the Forum, reminded her that the audience had rights and that any questions should be asked at the close of the meeting, and when she began again the negro footman employed by the hall tapped her on the shoulder and asked her to leave. She went out screaming protests.

The work of the Department of Charities, with particular reference to the improvement in the private institutions which were unfavorably exposed in the Strong inquiry, was told by Commissioner John A. Kingsbury and Second Deputy Commissioner William H. Doherty. The Department of Correction was represented by Commissioner Lewis, Deputy Commissioner David T. Kelly, Major Louis E. Lawes, Superintendent of the City Reformatory at New Hampton, and Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, Chairman of the Board of Parole. Music was furnished by the bands from the Reformatory and from Randall's Island, and moving pictures explained and illustrated the work of both departments.

The Civic Forum will bestow its third annual medal of honor on Alexander Graham Bell at a special meeting at Carnegie Hall on March 21. Previous recipients have been General George W. Goethals and Thomas A. Edison.

BIRTH CONTROL BILLS DIE.

Committee Chairman Calls Advocates "Much Misguided."

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7.—The bills to legalize the dissemination of birth control information in New York State were killed today. Fred M. Ahern of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Assembly Codes Committee, announced that the Greenberg-Shiplacoff measures would not be reported by his committee.

Mr. Ahern said that the State was not prepared to accept such doctrine, and persons who supported such legislation "were much misguided."

COOKING MAY VIOLATE LAW.

Tenement House Commissioner Warns Owners of Rooming Houses.

Commissioner John J. Murphy of the Tenement House Department has written to THE TIMES calling attention to violations of the law in houses formerly used as private dwellings and now rented to "roomers." The law, he points out, prohibits more than two families living in such a house from doing their own cooking on the premises unless it is a regularly registered tenement house. This law applies to so-called studio and bachelor apartments.

Because of the great number of persons now flocking to this city to live from all over the country as well as from Europe, Commissioner Murphy says houses where "roomers" are taken are crowded as never before, and he adds:

"The evil is now growing to such proportions that I am obliged to give notice to the owners of all houses where the law is being violated that they may incur penalties of $50 to $250, according to the gravity of the offense. When the Tenement House Department finds houses used illegally it issues a notice to owners, lessees, or tenants that if such occupancy is continued the Department will be obliged to vacate the building."

FORMS AUTO GUN COMPANY.

William B. Thompson Starts Movement for Organization in Yonkers.

William B. Thompson, the "Copper King," who resides in North Broadway, Yonkers, plans to organize a motor machine gun company of 150 men, to be independent of any other unit of the militia. It will be supplied with auto trucks for transportation of supplies and extra equipment and with a surgical staff and ambulance.

The company will be supported entirely by private funds and Mr. Thompson will aid to a certain extent in this direction, though he will interest others in the plan. Leslie Sutherland, Vice President and General Manager of the Yonkers Railroad Company, has been asked to take charge of the organization of the company. He said today he had the matter under consideration. The company will be subject to the call of the nation or State, but will be primarily intended for the protection of Yonkers and Westchester County.

CHILDREN TO AID SUNDAY.

Boys and Girls of School Age Organized for Revival Work.

The organization of boys and girls in Sunday Schools of Manhattan and the Bronx for work in connection with the Billy Sunday revival, which begins April 8, will be effected in two meetings held next Sunday. One boy and two girls from the Sunday School of each of the more than 300 co-operating churches, have been appointed on a committee to work with a staff of adults, of whom W. W. Hall is Chairman, and the other members are William Sloan Coffin, Lester H. Clee, Fr. N. Totten, John S. Keith, John J. Schuman, Jr., and Miss Alma F. Adams. The representatives from Manhattan will meet at St. Paul's Methodist Church, and those in the Bronx at the Second Church of the Disciples of Christ. Nine group meetings for all boys and girls will take place between March 15 and April 1, and a general mass meeting will be held in Carnegie Hall April 27.

Other meetings of smaller size have been scheduled for boys and girls of school age in various churches and auditoriums throughout the city during the three months in the campaign. Many of these will be led and all will be supervised by Miss Alice M. Gamlin of Mr. Sunday's personal staff, who is now in Buffalo. In addition the Epworth League, the Christian Endeavor Society, the Westminster Guild and the Northfield League, with other similar organizations, are arranging meetings for boys and girls in the later teens, which will be preliminary to three Carnegie Hall mass meetings on April 12, April 26 and May 27.

The local committee which is preparing for the Sunday campaign announces that, so far, 1,785 neighborhood prayer meetings have been held, with a total attendance of 20,028. The Finance Committee, which intends to raise $75,000 for the expenses of the campaign before the first sermon is preached, in addition to such additional sums as may later be necessary, says that cash on hand and reliable pledges so far amount to about one-half of that sum. This is entirely apart from the free will offerings on the last day of the campaign, which are the evangelist's own recompense for his work.

Sued for Divorce After Forty Years.

After forty years of married life Dr. William C. Halleck, 67 years old, father of seven grown children and a grandfather, is a defendant in an action for divorce brought by Mrs. Eliza F. Halleck of 465 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn. The suit was tried before Justice Kapper in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Dr. Halleck offered no defense. Decision was reserved.

$3.00 ROUND TRIP TO WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

Sunday, Mar. 11th and April 15th
via the Royal Blue Line
New Jersey Central
Reading and
Baltimore and Ohio

THIS EXCURSION ALLOWS about nine hours in Washington or eleven hours in Baltimore. Washington was never more interesting.

Leave W. 23rd St., 11:56 P. M., Liberty St., 12:01 midnight Saturday night. Tickets on sale at Liberty St., W. 23rd St. and Jersey City Terminals; 173, 265, 1276, 1440 Broadway, New York; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

Spurwood
Just out!
E&W Collars 15 cent
EARL & WILSON

RETRIEVED.
The New York Times Lost and Found Column is the most positive means of securing lost property. Call up 1000 Bryant on ascertaining a loss.—Advt.

Last 3 Days Remnant Sale

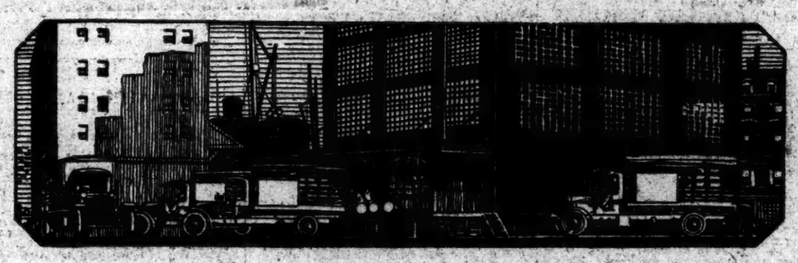
Three days more and the greatest sale in New York's clothes history will be ended. With the rising prices of wool it may never be duplicated. It will pay you to take advantage of it now. Daily additions of $25 to $50 materials are being made so there is still a good variety to select from.

Suits to Measure $20

Special satin lined overcoats reduced to $30. Full dress suits—silk lined throughout $45. Tuxedo suits $40. Considsidering market conditions these prices are remarkably low.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
34 E. 43D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. *If Bill is doing good work, tell him so or show him in a more substantial way that you do. It will act as an incentive to bigger and better things.* Arnheim Axioms

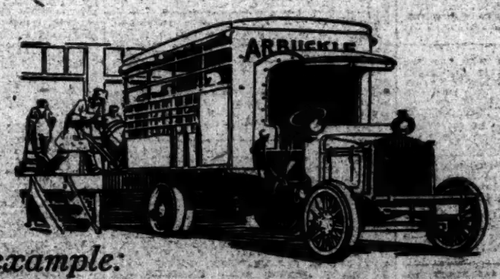


The Truck That Began Right

NO Pierce-Arrow truck has worn out. No Pierce-Arrow truck has become obsolete. Five years of test and experiment preceded the first truck sale. As a result the first Pierce-Arrow went to its purchaser a perfect mechanism.

No radical change in design or construction has since been necessary. Because the first Pierce-Arrow trucks were built on fact, not theory, all are in satisfactory service today.

PIERCE-ARROW
Motor Trucks



for example:

THE first Pierce-Arrow truck sold was purchased by Arbuckle Brothers. After it had run 61,000 miles in four and a half years of service Arbuckle Brothers sold the truck for a sum that made their annual depreciation less than 12%. And the truck is still in satisfactory operation today.

HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO.
833-839 West 54th St., New York

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.
618 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

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The thing for Spring
A new Varsity Six Hundred

You see here one of the latest and best overcoats; style and spirit in the design; rich and elegant in finish; all-wool fabrics; with variations in pockets, back and cuffs.

Look for our label

Ask to see it; insist on seeing it; get the salesman to point it out to you, sewed in the coat; dont buy unless you do see it. A small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

If you want the best overcoat style you'll have to come here for it; this store is the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes.

Wallach Bros
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 35th
Third Ave., Cor. 149th St.
846-848 West 125th St.
Open Evenings

MAN-A-CEA WATER
for distress after eating

There is no earthly need of suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., or other results of "indiscreet" eating. Man-a-cea Water helps to keep you free from stomach distress. Sold by all druggists and first-class grocers, and served at the best clubs, hotels and cafes. Ask your dealer for a booklet.

Not a laxative

Spring Fashions

New designs in women's wear by leading dress creators will be reproduced in the Rotogravure Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday, March 18.

The printing will bring out the details of fabric in the make-up of gowns, skirts, wraps and hats.

The circulation of Sunday's Times exceeds 400,000 copies.